# CHARLES DICKENS AND ENGLISH FICTION themselves today, as General Davis said, "no island in any sea has a fairer future of peace, happliness and prosperity"; but to come to those who wait for them, but to

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

GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE cause he was of it, the voice as no one had been before of the most numerous and, perhaps, the most influential of English classes.

And this expi-liss, too, something in the style of Dickens which has called forth

(Concluded.) BY THOMAS MARC PARROTT, PH. D. His Plowering Time.

During the 10 years following the first appearance of "Pickwick." Dickens was working at high pressure. "Oliver Twist" was begun before "Pickwick" was finished and "Nicholas Nickleby" was well under way before the end of "Oliver" was in sight. More "Sketches" of the old fashright. More "Sketches" of the old fashion appeared: a weekly paper, compowed
of essays, sketches and short stories was
undertaken, and when these falled to attract, two complete novels, "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge," took
their place. In 1842 Dickens made his
famous visit to America, passed through
the land in a more than royal progress,
and vehemently abused his hosts for their
slus in the matter of international copyright and negro slavery. Shortly after
his return he began one of the greatest
of his works, "Martin Chumi wit," It is
perhaps underrated in this country, and of his works, "Martin Chuzzi w.t." It is perhaps underrated in this country, and not unnaturally, seeing what visits of satiric wrath its author pours out upon certain American peccadilios. But we may at least take comfort in the fact that the immortal Pecksniff is not an American, and never could by any possibility have belonged to any other nation under heaven than the English. The motal purpose runs strongly through this book. Selfishness in all its forms, the national sin of brag, the national sin of brag, the national sin of hypocrisy, are held up in Dickens' liveliest fashion to scorn and ridicule. But, after all, it is not for the meral purpose that we rememnot for the moral purpose that we remem-ber the book, nor for the confused and improbable plot, but for the high comedy of the scenes at Todgers' and in America. for the life and movement of the dialogue and for the superb power of character creation, which reached its zenith in the figure of Sairy Gamp.

We must of necessity pass over much of Dickens' work. The "Christmas Carol" tempts us to linger over its genial humor and tender sentiment. "Dombey and Son" attracts us as much by the fun of Captain Cuttle and the puthos of little Paul me it repels by the motodramatic figures of Carker and handsome Alice. In some of its scenes from would-be high life Dickens scenes to be treading upon ground be-longing to a greater artist, and his work suffers by the inevitable comparison. But in his next novel he is his inimitable self again, and here he touches his highest

"David Copperfield" is by far the most popular of Dickens' books, and with rea-son. Abandoning all pretense at a plot, he here reverts to the old 17th century fashion of story-teiling, and gives free vein to his fancy in the creation of character and the invention of incident. As every one knows, the story of his own early life and struggles is written large in this book, and for this reason perhaps there is in it a depth and sincerity of sentiment that we miss elsewhere. For once, two, the stage vil-lata and his unnatural devices are banished. Steerforth, who in a measure takes his pince, is a very human creature, per-haps the best representative in English fiction of a not uncommon type. Uriah Heep is, no doubt, a grotesque, but he has a reality which is lacking in Drokens earlier experiments in this direction. And just becaus: the book lacks ourpose. is not written to expess any sham or to denounce any abuse, it is pervaded by a sunny gentality that can never fall to warm the heart. Human kindness, Chris-tian charity, the love of parent, and child. of husband and wife, rise clear and strong sovethe clash of contending passions and be closing scenes are perhaps the truest ad tenderest in all the work of Dickens. He did much and much that was good after "David Copperfield," but never anything that was quite on the same plane.

#### His Later Work.

om this time on we note a change in ens. Not altogether for the worse. "Bleak House" stands very high among his books, "Little Dorrit" and "Great Fx-pectations" contain some of his most fa-tabled work, and some of the later ske class combine the old keenness of observation with a new depth and wealth of exper-ence. It is plain, too, that Dickens be-stowed more time and pains upon his later work. His first books had been in effect improvisations: they appeared as a rule monthly numbers; and Dickens was dom far ahead of the printer's devil. 1855 he began for the first time to take notes for future work and to plan his novels more carefully. But with the first fine careless rapture much of the old light-hearted mirth had taken flight. There is,

not only a most prolific novelist, but an editor, a public speaker and an amateur actor. He seemed posessed by a demon craving for employment. "I have no relief but action," he wrote to Foster, "I am become incapable of rest. I am quite confident I should rust, break and die if I spared myself." Finally, in his desire for action and sensation, he threw himself upon the famous public readings, which gave him the excitement he craved. gave him the excitement he craved, doubled his fortunes and eventually killed

