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#### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1900.

# GOLDEN AGES OF LITERATURE

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

novels in which the imaginative realiza-tion of a past epoch learned from Walter Scott is deepend and darkened by a pro-found and somber philosophy peculiary his own ("Cling-Mara," "Stelle"); Stend-hal had not yet pointed the way to that cruel and cynleal observation of conduct and analysis of motive that was to leave such profound marks on the art of fiction ("Le Rouge et le Noir," "La Chartreuse de Parme"); Merimes had written none of those well-balanced masterpieces of swift narration, vivid description and characterization that will long remain models in their kind ("Colomba," "Car-men," "L'Enlevement de in Redoute"); Dumas! George Sand and Baizac were still names unknown. When "Ninety-Three" appeared in 1574 all of these were dead but George Sand, and her inst novel

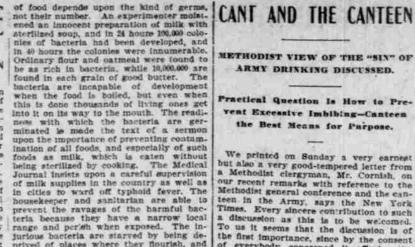
dead but George Sand, and her inst novel had been written; the best work of Feuli-let, Sandeau, Cherbuliez and all that generation was already done; the main phases of the evolution that the novel has ac complished in this century were fully de ed. Flaubert had long before started realism on a new development with "Madame Bovary" (1857); the brothers Goncourt had brought it still further on its way toward a scientific method and a dependence on documentary evidence ("Rence Mauperin," "Germinie Lacer-teux"); Alphonse Daudet had siready given proof of that rare combination of sympathy and sentiment with penetrating and minute observation and of that magic gift of style that lend his novels such a peculiar and individual charm ("Le Petit Chose, Fromont Jeune et Risler Aine"); and Emile Zola had drawn up the final creed of naturalistic or experimental nov-el and had sketched the imposing outlines of that geries of "Bougon-Macquart" nov-els that were to furnish the "natural and social history of a family under the sec ond empire

From this array of names-and there is not one of them that is not represented by some work of more than ordinary merit-it is clear that the age has been as conspicuous for the great mass as for the quality of what it has produced. But in site again of the conflicting claims of ools it may be maintained that among all these considerable novellats there are four who in a special way dominate the field-Hugo, Dumas, George Sand and Balzac.

This does not mean that these four have been in all respects unsurpassed. II is quite likely that many would name on their list of the greatest French novels a majority by other writers. It is even quite certain that these have not been the most

of a whole generation. From "Notre Dame de Paris" (1821) to "Les Miserahies" dwelt upon especially was the ideal part (1862) no part of his incessant activity of his possessions, for she believed in-

AVA-VICTOR HUGO AND THE GOLD. BY ARTHUR G. CANFIELD A. M. The protection of the conflicting claims of water from schools and with all due regarded to the school of the dwinking school of the conflicting claims of the school of and with all due regarded to the school of the dwinking school of the school of the



prived of places where they flourish, and the best way to check these and to pree is to keep houses, yards and streets clean.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

How Trusts Raise Up Foes to Destroy Themselves. Philadelphia Inquirer The war between the rival refiners of



VICTOR HUGO.

