CHARLES DICKENS AND ENGLISH FICTION

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE. DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

The art of fiction had fallen very low in England when Charles Dickens appeared England when Charles Dickens appeared upon the scene. Scott's enormous success with the historical novel had given a great impulse to the production of romantic fiction. The old realism of Fielding and Smollett was submirged in a flood of pseudo-romances. Action took the place of character, and a more or less exciting story deafened the reader to the creaking of the pupper's springs. If an appeal was made to his eximpathies it was either for some charming devil of a criminal or for some fashionably cynical dandy. Such R. James, and the earlier novels of Bulwer and Disraeli. Humor, too, had departed along with the realism to which it clings, along with the realism to which it clings, and its place had been usurped by the course and bolsterous farce of Theodore Hook and Pierce Egan. English fiction, as a vhole, had lost its grasp on life and gone astray after false gods. The great achievement of Dickens was to recall the art. to its true domain, and by the force of his fun, his sentiment and his cover of character, partners it of the contract of the course of the present contracts to the contract of the course o his power of character portrayal to give it a hold upon the hearts of the public such as earlier novelist had never dreamed

Dickens' Early Life.

The early life and nesociations of Charles Dickens were well fitted to bring him into touch with the realities of existence and to open his eyes to the lights and shadows of the great actual world that lay waiting to be revealed in art. He was the second child of a poor gentleman in the second child of a poor gentleman in the Navy Pay Office, the prototype of Micawber, always in financial distress, always hopeful that something would turn up. His mother, apparently a faded beauty of the Mrs. Nickleby type, struggled in vain against the accumulating troubles of the family. The crash came at last, and the whole household, with the exception of the two elder children, who were otherwise precided for county shelter. otherwise provided for, cought shelter from the duns behind the walls of the

In the few happy years of his earlier childhood Dickens had been, in his own words, a very queer small hoy, quick, eager, dedicate, and soon hurt physically eager, dedicals, and soon hurt physically or mentally. He took no part in the sports of his boy friends, but read for hours, filling his hear with the novels of the last century, "Roderick Random" and "Tom Jener" and "Robinson Crusoe" and "The Vicar of Wakefield." But with his father's imprisonment, the little man of 12 years was launched upon the world of London, A place in a coustin's backing factory. was namenced upon the world of Locacia, A place in a cousin's blacking factory was secured for him, with a wage of 6 shillings a week, and he was left to shift for himself. Every Sunday, indeed, he visited his parents but for six days of the week he was alone in London, hungry, ill-clothed and uncared for. Strangest of all, his parents appeared quite satest of all, his parents appeared quite sat-issied. "They could hardly have been more said Dickens years after, "if been 20 years of age, distinguished at a grammar echool and going to Cam-bridge." Release came, however; the doors of the prison opened, a legacy fell in and the boy got a few years of very old-fashioned schooling, from which he passed on with a smattering of Latin and a very thorough knowledge of the school boy heart and of the manners and

H's next step was into a lawyer's office, but he had neither the money nor the backing to pursue the law. Again he moved on, bearing with him an unparal-leled knowledge of the legal world. He became a reporter, raised himself by in-defatigable labor to a certain repuration as one of the very best stenographers of his day, and plunged into the world of journalism. He wrote on his knees in the gallery of the House of Commons, on his feet in a "preposterous pen in the House of Lords," and—this was before the days of the telegraph—dashed madly over



Mrs. Charles Dickens.

the country to attend elections, report addresses and carry his notes back to the press in London. He once said: "I do verily believe I have been upset in almost every description of vehicle known in this country. I have been be-lated it miry by-roads in the small hours, 60 or 50 miles from London, with exhaust ed horses and drunken postboys, and have got back in time for publication." Again a new world of the hustings, the country inne and the vanished race of

en and postilions, which he was to alize in his novels. His First Publications.