#### The Man and His Work

Few writers of our century have put more of themselves into their work than did Charles Dickens. Not only did he use observations and experience, make free with the characters of his friends, introduce even his own parents in more or less ridiculous roles, but his whole work, from the "Sketches" to "Edwin Drood," is an embourners, proposed pression of himself. He actually proposed pression of himself, the of a periodical at one time as the little of a periodical he was planning, "Charles Dickens, Con-ducted by Himself," and this title might be given to the whole body of his work. in characteristics of will when grasp-xplain, if they do not altogether ed explain. ed explain, if they do not altogether excuse, the more striking deficiences of

his work Dickens sprang from the lower middle class, and was practically uneducated. His point of view, in consequence, while often that of the man of genius, is never that of the born gentleman or of the schol-ar. He raised himself above circum-stances that would have broken the spirit of a weaker youth by his undaunted spirit and indefatigable exertion. His sunny temper, love of fun and infinite capacity for seeing the humorous side of things saved him from any bitterness that these circumstances might have entailed. He was sincerely religious, and his religion was of a very pure, if not of a very intellectual, type. And yet there was some-thing wanting in Dickens. To put it brut-ally, his manners had not that repose which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. There is something which jars the sense in his impatient self-will, his restless ac-tivity, his desire to keep on good terms with the public. Probably no author liv-ing would have thought it necessary to issue the statement in regard to his sep-aration from his wife that Dickens pub-lished in "Household Words." And something of this is seen in his work. He is too dependent upon the sympathy and quick response of his readers. Conscious that "Chuszlewit" was the best work he had ever done, he was none the less ap-palled at its comparatively unfriendly reception, and took immediate measures to stimulate the waning interest in his work. He altered the proposed fate of Walter Gay in "Domber" because he doubted "if the public would stand is" thing of this is seen in his work. He is

the remarks of critics. It is always simple, often vivid and impressive, but it lacks distinction: It is not based upon the best models. His trick of dropping into rhymeicas verse in scenes where he is very much in earnest betrays an ignor-ance of the real secrets of prose style. There is not a passage anywhere in his works that will compare for beauty of rhythm and charm of diction with 50 that could be culled from the pages of Thack-

But when all this is said, how much remained Dickens left a great mass of remains! Dickens left a great mass of At the annual meeting of the Presby-work, not all of it by any means of equal terian Union for Church Extension, held

come to those who wait for them, but to those who seek them out with all the energy at their command. The Porto Rican's duty today is to help, by sincere and carnest co-bperation with the new executive, to prove the truth of General. Davis' prophecy. As for ourselves at home the truest patriotism demands that we shall bend our energies toward making Governor Allen's work a success along the lines iaid down for him by the laws of the land, and not by captious criticism and nagging comment place obstacles in the pathway of the Porto Rican to properly for the sake of some petty political advantage which the obstructive course may seem temporarily to give us.

CHURCHES ARE SHIRKING. A Call for United Expansion From Corresponding Secretary.



CHARLES DICKENS.

value, but all permeated by the essential in Brooklyn, Rev. D. H. Overton, corres characteristics of his genius. First, per-haps, among these is his immense vital-ity. Dickens was alive to his finger-tips. and there is a sense of power in his work that denotes the master. Its very imperfections are in a way a testimony to his strength. He is no painter of dellcate ministures, but worked with a broad brush, dashing off one masterplece and hurrying on to another, without stopping to correct imperfections or put on the finishing touches. Cosely connected with this vitality is his immense power of imagination. It, was in the true sense creagination. It, was in the true sense creative. The people in his books are real to us because in the process of composition they became real to him. He heard every word they said, and has told us; he had but to sit down at his desk, and straightway he saw. Yet this imagination never strayed from real life. It sprung from his own prodictions knowledge of from his own prodigious knowledge of certain phases of life, of the great world-city of London and the people that dwelt therein, of the little provincial towns of known; he had little sympathy with the classic or romantic past; but what he himself had seen and felt he could embody with a certainty of hand rarely equaled. And this power of imagination shows itself alike in description and characterization. His power of observation enabled him to seize a scene and convey it to us with a thousand touches of exact description that make it more than lifelike—that make it live. We can taste the air of one of his London fogs. And so, too, his characters—that is to say, the characters in which he was really interhearten main fact, a certain tone of base....

of his later works, which is at once new
and distressing. He experimented, too,
not always successfully in unaccustomed
methods. 'The Tale of Two Citt's' is a
novel of pure incident, 'Hard Times' a
novel of unmixed polemic. And, es alnovel of unmixed polemic and have no part in this creative power.