certain that these have not been the most important novelists, if we are thinking of their literary influence and the effect of their work upon the theory and practice of the art of fiction. No with the passionale and stormy violence of her younger years. The fiame of passion has burned down to a pure glow, and a rich experience of life has the experience of life has important novelists, if we are thinking of their literary influence and the effect of the art of fiction.
No writers could well be more unlike than these four masters of the novel, not could four well be chosen anywhere where works would present a greater variety of qualities and interest. They well exhibit the wide range of the novel as a literary form and its capacity for the most diverse effects.
If Victor Hugo comes first on the list of novelists, it is not so much by reason
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If victor Hugo comes first on the list of novelists, it is not so much by reason
If we rate of "Les Mikerables," which
If the novel of "Les Mikerables," which
If the novel we have the same being to him and some of those qualities that often belong to him and some of those that often belong to him and some of those that always belong to his literary belong to him and some of those that always belong to him and some of those that always belong to him and some of those that always belong to him and some of those that always belong to him and some of those that always belong to his the most of the most of the sole and the the the most of the sole and the to the present time, the most powerful competitors verse effects. If Victor Hugo comes first on the list of novellists, it is not so much by reason that often belong to him and some of those of the fame of "Les Miserables," which is perhaps for the mass of English read-ers his only novel, but becaure he was-the great literary genus of his time, the first man of letters of his century. The ter another, the most powerful competitors have been merged with the trust, and, if current rumor be not entirely at fault, the Arbuckles have followed the example first man of letters of his century. The coarseness, his crushing toil, the smell novel was far from being his main inof Claus Spreckels and others who have acted on the belief that refineries are built terest. One sign of this, among many others, is found in a peculiar feature of his carver as a novelist-it is made up of two periods, separated by the interval Then, again, it must never be forgotten that the business of refining sugar has long been a mere side issue with the masterful men, who know by experience that the real margin of profit lies in the manip-ulation of the securities which drift about

METHODIST VIEW OF THE "SIN" OF ARMY DRINKING DISCUSSED.

Practical Question Is How to Prevent Excensive Imbibing-Canteen the Best Means for Purpose.

We printed on Sunday a very earnest but also a very good-tempered letter from a Methodist clergyman, Mr. Cornish, on our recent remarks with reference to the Methodist general conference and the can-Methodist general conference and the can-teen in the Army, says the New York Times. Every shoere contribution to such a discussion as this is to be welcomed. To us it seems that the discussion is of the first importance, since by the consent of everybody concerned it affects the physical and moral welfare of the enlist-ed man of the United Stress the The

consciences. It does not matter whether the other Pope calls itself the Methodist general conference or by any other name. its pretensions to invent and classify new and precentions to invent and classify new sins are opposed to the essential spirit of Protestantism. "Confute me," said Luther, "either by proofs from Scripture or by plain, just arguments." That is what any Protestant of our day may well say, to whom a conference of papal pre-tendions says that the luces quarties is ensions says that the liquor question is

outside the pale of reason and judgment and evidence, that it must not be judged by the actual efficacy of the means adopted to diminsh the admitted evils of in-temperance, that you must not recognize the practice of drinking in order to regubecause to recognize it is "sin inte it. because to recognize it is "sin." We said that such a state of mind as that denoted by the proceedings of the con-ference must proceed either from hypoc-risy or from fanaticism. Distinctly the pretension of any man, or of any body of men, to declare that any use whatever of intoxicating liquor is "sin." is fanati-cal, and fanatically insolent. When we said that the only excuse for the action

cal, and fanatically inscient, when we said that the only excuse for the action of the conference was ignorance we of course did not mean, as our correspondcourse on not mean, as our correspond-ent seems to have taken us to mean, general ignorance, but only ignorance of the actual workings in the Army of nominal prohibition on the one hand and of the regulation of the canteen on the other.

And yet the fanatical view, the view that the people of the United States are bound to admit and act upon the sinfulbound to admit and act upon the sinful-ness of a sin which has been invented within the lifetime of living met, and which has been adopted into the catalogue of sins of the Methodist general confer-ence, is the only ground upon which nom-inal prohibition can be defended as against the regulation provided by the canteen. As soon as it is admitted that the question of promoting temperance in