All this was excellent training, but now his real work was to begin. His first "Mr. Minne and His Cousin," mitted with fear and trembling and joy-fully wept over when it appeared in all thing wept over when it appeared in all the glory of print, came out in the old Monthly Magazine in 1834. It was followed by a number of tales and sketches in this periodical and in the Evening Chronicle. These are the now famous "Sketches by Boz." They brought him at first little money and a very slight increase of reputation, but as we look back we see in them the whole of Dickero. we see in them the whole of Dickero' lying undeveloped as the oak within the accrn. Here is his wonderful microscopi-observation of life, his rollicking flow of animal spirits, his hatred of social sham and official formalism, his sympathy with the poor and afflicted, his sentiment, his pathos and his humor. One thing alone is lacking—his power of characterization. No personage of these sketches had vi-tality enough to win a place among the immortal characters of fiction, but this is done to the limitations of space; breathing room is needed for the development of a Sam Weller, a Peckeniff or a Micawber.

In his next work Dickens secured the necessary space. The "Pickwick Papers," as all the world knows, were originally designed as the letter-press for a ceries of pictures radiculing the cockney sportsmen. But the genius of Dickens asserted itself, and even before the artist's death the pictures had sunk to the second place. On the other hand, the characters which On the other hand, the characters which Dickent had created grew and shaped themselves in his hands, and the series

"Pickwick" is not a novel; it is one of the great unclassified books of English litterature. It has, of course, reminiscences of the older novelists, of Smollett in porticular, but how much cleaner and sweeter is its fun! There is practically no plot; the circumstances of composition forbade any preconceived design on the author's part. But it has what is better than the best plot ever planned—life. Ex-

LISH FICTION.

BY THOMAS MARC PAIROTT, PH. D.

The set of fiction had fallen very low in Weller, the shepherd and the inimitable Jingle, all strike root in reality. And

"seductive fellows (amishle for the most part) ... and fit companions for the bravest. But I had never met (except in Hogarih) with the miserable reality. It appeared to me that to draw a knot of such associates in crime as reality do exist, to paint them in all their deformity, in to paint them in all their deformity, in all their wretchedness, in all the squald poverty of their lives, . . forever skulking uneasily through the dirtiest paths of life, with the great, black, ghastly gallows closing up their prospect; . . . It appeared to me that to do this would be . . a service to society. And therefore I did it as best I could."



CHARLES DICKENS IN 1844. his radicalism. In the preface to the "Chimes" he declared it his wish and hope "to strike a blow for the poor." And this purpose runs through hearly all his work after "Pickw'ck." He is an advocate pleading at the bar of the English nation the cause of those who were sufnation the cause of those who were suf-fering under the conditions of the time. Dickens was by no means a democrat. He declared that he had infinitesimal faith in the people governing and illimitable faith in the people governed. But he was a reformer of the old school, practical, energetic, sympathizing deeply with every form of social distress, hating intensely every form of social oppression. With Dickens the heart was always developed at the expense of the head, and we find in his work no underlying ideas of social reform. He attacked existing abuses and demanded their immediate abolition, but defininged their immediate aboillon, but he offered no substitute except such as might be found in the personal activity of such men as the Cheerybie brothers or the reformed Scrooge. In "Oliver Twist" Dickens denounced the whole English system of organized charity, detestable to him for its neglect of the human element and its exaggeration of method and man

and its exaggeration of method and ma-chinery, and in Bumble he has pilloried for all time the representative of this system. Naturally enough a note of exrd here for the first time. runs through all this work of Dickens A reformer is not apt to be distinguished for his impartiality, And when a re-former is also a satirist, with a marked turn for caricature, when his favorite method of attack is to make an abuse ridiculous that men will laugh it out of existence, there can be no question of photographic realism. There is a sense, indeed, in which Dickens is a realist, but his realism never stood in the way of his love for reform. The second trait which appears in this book is a distinct tendency toward the theatrical, even the meledramatic. Dickens was from his youth a passionate lover of the stage. While a lawyer's clerk he spent evening after evening in the pit. Later he actually proposed to go upon

Later he actually proposed to go upon the stage, and was apparently prevented from making the trial only by an accident. In middle life he found his chief delight in amateur theatricals, and of his fa-mous rendings Cartyle said: "He is a whole tragic, comic, heroic theater visi-ble." In the most effective of these read-lags, the death of Nancy, he rose to the full height of tragte molegame. full height of tragic melodrama. Inevita-bly this tendency of his nature influenced his work, and it cannot be said to have influenced it for good. It filled his books with figures that belong upon the boards, rather than in real life or serious art-the stage villain (Monks in "Oliver Twist" is the earliest and crudest specimen of this type), the distressed damsel, the injured heir and the long-lost child. It led him at times to disregard consistency of character and probability of action. Oliver himself, for example, is a quite impossi-ble character, and the coincidences of his career are simply incredible. It caused him to indulge in an even-banded distri-



John Dickens, Father of Charles bution of reward and punishment such as

is seldom met with in this poor world.
And finally, and worst of all, it pushed his of comic eketches became the book we all real sense of pathos into a sentimentality know.