But when this power has free piay, Dickens' hand is like that of the great masters. And he has added to English literaters. And he has added to English literature a greater number of characters that seem destined to immortality than any au-

thor since Shakespeare. If we try to count up those characters, it will be apparent that most of them be-long to the field of comedy-Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller, and Bumble and Sairey Gamp-but why attempt a list when so many clamor for admission? And this shows most clearly wherein the true power of Dickens lies. He is the greatest comic genius of this century. There are those that we remember best, Becky and the Colonel and Beatrix Esmond, belong to another sphere of art. But Dickens, destined from the beginning to add to the gayety of nations, is at his best in comedy, and he is master of every branch of the art. Boisterous farce, laughing dia-logue, the finished comedy of manners, the bitter comedy of satire-we may draw classical examples of each from his pages. And when to this great and admirable power we add the other qualities of the man, his honest sincerity, his far-reaching sympathy, his faith, his hope, his love we find no reason to wonder at his un-bounded success in his own time—the time, too, of Thackeray and George Ellot and Hawthorne and Charlotte Bronte-and much reason to pity those who in these degenerate days profess to have

outgrown Dickens. 1. M. Panoto

Princeton University.

The New Ern in Porto Rico. Harper's Weekly.

There was some very sensible speaking at the innuguration of Governor Alien at Porto Rico last week, and it is to be hoped that the wise words, both of the retiring Military Governor and of the island's new executive, fell upon listening and appre-ciative ears. There has been a deal of nonsense written about Porto Rico and the duty of the United States toward its inhabitants in the past few months. It has seemed at times as if much of it was inspired by a no more worthy purpose than a wish to embarrass the Administra-tion. What was worse, indications were not wanting to induce the belief that certain misguided Porto Ricans themselves, for purely partisan motives, were being led blindly into an antagonism to the constituted authorities, which could have no other result than the prolongation of the disadvantages from which the peo-ple were suffering while living under mil-tary rule. All that, however, appears to be happily past, and General Davis has turned over his office to Governor Allen. doubted "If the public would stand it."

Yet we must not think that Dickens ever consciously wrote down to his public On the contrary, he wrote for this public be
people. . . . As conditions present

ponding secretary of the organization, made a strong ples for united expansion.

made a strong pies for united expansion. Taking Brooklyn as an instance of religious sleepiness, he said:

"As yet only a few of the churches are awake to the great opportunity and the great duty that is ours regarding church extension. There is no better field for church extension in the world than right here in Brooklyn. I doubt if you can find any where in the Western cominent a here in Brooklyn. I doubt if you can find any where in the Western continent a city that has had the increase in the year that Brooklyn has, or suburbs that have grown as our suburbs have grown. From 80,000 to 100,000 increase in population is a great responsibility upon the churches of this borough, and a great opportunity as well. The denomination that best rec-ognizes this and takes up the responsibil-ity and uses the opportunity is the de-nomination for the future. The denomina-tion that is simply proud of the past, contion that is simply proud of the past, con-tent with its present and makes no ef-fort for the future will have no future in therein, of the little provincial towns of a city where population is shifting as it central and Southern Engiand, of the roads and stopping-places that linked these to the capital. He was no Shakespeare to reconstruct a world he had never peare to reconstruct a world he had never known; he had little sympathy with the classic or romantic past; but what he longs to the Presbyterian church."

THE CROWNING OF THE SLAIN

Again, in the month of beauty, When the blush of the rose is born,
In the kiss which the earth, at robing
Receives at the bridal morn.
We think of the heroes that slumber,
Away from the light of the sun, Where the banners of forests are waving, And the musical rivulets run

The white tented mists in the valley Pass dreamily onward at dawn,
And the rustling of feet in the greens
is made by the rabbit and fawn;
It is only the glint of the plowshare, As it turns in you distant field, And never the bayonet-glimmer By a wheeling rank is revealed.

And pass-reclining at sunset On a giory of golden fleece: war drum startles.

IV.