#### MEETING OF BIRD LOVERS.

#### Friends of the Songsters to Gather at Unitarian Church Today.

The first importance, since by the consent of everybady concerned it affects the physical and moral weights of the mitting first the consent of the United States Army. The main of the United States Army are have not sported the sector that the consent of the United States Army are the destination of the State and provide state to the destination of the State and provide state to the destination of the State and provide state to the the destination of the State and provide state to the destination of the the state to the destination of the state to the state to contrast a state to the destination of the state to contrast a state to the destination of the state to contrast At 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the rooms

amailor scale has been done for some song-stors. The skylark, or marvelously rich and inspiring notes, had a poor substitute here in the meadow lark. Enterprising clitzens brought a few of the skylarks, and while they do not propagate like pheasants, they seem to have a hold that means a permanent stay. For the man who brought to the state the English spar-row there are but few more so for the main row there are but few words of praise, al-though his intentions were beyond reproach, It is not solely to import new birds that

The protect is not solely to import new birds that the society is to be organized this after-noon. Oregon has birds of peculiar char-acteristica, which are eminently worthy of preservation. There is a wanton spirit of destruction in many bosoms, which wreaks cruel and wasteful loss on the weaker animal subjects of man. In every advanced community societies have been organized to study out these wrongs and rectify them so far as possible by throw-ing around the little tribesmen of the air the strong arm of the law. As the hu-mane society protects animals of the do-mestic order from excesses, the bird so-cleity will protect birds, and especially songsters, by every means possible. All lovers of birde are urged to attend this meeting. It may mean much to the beauties of the state. THE IMPERIAL THE IMPERIAL THE IMPERIAL THE IMPERIAL

# WAGONLOAD OF MONEY.

#### This Was Required to Pay Duty on Cargo of Grain Bags.

When bags of money are loaded on an express wagon and hauled from one place to another in the city as potatoes are, there should be no complaint of a scarc-ity of money in that locality. That is

what happened in Portland yesterday af-ternoon. A one-horse wagon drove up to Ladd & Tilton's Bank and two or three stout young men began to carry out bags of coin and load on the wagon. Some of them could carry two bags at once. Others carried only one. When nearly 1000 pounds of the precious stuff had been

the question of promoting temperance in the Army is a practical question, to be settled in accordance with the proved adaptation of means to ends, the Meth-odist general conference has not a foot to stand upon. We have referred once or twice to the festimony given by Col-omel Mills, the superintendent of the Military Academy, to the Board of Viet.

streams, glens and chasms constitute it a delightfully enjoyable touring areas. At ouring morning when a flery sun lights up the glittering dew-bediamoned landscape. Gatti and Vogler, are rushed with orders for their specialties, among which they now include pictures which are expected to pass for the work of the inte Alfred Siley. The London picture factories are turning out old English paintings by the dosen, and the unscruppilous buyer may obtain Sir Joshuas, Gainsboroughs, and swapends his chest, inhaling big draughts of Heaven's glorious oxygen, and asks, is this sweet, undreamed-of sensation real-ity, or is it only some transitory day dram. Yee, one then keenly appreciates Adam Lindsay Gordon, in: On the tail cliff rugged and gray, With the sorf at my feet, And betyeen my testh The stem of the soothing clay. OREGONIAN BUILDING ical robberies of actresses' jewels, but we have every reason to believe that the painter's claim is true.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

W starr Whiten, do Wm A Pinkerton, Cheo Columbia River Sceners. Regulator Line steamers, from Oak-street dock, daily, except Sundays, The Dalles, Hood River, Cascade Locks, and return. Call on, or 'fone Agent for further information.

#### THE PERKINS.

# THE IMPERIAL. C. W. Knowles, Manager.

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THE PALATIAL

Room AUSTEN, F. C. Manager for Oregon and Washington Bankers' Life Arectation Des Moines Ia.