"Pickwick" is not a novel; it is one of The death of little Neil reminds us too

HUMANE OFFICERS WATCHFUL

How They Prevent Cruelty to Ani-mals on Shipboard.

PORTLAND, May 29 .- (To the Editor.)-Referring to your timely and thoughtful comments, editorially, in yesterday's Oregonian, regarding shipment of horses and other animals to Cape Nome, the writer desires to make known the following statements, that the public may know statements, that the public may know that the Oregon Humane Society is and has for many years past been fully alive to the proper and humane manner in which animals should be shipped from and to this port. It has had supervision over the transportation of poultry, cattle, sheep and other animals within the state, and has the satisfaction of knowing that a marked improvement has been effected through the watchful efforts of its efficers. The first large shipment of horses from this port was on the transport Lennox, bound for Manila. Nearly 400 horses were bound for Manila. Nearly 400 horses were taken aboard, under the supervision of Dr. Knepper, veterinary surgeon, who was fully in sympathy with the work of our society, and extended to our officers the privilege of inspection pertaining to the provisions made for the comfort of the large number of horses destined for a voyage of 8000 miles. We found separate with seal of the separate with seal of the seal of th rate stalls well padded and provided with swings for the support and rest of each animal; also, abundance of fresh water and food, comparing favoracely with that provided for the attendants and crew. Fans were distributed in various parts of the ship, capable of providing thorough ventilation day and night to the patient creatures destined to participate in the discomforts and slaughter in battle in a far-away country. As a result of these intelligent provisions but few horses on the Lennox falled to reach their destina-

on in fair condition.

Very different circumstances attended the loading of the barge Skookum at Seattle. Being informed of the facts in the base regarding the great number of cattle and other animals crowded upon the deck of the barge destined for a voyage of nearly 6000 miles, I immediately wrote to the secretary of the Seattle Humans So-ciety, asking that steps be taken to pre-vent the sailing of the craft under such conditions. A reply was received stating that warrants had been sworn out by Judge Roger S. Greene, president of the Seattle Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animais, which resulted in un-loading the barge and placing a large number of the animals on other vessels. The Oregonian says: "Agents of a humane society have constabulary and judi-cial power to effect something in the premises, but there is no likelihood of help from such a source, for obvious rea sons." We reply that we fall to note what these reasons are, and state that nothing was attempted or done to alleviate the suffering of brute creatures or human beings either on land or on the sea, until humane societies became fac-tors in directing and demanding rights for brute creatures and better treatment for children and all mankind. Humane societies exercise a careful inspection and supervision over the transportation of animals, and no vessel is permitted to leave any port in the United States with livestock aboard that does not pass under the careful inspection of officers of humane societies, who are known to be faithful, and challenge any dereliction in the discharge of their duties. Of all societies serving in the interests

of the public, not one stands our more clearly without censure or distrust than the great and world-wide institutions bearing the name of humans societies. They of all others stand fearless before the public, performing duties, not only in the prevention of cruelty and crime, but earnestly bringing to justice the perpetrators of acts of cruelty upon dumb ani-

trators of acts of cruelty upon dumb ani-mais and defenseless children.

Every complaint, however trivial, placed before, our society receives prompt at-tention, and should we publish through the press the various complaints of daily occurrence coming under the supervision of our society, we feel confident a greater supercision and regard for our constant appreciation and regard for our constant efforts would soon be made manifest and a far better support awarded. W. T. SHANAHAN.

GRAIN FLEET MOVEMENTS

CREW AND GOES TO SEA.