The flowers have come, in a splendo The flowers have come, in a splendor
Of color and perfect perfume.
The birds build again in the branches,
And the honey bee rifles the bloom:—
The loving and loved, in the gloaming
As oft, by the silvery beam.
Are plucking the roses of Eden,
And dreaming the beautiful dream!

V. But the strong hands folded from battle Will nevermore tell nor caress. The roses return, but the soldier Siespe on in his patriot dress. His name and his deeds are forgotten His sword in its scabbard will russ. But the sunshine is brighter above him And the clive will spring from his dust.

Ah. God! in our banner. Ah. Goal: In our namers of crimson,
How close to the paim and the laurel
Is the functal cypress leaf!
And 'tis well that we cherish our martyre
Elize the triumph might seem too dear That gave back a country unbroken, But left us no heart for a teur.

And so, in the month of beauty,
When the sea and the sky are blue,
And we love with a love more tender
And are true with a heart more true Let us gather the flowers in clusters, And weave them in chaplets fale, And, wherever a soldler slumbers,

To his low grave-side repair. VIII.

For this is the month of beauty,
When the flowers are drinking the dew.
A time to be tenderly thoughtful Of those who have worn the blue, And who sleep away from the sunshine In their low and lonesome graves, While ever, on land and ocean, The dountless banner waves.

And what shall we bring but flowers, To hallow the heroes' sleep—
These gifts of the dew and the daylight
That ever memorial keep
Of the spirit immortal—and over
In bursting the mold of death
Flenew the perishing garlands
On the shadowy-brow of Faith!
——Sam L. Simmon

-Sam L. Simpson. A Question of Sorgery .- Mrs. Wagger-Have A Question of Sorgery.—Are, hager-Have you moved into your new house? Mrs. Charger— Oh, yes; but we are not settled yet. The car-penter has to make so many alterations. Mrs. Wagger—I thought everything would be just right. Mrs. Charger—So did we. But we found that scarcely one of our carpets would it.—

## A DAY OF GOOD SPORTS

RAILROAD MEN'S RELAY RACE AT IRVINGTON.

Fine Track and Field Events-Y. M. C. A. Road Race-The Regatta.

The railway men and Y. M. C. A. have just cause for commendation for the spirited afternoon's sport that was afforded by them at Irvington track, the proceeds being entirely devoted to the benefit of the Baby Home. A very large crowd, which filled the grandsand and crowded the fences along the stretch, evidently, from the rousing cheers and encouragement, entered heartily into the spirit of the sport. Sport, and good sport, it was.

from the rousing cheers and encouragement, entered heartily into the spirit of the sport. Sport, and good sport, it was, all amateur and every event contested with determination to the tape. An ideal Summer afternoon, with no dust to interfere, favored the worthy cause.

The Southern Pacific captured the coveted plum of the day, the long-looked-for and trained-for six-mile bleycle relay race. The Northern Pacific won the raile open bleycle race, and the Terminal Company the three-mile race.

In the field sports, Wilcox was the here for Y. M. C. A., while Scott and McIntosh were the point winners for the High School. The pretitest race of the day was the one-mile bleycle race, the first race on the programme. Ten riders in sweaters of the colors chosen by the railroaders faced the starter and made a pretty race. The riders were bunched along the back stretch, the bright colors of the riders stirring up memories of many a good horse race on the same path. At the three-quarters post Stiles and Manning shot put of the bunch, and the race home was a beauty, resulting in a dead heat. On the run off, paced by Campbell, Manning's spurt was too much for Stiles, Manning winning in 2:21 2-5. The relay race was good for the first three miles; after that the men were strung out badly, the Southern Pacific and Alinsworth race was good for the lifet three mies, after that the men were strung out badly, the Southern Pacific and Alnsworth Dock riders fighting for first place, with O. R. & N. a quarter of a mile behind and out of it. Stiles, of the Southern Pacific, won out by a short length.

As an added attraction there were two exhibition roces.

exhibition races against time by the "quint." Nowatney, behind the five men, tried to do a mile under 2 minutes, but, considering the track, 2:06 was fast. Nowatney stuck to the rear wheel of the "quint" as if he were glued there. Blod-gett rode an exhibition quarter-mile paced by the "quint" in 28 seconds.