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GAVIN, A., President Oregon Camera Club

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was given to the novel, though it was in tensely in the reality and power of that was given to the novel, though it was in these years that it was cecharing its great triumphs and assuming a new and more scrious importance, especially through the work of Balzac. And when he came back to the novel in "Les Mis-the came back to the novel in "Les Mis-the scribter of the cuttward for the state of the state of the crables" there was little to show that would give us was not a faithful reflecthese changes had had any effect on him. tion of the outward form and feature of "Les Miserables" and the novels that fol-lowed it are plainly from the same mind as "Notre Dame," and were built upon the same plan. In them all he is essen-tially a poet. Their qualities are poetic qualities-amplitude and grandeur of conception, imaginative power. In "Notre Dame" he is a poet of 20, in the heyday f romanticism, under the charm of the historical interest. In the exuberance of youth; in "Los Miserables" he is a poet of 60, looking back on years of political and social agitation and unrest, confronting from exile the somber perplexities of his time, and reflecting on the past an present of human affairs and institutions Each novel has for theme some large and imposing phase of our human lot. And mature poet became also a phi pher. The novels were to be philosophic interpretations of history and life in cer-tain great and universal phases. But what the render remembers of these novels is not the philosophie theme, but the poetry of the details, the wealth of ideas, the vividness of description, the intensity of the situations, which, especially in the later works, constantly tend to descend to the melodramatic, the dazzling magic of the language, and more than all, po-haps, the deep and ardent human sympathy that is all-pervasive in them, the indomitable faith in humanity that irra-

diates them. With Alexandre Dumas we are in another world. Studious meditation on the problems of man and society does not enter this region. Dumas has no philo-sophic interpretations in his eye. He is intent on hunting the argument, as Mr. Maurice Hewlett puts it. It is not wealth of ideas that you shall find with him, but wealth of energy, activity, ad-venture. His great gift is an inventive imagination of exhaustless fertility and unfingging vivacity. The moment a man or group of men is presented to it, it seizes them and they speed off at full gallop on a round of high and exciting deeds. There will be plot and counter-plot. Deep schemes will be undone by still deeper ones, and marvelous obstacles audthrust in the way will call out greater marvels of daring and prowers to sur-mount them. The flushed face of achievement will never be "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." Here are no qualms of conscience, no mental struggles, no torturing introspection and self-analysis, no war between ideal and convention, no carking care These are "historical' nov-cis, but do not expect painful solicitude for the historic fact. The actors do pot disappear behind the costume or the scenery, but pursue their eager, ab-sorbed way equally unconcerned for time and place.

and place. George Sand is the novelist of the heart. The spring of what she writes is always what she has felt. Her first novels ("Indiana." "Lella") were little else but the embodiment of her passion-ate quarrel with the institution of mar-riage as it was conventionally understood riage as it was conventionally understood and practiced in France. They were pro-tests against convention and in favor of the free emotional life. They lack restraini and wisdom, being the work of youth, but they are sincere. In her re-volt against that standard of moral judgraint and wisdom, being the work of such, but they are sincere. In her re-di against that standard of moral judg-ent that underlay the marriage de con-mance, and that left the voice of the ment that underlay the marriage de con-

our human life, but a moving picture of as it is in its inner forces and capac

Quite the opposite of all this is Balzac He is the great realist. He worships "the god of things as they are." His gift is observation-the keen, penetrating and all-devouring glance. He watches the human animal. He studies him, not with sympathy, for he has scant respect for him, but with an insatiable curiosity. He notes his every turn and motion, look and gesture. He strips off his exposes his hypocrisy, pursues him into the privacy of those actions which he the privacy of those actions which he supposes safe from the game of men, lays bare the root of meanness and selfishm as and pricks the bubble of his respectibil-ity. And what he sees he writes, His vast store of facts he pours out in his novels. In the well-known judgment of Taine, Balzac is, after Shakespeare, the writer who offers the largest collection writer who offers the largest collection of "human documents." One sees at once on examining these documents the new prevalence of things. The whole material background of our lives is brought into view. It has been sold of Balzac that he first gave us novels in which people eat. His people are no abstractions. They are not the mere masks of ideas, as Hugo's sometimes are. They are not the invin-cible conquerors of circumstance that