Wendur Is Due With a Full Cargo of Bags From Calcutta - Well-Known Ships Changing Hands.

The Russian ship Syifid, after over a week's delay, in the lower harbor, at last got to sea yesterday morning. Like the Dovenby Hall, this ship was offered men Bot to sea yesterous morning. Like the Dovenby Hall, this ship was offered men at a reasonable figure in Portland, and had she shipped her crew in this city, would have been out of the river a week ago. Since that time men have been scattering out to the country, and it is more difficult to pick op a crew. The condition of affairs is much the same in San Prancisco, flour-loaded ships lying in the stream at the Bay city all of last week, awaiting crews. The British ship Allerton arrived down at Astoria yesterday afternoon, having made very good time down the river. She did not icave Portland until Monday evening, and anchored over night. The Ocklahama, which is doing such lively work in towing ships, left up at 5:2) with the Pinmore, so that Portland will enter the last month of the spanon with a fleet of eight ships in port. agason with a fleet of eight ships in port. Of these, the St. Mirren may finish on the last of the month, but will probably go over until the next month.

The Brilish bark East African is still The Brilish bark East African is still in the custody of the United States Marshal. Her ballast is all out, and she is lined ready to receive wheat, but nothing will be done with her so long as there is litigation hanging over her. The Lydgate, which has been in the river only about a week, is having very good dispatch. Nearly all of her ballast is out, and she has received about 1000 tons of stiffening.

SHIPPING SALES. Several Well - Konwn Old - Timers

Change Hands. Change Hands.

The British ship Glenelvan, which has just sailed from British Columbia for Europe, has been sold to the Germans for £15,500 pounds. The Glenbreck, also a well-known vessel in North Pacific ports, has been sold to A. Weir & Co., of Glasgow, for £15,000. The Eversham Abley, built in Liverpool in 1876, has been sold to the Germans for £8500. Other saics of vessels well known in Portland were the Oaklands, a small Iron bark, built in 1876, to the Norwegians, at £3850; the Brende, to the Germans, for £5500. The dida, to the Germans, for £5500. The di-minutive Doxford, one of the old-timers here, was also sold a few weeks ago. Shares in other well-known vessels in this Shares in other well-known vessels in this trade were sold as follows: One-sixty-fourth in the iron ship Eurasia, for £230; two-sixty-fourths in the steel bark Lorton for £230; four-sixty-fourths in the bark Irledale for £100; seven-sixty-fourths in the steel ship Lonsdale for £310; one-sixty-fourth in the steel ship Foyledate for £116; and one £100 share in the sailing-ship Lyderhorn Company, Ltd., for £27 10s.

WENDUR IS DUE. Bag Ship Is Now Out 120 Days From

Celeutte With a Full Cargo. The Calcutta bag ship Wendur is out The Calcutta bag ship Wendur is out 120 days today, with a big cargo of grain bags and burlap for this port. Four months is about the average passage from Calcutta to Portland, and, accordingly, the big vessel may be looked for at any time. The remarkable long passage of the bag ship Macduff last season attracted so much attention that even the interior passers showed some interest in abin. terior papers showed some interest in chipterfor papers showed some interest in ship-ping matters, and have not yet forgotten the circumstance. They have already commenced speculating on the arrival of the ship, and some of them intimate that grain bags will be very cheap if the Wen-dur reaches port when she is due. While grain bags will probably be much lower than they were last year, if the present crop conditions continue, they are not liable to go much below present prices and if the Wendur is as long on the way as the Macduff, they will show a material advance.

The resolution adopted by the Reichs-tag forbidding subsidized steamers from carrying to German, Belgian and Dutch ports agricultural products that compete with those of Germany, certain excep-tions being made, looks like another at-

the New York Journal of Commerce. is not quite certain that it amounts to this. The German steamers that come to this country are not subsidized; the fast ones receive postal compensation; this may or may not be treated as a subsidy. But plenty of freight steamers do not carry the mails, and would not be affected at all by the restriction. It may roothe the feelings of the German landowner to realize that the steamer which he is taxed to subsidize cannot be employed in pro-moting foreign competition with him. But a restriction on the cargoes of one class of steamers, not applicable to others would be of no practical effect in keeping foreign products out of the country.