The summary of events is as follows:
One-mile bloycle race—Won by George
Manning, of the Northern Pacific; second,

H. Stiles, of the Southern Pacific; time, 100-yards dash-Won by M. Scott, of High School; second, R. McIntosh, P. H. S.; third, J. A. Wilcox, P. H. S.; time,

10 3-5 seconds.
One-mile bicycle race for boys under II years-Won by Ed Root; second, A. Ban-croft; third, F. Fields; fourth, H. Ban-

with a jump of 5 feet 1 inch; second, H. Gardiner, Y. M. C. A., 5 feet; third, W. Backus, Y. M. C. A., 4 feet 11 inches. Fat man's race, one mile, bicycle—Won by J. C. Specht, of O. R. & N.; second, f. Young, of S. P.; third, Richarts, of N.

Running high jump-Won by Wilcox

P.; good time. 220-yards dash-Won by Scott; second McIntosh; third, Wilcox; time, 25 second. McIntosh; third, Wilcox; time, 25 seconds. Putting the 12-pound shot—Won by Wilcox, distance 34 feet 1 inch; second, V. Paquet, Y. M. C. A., 22 feet 5 inches; third, Redewell, Y. M. C. A., 22 feet. 229-yard hurdle race—Won by Wilcox; second, McIntosh; third, Scott; time, 20 second.

seconds.

Three-mile bicycle race—Won by Frank
Melbus, Terminal Company; second, P.
Peterson, Ainsworth Dock; third, E. R.
Van Kuren, Terminal; time, 8:40 3-5.
Running broad jump—Won by McIntosh,
distance 18 feet 11 inches; second, Backus,
17 feet 10 inches; third, Parker, 17 feet 7½

440-yard run-Won by Scott; second, Redewell; third, Wilcox; time, 53 4-5 seconds.

Six-mile relay bloycle race—Won by
Southern Pacific team; second, Ainsworth
Dock team; third, Terminal Company team: time, 16 minutes 40 seconds.

REGATTA A FIZZLE. Wind Blew Up and Down and There

The regatta of the Oregon Yacht Club yesterday afternoon was a fizzle. What was in the early part of the day a fair breeze changed st idenly to a dead calm with an occasional sou wester. with an occasional sou wester. Fifteen boats started, which were divided into three classes. Every one presented a trim appearance while new or added sails seemed to be the order of the day.

Promptly at 3 P. M. Gilbert Daigleish, judge of the regatte, anchored his boat in midstream and fired the preparatory shot Five minutes later the eager

yachtsmen of class B shook out their sails yachtsmen of class B shook out their sails and made for the line. Lark 85 was the first to cross, about 30 seconds ahead of Hazel. At this time a mild north wind was blowing, but as soon as the craft got fairly under way the calm came on. Shortly after it looked as if there might be a race yet, for Swallow caught a sudden gust and started off at a great rate of the poor tack but the calm came or on the port tack, but the calm came on again and spoiled her chances. Class C started at 3:08 and class A three

minutes later. It was probably 30 minutes before any in these classes passed the stake boat, for there was practically no wind at all. Several times after they did cross the line the current drifted them back and they were forced to make a new start each time. In the meantime the first boats off went up stream at a gait of about a mile in four hours, and when the judge finally decided to call the race off at 5 o'clock, the Owyhee was leading, but had not yet rounded the first buoy.

The large crowd that collected on the Madison-street bridge and the river banks departed as soon as they saw that there could be no race, and there were but few spectators left when the admiral's flag was finally hauled down. The yachtowners were particularly cisappointed, as each time. In the meanth s were particularly disappointed, as they had been looking forward to these races for some time. This was to be the first opportunity to try in competition their new salls, masts and other improve-

ments, that have been added.
The starters yesterday were: Class A.
Alice, Wells skipper: Turtle, Bushong
skipper; Hare, Zellar skipper; Spray, Jorskipper; Hare, Zellar skipper; Spray, Jor-dan, skipper; Lillie, Gordon skipper, and Fearl, MacBeth skipper. Class B, Lark, Todd skipper; Hazel, Johannesen skipper; Agnes, Hill skipper; Owyhee, Taylor skip-per, and Swallow, Mariett skipper, Class C. Curio, Morey skipper; Becomni, O'Bry-an skipper; Quickstep, Woodward skip-per, and Edith, Catlin skipper. The races will take place Saturday after-noon, over the same course.

noon, over the same course Y. M. C. A. ROAD RACE. J. Helbock Wins First Prize-Time,