Dumas loves. They do not live by the forces of heart and will and mind, like the heroes and heroines of George Sand. They are creatures of flesh and blood. bedient to instinct, amenable to hunger and the other bodily appetites. They are narrowly dependent on their material environment, and they move in the midst of all those things which both character-ize and determine them-their clothes, ornaments, houses, furniture, pictures, china, gardens, horses and carriages and all the rest. Of the four names, Hugo, Dumas, Sand

and Balzac, it is Balzac's that has loomed largest in the domain of the nove as the years have flown. That is partiy his good fortune, for the pendulum of the world's thought, especially under the impulse of the physical and biological sciences and of the idea of democracy, has been swinging in the direction of his view of the world, and everywhere m and more men have felt themselves under the sway of that "over-maetering sense of this present world" that was pre-emi-nently his. But partly also it has been well deserved; for beyond question he was ane of the most prodigious minds that have so far given themselves to the novel.

arthur 9. Carfield University of Kansas.

Bacteria Good and Bad.

Chicago Tribune. A change of opinion as to bacteria has atien among medical men. Hitherto it has been claimed that all bacteria were injurious, but now the opinion is enter-tained by many that most of them are harmless, although many are decidedly in-urious while a few are perhease band

Wall street, under the black flag of mys wail street, under the black has of mys-tery and double-dealthy. Sugar stock fluctuates in value with such exceeding quickness as to present an irreststible temptation to the guilleless outsider, who seeks to achieve fame and fortune by gugssing numbers off the blackboards of the great exchanges. Of course, the in-siders play with loaded dice, but they have hever yet been without ready and willing victims

For some weeks past there have been reports that the Standard Oil party meditate a corner in sugar, and the gyrations of the stock have lent color to the story It is hardly necessary to say that such a coup would be the merset child's play for the multimillionatres, who have amassed unimaginable wealth through the favoritunimaginable wealth through the favorit-lam of the common carriers of the land. The first step in such a programme would be the acquisition of a controlling interest in the company itself, the next move would be in the direction of beguiling the public into selling the stock "short." As the actual certificates would repose in the strong baxes of the clique, the bears would simply have to pass under the "Caudine Forks" of their remorreises anta senists. Forks" at their remoreeless antagonists. Such transactions are of comparatively little moment, so far as their purely spec-ulative phases are concerned; but the case is different when they come to be viewed as symptoms of a deep-scaled disease. How many people have ever grasped the meaning of the accumulation of \$400,000,000, resting in the powession of a single man, and breeding on the principle of compound interest? It must be remembered that the colossal fortunes are invested in the certainties of life, and that the unfailing incomes thus d rived are beyond the taxing power of Nation, state or city. The hu-man brain is incapable of taking in the ultimate meaning of a state of affairs so un. exampled and so menacing; but if history be philocophy teaching by example, there can be no doubt es to the direction iz which we are drifting. Against a distHbutton of wealth so terribly unequal, the masses of men will hurl themselves in vain. In the end, even the millionaires will disappear from the scene, and a few multimillionaires will hold control of the luxuries and the necessities of life, with an iron cluich. The keenest vision can-not penetrate the cloud-curtain of the fu-ture, but one needs no gift of prophecy to foretell that the logic of the time is up dermining many things which now seen as solid as adamant. Americans of all parties, and of none, are pondering this mighty question in a stience that is most ominous. A solution must seen be found or the Republic will become the victim of its own overflowing prosperity.

# NO LOST TIME.

You can leave Portland on the Port-land-Chicago Special after breakfast, and yet reach Chicago or New York as soon as those who leave via other routes the day before. Remember, there is no change of cars via the Union Pacific between Portland and Chicago. Pullman palace and tourist sleepers, dining cars, buffet smoking and library cars, barber shop and pleasant reading-rooms. City ticket office, 135 Third street. Telephone Main 808.

But You Know Now.