TRENTON, N. J., May 29.—Papers were filed here today increasing the capital stock of the American Hawaiian Steam-

ship Company from \$750,000 to \$1,500,000

The steamer Columbia is due from San Francisco this morning. The Inverness, from Muroran, is also due today. The T. J. Potter will make thro trips between Portland and Riverview cemetery today. The cargo of the Lizzle Bell is coming out of the vessel in very bad shape, and the underwriters may have quite a bill to foot for damaged cargo.

The high water has been of material assistance to barges bringing in wood, brick, etc, and now that it is receiling, it is making more difficult hauling up from

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA. Or., May 22.—Arrived down at 3 P. M.—British ship Alleron. Salitd —Russian ship Syifid, for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders. Left up at 5:20—British bark Pinmore. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind northwest; weather clear.

Plymouth, May 22.—Arrived—Graf Waldorsee, from New York.
San Francisco May 22.—Arrived—Steam

dorsee, from New York.

San Francisco, May 29.—Arrived—Steamer Bristog, from Chemainus; steamer Empire, from Coos Bay, Seiled—Steamer Arcata, for Coos Bay; barkentine Retriever, for Port Hadlock.

Seattle—Arrived May 28.—Tanoma, from Victoria; steamer Farallon, from Skngway, Sailed May 28.—Steamer San Blas, for Nome.

Nanaimo-Arrived May M.-Tug Meteor.



from San Francisco, and sailed May 28 for Unalaska.

for Unalaska.

Shanghal—In port May 4.—British ship Nithadale, for Oregon.

Hong Kong—In port April 29.—German ship Rickmer Rickmers, for Oregon.

Hiogo—In port May 19.—German snip Robert Rickmers, for Oregon.

Antwerp—Arrived May 27.—British ship Hutton Hall, from Oregon.

Fleetwood—Arrived May 28.—British ship Waterloo, from Oregon.

Sydney—Arrived May 28.—British steamer Miowera, from Vancouver.

New York, May 29.—Arrived—Belgravia, from Hamburg. from Hamburg.
Moville, May 28.—Arrived—Furne from New York, for Glasgow.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers. Jacob Reisch to Albert N. Fosdick, parcel land, block A. Caruthers' ad-dition to Caruthers' addition, 61x50 feet, Front and Lincoln streets; May 25....

dition to Caruthers' addition, 61x99
feet, Front and Lincoln streets; May
25.
Investment Co. to Isabella Flynn, lots
§ and II, block II, Irvington Park;
May 25.
Isabella Flynn to Investment Co., lot
10, block II, same; March 25.
Frankiin Bullding & Loan Association to E. S. McKinney, lot It, block
13, Albina Homestead; May 21.
Edward P. Cavanaugh to A. Liabastre, It, acres, section 22, T. 1 S., R.
2 E.; May 25.
Charlotte M. Cartwright and Charles
M. Cartwright to James P. Moffett,
15 acres, James Terwilliger D. L. C.;
May 21.
Thomas Mann and wife to Edra C.
Dalton, E. 53 feet, lot 3, block 16,
Portland; May 25.
John H. Gruetzmacher et ux. to Frank
Marton, lots 8, 9, and 10, block
4, Farrell's Second addition; May 22
Gust J. Olison and Caren G. Olsen,
to Augusta M. Bramstedt, lots 12
and 13, block 42, West Portland;
May 25
Sheriff for W. L. Dudley et al. to
Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 20,46
acres, Sandy road, sections 21 and
28, T. 1 N., R. 3 E.; also 42, T. acres,
Jacob Zimmerman D. L. C.; also lot
8, Palatine Hill
G. W. Weidler and wife to William
Reidt, Sox160, NW. corner block 38,
Wheeler's addition; May 25.
Executors estate of D. S. Baker to
Anna A. Elliott, lot 3, block 20,
Portland; February II.

Marriage License.
A. A. Balley, aged II, M. H. Ehlers, age
22.

A. A. Batley, aged 37, M. H. Ehlers, aged

Building Permits. Mrs. Rose Franklin, one-story cottage on Thirteenth street, between Gilsan and Flanders, \$2600.