56 Minutes 30 Seconds. Twenty-six gritty young riders faced the starter yesterday morning at 3:40 in the annual road race held under the auspices of the Portland Y. M. C. A. The day was an ideal one for racing. The rain early in the week had laid the dust, and hardened the course; the sky was overcast, and only a light northwest breeze cooled the heated riders as they rounded Mount Tabor. The start was from East Twentieth street and Belmont; thence east to Sunnyside, across Thirty-fourth street to Sunnyside, across Thirty-fourth street to the Base Line road; out the Base Line road to Ten-Mile House, south on crossread to Section Line road, west on Sec-tion Line road to Reservoir at Mount Ta-bor; thence north to Belmont, and west to the starting point, a distance of 194

The very large crowd at the finish was very orderly, the policing of the course was excellent, and everything passed off without the slightest mishap, the most

serious being punctures, rather a remark-able state of affairs, considering the large entry list and the crowds that urged the struggling bunches of tired riders as they crossed the tape. The racers were evidently in good trim, as there were no collapsee after crossing the tape, notwith-standing the heartbreaking pace and severe handicaps. Of the 25 starters, 15 fin-ished within the limit, the other 11 falling by the wayside from splinters picked up on the plank road to Sunnyside.

As the race was a handleap one, the riders were sent off in bunches, the three men with six minutes' start being sent off ahead; and just as they were disappear-ing in a thin cloud of dust over the dip of the hill a half-mile away, the five-min-ute men were sent on their journey. The scratch men were: L. H. Campbell, Wal-lace Dyer, G. W. Kendall and F. J. Wy-att. Wyntt was forced to retire from the race before half the distance had been covered on account of a flattened tire. On the return the racers crossed the tape in the following order: J. Helbock (4 min-utes' start), C. Barrell (5 minutes), G. G. Johnson (4 minutes), J. Riddle of Mon-mouth (1 minutes), W. Dyer (scratch), E. G. Riddle (2 minutes) Gus Employ (1 mouth (I minutes), W. Dyer (scratch), E. G. Riddle (2 minutes), Gus Emrich (1 minutes), L. H. Campbell (scratch), J. A. Riddle (3 minutes), A. Henton of Newberg (4 minutes), S. Dolan (4 minutes), C. C. Ralph (6 minutes), G. W. Kendall (scratch), C. Hoener (3 minutes). The leaders came back in bunches, the first bunch to streets before the three leaders.

bunch to appear being the three leaders, who crossed the line almost simultaneous-ly, merely inches between the overlaply, merely inches between the overlapping wheels. The second contingent of five were whirling down the stretch before the dust had cleared, in this bunch being Dyer and Campbell, scratch men. The rest of the boys came straggling along for the next few minutes, and the excitement was over. The prizes were awarded as follows:

First place prize, J. Helbock; time, 55:36. Second, C. Barrell; time, 57:323, Third, G. G. Johnson; time, 55:33. The first time prize was won by "Ren" Dyer (scratch); time, 53:23. Second, L. H. Campbell; time, 53:23. Third, J. Riddle, of Monmouth; time, 54:22.

The judges at the Ten-Mile House, on

The judges at the Ten-Mile House, on their return at noon, reported that Hel-bock, the winner of the place prize, passed that point in the lead, Johnson, Barrell and Ralph bunched at his rear wheel. The officials were: Referee, M. M. Ringler; starter, O. Cox; clerk of the course, James Mackle; judges, E. C. Bronaugh, A. N. Wright, G. Phegly; timers, A. L. Veazie, E. J. Jaeger, F. A. Heitskemer,

AT WAVERLY LINKS. Wheeler and Wright Tied For First

in Open Handicap. There were probably 100 people who vis-ited the links of the Waverly Golf Club yesterday, either as speciators or players in the games there in progress. It was surely an ideal day, calm, cool, delight-

ful. The events yesterday covered what are known as sweepstakes prizes, and these were warmly contested for. The fact that the Waverly Club is the oldest one in the Pacific Northwest of its kind has naturally developed some most excellent players, while the ordinary player is far beyond many of the so-called crack playbeyond many of the so-called crack play-

ers elsewhere. The first event of the day was the The first event of the day was the open handicap for men only. This was participated in by T. G. Wheeler, A. G. Wright, C. E. Ladd, Captain W. C. Langfitt, Dr. H. E. Jones, N. E. Ayer, Tom Kerr, P. H. Blyth and A. T. Huggins. In this contest, T. G. Wheeler and A. G. Wright were tied for first prize. Mr. Wheeler's gross score was Ill, and Mr. Wright's 10%. As the former had a handican of 10 and the latter of 4 the tir recap of 10, and the latter of 4, the tie re-culted in a net score of 103 each. Cap tain Langfitt made a net score of 105, as did also C. E. Ladd. Dr. Jones and N. E. Ayer each scored 110 net. Tom Kerr, 112; P. H. Blyth and A. T. Huggins, 108 each. In the men's foursomes, A. T. Hug-ghs and W. Minor scored a net of 107 for first prize. J. Bourne, Jr., and W. A. Howe scored 109 for second.