Chicago Chronicle, Dem. n votes next Monday, but as the Oregon result is dublous we decline to say whether it will be of "tremendous importance" or of "purely local significance."

Billiousness, dizzine's, nauses, headache, are relieved by small down; of Carters Little Liver Pills,

Military Academy, to the Board of Visi-tors of that institution. We reprint the relevant part of it. The superintendent was speaking of the prohibition of the use of tobacco at West Point:

of tobacco at West Point: "The regulation was made by the Sec-retary of War with the initiative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and organizations of that kind through-out the country, who are often actuated out the country, who are often actuated by what they consider the best motives but I think they made a mistake, and this regulation is a mistake. But I would this not like to have this rule changed. think there would be a howl throughout the country by the people who are making an assault on the canteen in the Army.

which has done more for discipline and the contentment of the men than any other one thing that has been done for the army. My experience and the records the army. My experience and the records of Fort Custer, Mont., will show that for the first year after its establishment there violations from drunkenness were reduced between 70 and 75 per cent. Fort Custer was an ideal place for a test of this kind. It was in the middle of a big Indian res-ervation, and far away from any town. Before the resultion were into coveration Before the regulation went into operation the post trader was in control. He sold beer loaded with alcohol, and Sand Hill sherry, which would drive a man crazy if he drank enough of it. When pay-day came around, the guardhouse would be filled with soldiers. When the trader was closed up and the canteen established, there was no perceptible increase in the number put into the guardhouse after pay-day; probably there would be five or six so diers in all. The soldier was given the choice of beer of good quality but the endeavor was not made to induce him to drink beer, but by providing other amusements he was encouraged to dimin-

ish the resort to beer." The Adjutant-General reports that the experience of Colonel Mills is the experi-ence of 35 per cent of the officers who have reported upon the effect of the canteen. In other words, the practically unanimous testimony of the Army is that the canteen is an agency for the promo-tion of temperance, and that nominal probiblion is an agency for the promotion of intemperance. There is simply no gain-saying the testimony of such a cloud of witnesses, who are, moreover, the very men most warmly interested in the efficlency and well-being of the soldiers. The leavon of it can be rejected only by saying, as the Methodist General Conference has in effect said, that practical results have nothing to do with the question. If rec ognition by the Government of any use of intoxicating liquors be a "sin," as the Methodist General Conference has out of its own inner consciousness declared, then

the man who accepts the declaration may say that prohibition ought to be pro-claimed even though the consequence of the prohibition were that every solder in the Army should fill a drunkard's grave. But if that be not fanaticism, we are at a loss to give an illustration of what fanaticism is.

# Early Morning in Connemara.

This was not what the money was for, however. It was to pay the duty on a cargo of grain bags, which arrived here on the Wendur from Calcutta. Uncle Sam's charges in this matter amounted to about \$90,000. That is con-sidered by the average man as a pretty good sum, yet Portland firms did not think surthing of samina with not

good sum, yet Portland firms did not think anything of paying out that amount as duty on the shipload of sacks Of the wagon-load of money, \$14,000 was in silver: \$1000 to the bag. This weighed in the neighborhood of \$50 pounds. Then there was \$46,000 in gold, weighing be-tween 100 and 200 pounds. The re-mainder was in currency, and the entire load would have made oad would have made a tempting morsel for the hold-up man.

## ANOTHER LOW RATE EAST

On account of the Democratic conven-tion to be held at Kansas City, July 4, the O. R. & N. has placed in effect the extremely low rate of \$50 for the round trip to Kansas City and return. At the same time tickets are sold to Kansas City tickets will also be sold to St. Paul and return at the came rate, \$50. Three trains daily via the O. R. & N., with through care direct to St. Paul and Kansas City. Time to St. Paul and Kansas City. Time to St. Paul and Kansas City. Inme to St. Paul and Kansas City. Time to St. Paul and Kansas City. Time to St. Paul is 70 hours. toffice, 80 Third street, corner Oak. Tele-phone, Main 712.

phone, Main 712.