May 28, Grace Cothrell, age 31 years, 111 North Ninth street; tuberculosis. May 27, William McEldowney, age 31 ears, Hillsboro, Or.; old age.
May 26, Margaret Murnane, age 8 years
months, 265 East Pacific street; acute May 28, James E. Gorton, age 18 years

nthe, Good Samaritan Hospital: bro spinal meningitis.

May 28, Rebecca D. Taylor, age 9 years,
Sandy, Or.: valvular disease of heart. Contagious Diseases. Catherine Anjola, Mi Tillamook street;

diphtheria.

Madge Ward, 362 East Couch street;
scarlet fever.

P. Lucile, 279 Market atreet; typhoid Ralph Wilson, 285 Ankeny street;

FOR DECORATION DAY.

The O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer T. J. Potter will make three round trips to Riverview cometery, leaving Ash-street dock at 3 A. M., 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., returning at 10 A. M., 12 noon, and 5 P. M. Fare, round trip, 25 cents.

To keep the skin clean is to wash the excretions from it off; the skin takes care of itself inside, if not blocked outside.

To wash it often and clean, without doing any sort of violence to it, requires a most gentle soap, a soap with no free alkali in it.

Pears', the soap that clears but not excoriates. All sorts of stores sell it, especially

druggists; all sorts of people use it

TIRED WOMEN



Feet-tired. ankle-twisted women with that all-gone feeling. who are the victims of the hard, relentless leather heel, should apply O'Sulli-

van's Rubber Cushions to the heels of their shoes, instead of wasting energy day after day. Those leather lifts should have been removed when the shoes were new-it is not too late even now-they are wearing you out.

Your dealer will attach O'Suilivan Heels to the shoes you are now wearing for 50c.—the same as for the poor heels that won't last half as long—when you encounter substitutes send 35c. and outline of heel for eample pair to O'Suilivan Rubber Co., Lowell, Mass. Say "Golf" Heels if you mean it:—Price is the same. Say Golf Soles and make remittance 75c.

PASSION PLAY PARIS EXPOSITION Two special parties will leave New York by S. S. ALLER, JUNE 30

Pulse Beats.

Put a finger on your pulse. Do you feel the throbbing beats come strong and regular, or are they weak and uncertain? A weak pulse means a weak heart and retarded circulation of the blood. It means stomach trouble, indigestion, pain in left side, dizzy spells, shortness of breath, palpitation, fainting or sinking spells and breaking down of the entire system. If your heart is weak and your pulse irregular begin at once to guard against the coming breakdown by taking

DOCTOR Heart Cure,

The Great Heart and Blood Tonic. "I had much pain about the heart, palpita "I had much pain about the heart, palpitation and irregular pulse, and for nearly three months had to be propped up in bed to keep from smothering. I had frequent sinking spells when it seemed as though my heart had stopped beating entirely and the most heroic measures were necessary to revive me. I had no appetite for food and lost flesh rapidly. Seeing that my doctors were doing me no good I took the advice of an old friend and began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. The good effects were so apparent that I kept on with it, and I am satished that I owe my restoration to that valuable, remedy."

D. A. Swegle, London Mills, Ills.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold at all drug

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Second Congressional District.

Fourth Judicial District. Circuit Judge, Dept. No. 2 Alfred F. Sears

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City of Portland.

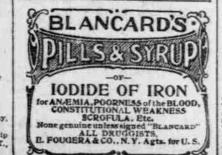
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DANDRUFF CAUSED BY A GERM.

New Discovery That Kills the Germ and Prevents Baldness. Pretty nearly all the bair preparations for dandruff have some merit in allaying itching of the scalp, and in being a fairly good dressing for the hair, but there is only one that recognizes what causes dandruff, falling hair, and baldness and that destroys that cause, a little gefm—and that is Newbro's Herpicide. This germ eats its way into the scalp, down to the hair root where it saps that vitality, causing dan-druff as it digs up the scalp into little white scales. Unless it is destroyed there a no permanent stopping of falling hair and cure of dandruff and baldness. Newbro's Herpicide kills the germ. "Lestroy the cause, you remove the effect."



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McGADEN, MISS IDA E. Stonogropher. 201
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