In the mixed foursomes, Miss Laurie King and N. E. Ayer got away with a acore of 115, winning first prize. Mrs. W. B. Ayer and P. B. Gifford scored 122 for

Among the visitors present was John Lawson, who is the champion golfer of California. He did not offer to compete but made a trial play around the course, scoring 93. He expressed himself greatly pleased with the links.

The next event of importance for the club is a contest to be played off tomorrow for the Corbett cup. Seven women will participate in the contest for this

trophy. GREAT NORTHERN FLYER"

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Motion Argued.

In the matter of the involuntary bank-ruptcy of J. D. Strauss, in the United States Court, a motion of the petitioning creditors to dismiss the petition was yes-terday argued before Judge Bellinger. The notion was opposed by some of the cred tors who had not joined in the petition who, unlike them, were not satisfied

The door that Dauth saw had this inscrip-The door that Dauth saw had this inscription over it: "Despair of hope, all ye who enter here." When man despairs of hope he drains the very dregs of despair.

There are certain forms of disease to which medical ignorance and popular superstition have given the title of "Hopeless." That very fact hand, ups the safterers from such diseases by roobing them of the courage to try to regain health. This is particularly true of lung diseases. As soon as disease fastens on the lungs, the victim sits down, makes his will, and awaith his fate. He wouldn't act that way if he were bitten by a tarm-

bitten by a tarantula or a rattlesnake. He'd fight
then for his life.
But he is under the
influence of the ignorant and superstitious, that write
"Despair of hope"
over the door of
such diseases as by
neglect or unskillful treatment may
end fatally in consumption. sumption. There is a new inscription for that doorway of disease, made by rubbing out the first two words and leaving

words and leaving it: "Hope all ye who enter here." What: Can there be hope for the sufferer with the constant cough, flushed face, burdened breathing and emaciated body? The record says "yes." Ninety-eight out of every hundred cases in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been used have been permantly cured. "Golden Medical Discovery" positively cures weak lungs brossively cures weak lungs brossery" positively cures weak lungs, bron-chitis, obstinate lingering cough, bleeding of the lungs and kindred ailments, which, if neglected, find a fatal ending in consump-tion. It contains no alcohol, whisky or other stimulant.

"Your medicine is the best I have ever taken."
writes Mrs. Jennie Dingman of Vanburen. Malkasks Co., Mich. "Last spring I had a bad
cough; got so bad I had to be in bed all the time.
My husband thought I had consumption. He
wanted me to get a doctor, but I told him if it
was consumption they could not help me. We
thought we would try Dr. Pierce's Colden Medicial Discovery and before I had taken one bettle
the cough stopped and I have since had no signs
of its returning."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the best for the bowels. Use them with the "Discovery,"

that Strauss was solvent, nor willing allow him to continue in business. After hearing the arguments in the matter, the motion to dismiss the petition was allowed by the court.

Railroad Notes.

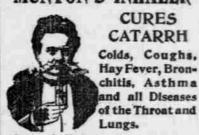
Colonel F. M. Malone, livestock agent of the Milwaukee, has left for a trip into the interior.

"Boh" Ford, of Spokane, traveling freight agent of the Milwaukee, was among yesterday's transients. The Union Pacific folder, the "Pathfinder," has been corrected up to June 1. It contains all the local and through time tables of the company and connecting lines.

The standard sleeper of the Union Pa cific, which heretofore ran only to Green River from Portland, connecting with the San Francisco-Chicago car, now runs clear through to Chicago

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YAN will make you strong. Activity, energy, cheerfulness, a good digestion-all these be long to you, if your nerves are strong. HUDYAN will give , for HUDYAN strengthens the nerves and nerve centers. HUDYAN will create rosy cheeks and bright eyes.

and all of the above symptoms. HUD-

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