### To Congratulate the Mayor-Elect.

A full representation of all the Repub-lean clube of the East Side met last even.

A full representation of all the Repub-lican clube of the East Side met last even-ing at 64 Grand avenue, office of C. N. Rankin, to make arrangements to con-gratulate Henry S. Rowe on his elecoion as Mayor of the city of Portland. On the short notice given there was a large attendance, and much interest was dis-played in the proceedings. After the meeting had been called together it was finally decided that Monday evening be selected as the time, as Saturday night was considered too early. This settled, on motion, it was decided to appoint, a committee from all portions of the East Side. The following were named: S. R. Mason, R. F. Robinson, John P. Sharkey, Gus Logus, M. A. McEachern, J. E. Reinkie, F. A. Balley, J. T. Gregg, E. C. Robinson, Frank Melvin, Dr. L. M. Mel-vin, E. M. Carson. This committee was empowered to make all the arrangements necessary. After some further discussion, the meeting advanced to the constinues the state of the sense. the opportunity to commence work. The committee decided that the residents be invited to assemble at Grand and Holladay avenues at 8 o'clock Monday er ladity avenues at 8 o'clock Monday even-ing, to proceed to the home of the Mavor-elect. Good music will be provided. Res-idents from all portions of the cive are invited to take part, as the affair is not confined to the Event Side. Further an-nouncements will be made when all the arrangements are completed. The com-mittee also extends an invitation to all clubs of the city to send representatives lubs of the city to send representative and participate, without regard to party.

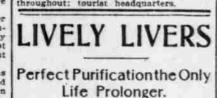
#### Counterfeiting Pictures.

# Art Amateur. There is no doubt that the counterfeiters

Early Moraing in Consemara. Donahoe's. The adaptability of those fine, smoothly sanded roads for motoring or cycling is simply ideal. Those perfect roads are ever in perfect order and entirely innocent of loose stone or pebblen a condition due to an absorbent sub-soil, coupled with a suf-ficiency of good clayless sand and a lack of traffic. There is at once a soleranity, a graud-eur, and a romantic freedom in careering over this vast semi-untenanted waste; the numberless lakes, mountain peaks.

of traffic. There is at once a solerunity, a grauid-eur, and a romantic freedom in careering over this vast semi-untenanted waste; the numberless lakes, mountain peaks,

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. Strictly first-class: newly fu broughout: tourist headquarters. furnished



teep the Sewerage System Open if You Want to Enjoy Many Years of Health and Happiness, The Advice of Reason.

The liver is the biggest organ in the hu-man body, and has lots of work to oo. It passes judgment on the food we eat, separating the useful from the useless. All food must pass the liver. All food must go this one way, and if the liver is laxy and doesn't attend to its duites, all the other organs suffer. It is just like stopping the engine in a factory. All the reat of the machines are thrown out of work until it starts up again.

factory. All the reat of the machines are thrown out of work until it starts up again. Another duty of the liver is to take the bile out of the blood and send it into the bowels, where it acts as a sort of lubri-cant and helps the undigested matter out of the body. If the liver does not act properly, the bile goes wrong, remains in the blood, makes yellow-greenish complexion, 'liver apois,' and causes all kinds of aches, pains and sickness. The liver must kinds of aches, pains and sickness. The liver must be kept lively and at-tending to its duties, and the safest, sur-est, simplest way is to use Cascarets Can-dy Cathartic, the ideal laxative, agreenable to the taste, convenient in form, antisep-tic, and a fine stomach tonic. They purify the blood, never grip nor gripe, and do their work mildy but positively. Buy and try Cascarets today. You'll find that it's what they do, not what we say they'll do, that proves their merit. All druggists, 10c, 35c, 10c or by mail for price. Send for bookiet and free sample. Addross Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

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