and Raphael.

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

THE NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON

FAMOUS ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD

FAMOUS ART GALLERIES OF THE

WORLD.

L.

BY BOGER RIOBDAN. There are few great masterpleces, but, on the other hand, there are many good examples of the historical schools at painting, in the London National Gallery. A visit to it is a good preparation-or the best possible substitute-for a tour of the Continental galleries. For : 1138 reason, and because the present paper is to be the first of a series on the famous art galleries of the world, I will follow the historical method; but instead of aiming (as is customary) to distinguish the various National and local schools, I with to elucidate the general movement in

which the career of each of these schools was but an incident. To do this it will be necessary to mention paintings which are technically inferior, but historically important, and to pass over in silence many clever imitative works; but, as 1 have said, the collection is one that lends

they show wonderful development in spe-cial directions, and their importance as the first fruits of modern art needs not be insisted upon. Their painters were the first, after a long period of formal-ism, to return to Nature, but, it should be added, the best of them did so with a purpose in view which binds them close-ly to the preceding Byzantine school and which long remained the dominant pur-pose in painting. These were the relig-tone, sympholical painters of the Middle ages of whom there are many examples tous, symbolical painters of the samples of whom there are many examples in the collection.

A symbol to be more effective than words written on a scroll must have mat-ural significance; to be effective at all we must not have grown thred of it owing to constant repetition. But the Byzantine symbolism was largely of the nature of written signs to which arbitrary mean-ings had been strached, and the works had begun to be indifferent to it as a whole. Gradually the painters of the Middle ages abundoned the more mean-ingless of these edges and put new sig-plificance into the stiff figures, themselves little more than pictographs. They gave movement to the limbs, animation to the features, variety to the grouping. In the search for new and more effective means of expression they made a new conquest of the natural world, and this computer of the fature, work, and the wras in thesi's a source of plensure, to ex-press which became a new motive for art. Hence we have in the works of the primitives ingenuous workliness along with religious exaltation, scrupulous reawith religious exaltation, scrupulous ref-dering of fact together with every arti-face of suggestion known to them; exam-ples of genre, the portrait, the story pic-ture, still life; in short, the whole realm of art in outline. There are even, among the Germans especially, a sort of deca-dent protiliners and a love of labor for labor's sake, which we generally think of as vices of much later periods. To labor's sake, which we generally think of as vices of much later periods. To take in the whole of this wonderful time at a glance compare the so-called Cima-bue, a Madonna, austers, rigid and lu-drawn, or the more interesting triptych by Duccio, which, however, is as flat as a Japanese print, with the "Paradise" of Fra Angelico, where all the saints are real persons living in a world of three dimensions, or with Jan Van Eyck's por-trait group of the quality dressed Arnol-fini, man and wife, in their well-furnishes chamber, with the landscape reflected in the round mirror and the taper still burn-ing in the chandeller suspended from the ing in the chandeller suspended from the

celling. It is a mistake to anorfibe the renainsance of art wholly to the revival of classicism. A great impetus was doubtless given to the study of Nature by classical learning and attention was drawn to the beauty of those works of antiquity which were with-in reach, but the painter's motive-to ex-press the actual failures and interests of the set of the painter's motive-to ex-the set of the set of the painter's motive-to ex-the set of the set of t

crats by entering our state and taking an part in the campaign in the inter-Goebel." What will save Bryan, then? Nothing science was not to him as dry as we find it today, but was simply a means by which he could make space relations ap-parent and harmonicus. From this time forward and until the end of the renak-sance linear perspective was what aerial perspective of tones and values is to the except the anti-imperialist vote in New York and Massachusetts. The fate of Bryan, of the republic, of free institutions

throughout the world is in the hands of Erving Winslow. Gheat God, on what a stender thread Hang everlasting things!

painting of today-the principal means of expressing distance and suggesting in-finity. It is one of the most essential els-ments in the compositions of Perugino CANUCKS IN NEW ENGLAND

Ainsiee's Magazine

They Must Now Be Considered From Note-This study by Mr. Roger Rior-dan, art editor of Art Amateur, will be concluded on Wednesday next. Political Standpoint.

BRYAN AND HIS VAGARIES.

### He Has No Set Views Except to Be President.

"The Canadians who have come to this country have also to a very great extent flocked together. We have a total of 560,695, and of these 450,225 are in the North Atlantic division. In the South Atlantic there are 5412, in the South Central 8152 and in the West-ern, 75,484. Very many of these are known as French Canadians. They are French of the last century, and are very simple and ignorant. In the places where EUGENE, June 18 .- (To the Editor.)-One of the nonsensical ideas, which good many people have, is that W. J. Bryan is a typical American, more co than most American public men, and that be represents all the homely as whil as simple and ignorant. In the places where they have settled they work as woodsmen, and as mill bands, though in New Eng-land very many domestic servants come National virtues. The late election in this state is an evidence that such be-lievers in Bryan are growing less. Would a typical American go out on the stump from this source. When they come to this county they do not bring any ideas of luxury of living with them; but they quickly fall into our ways. Once 1 was inve said, the collection is one that lends fixed to this treatment, and it will ap-pear. I think in the end that the opoch-making work, though crude and faulty, offers more of genuine interest than the accomplished but unprogressive work of a more advanced period. The National gallery is rich in exam-ples of the Inlian, Flemish and Ger-man primitives, and we should not be deterred by their incomplete technique, they show wonderful development in spe-cial directions, and their importance as in a cotton factory in Fall River. There were many barrels of mutton tallow at a



sentative of the highest National instincts | leum. I asked the foreman the reason

and vistues, and a candidate for the Presidency, an office which should be filled by a man of known and tried in-ing it.'1 tegrity and conscience, as well as the he gave " 'To keep the French Canucks from eat-To keep the French Canucks from eat-ing it, he cald. To my look of inquiry he gave this explanation: When they first come here they are half starved, and coming from a cold country, are natural-is fond of anything that is fat. If that

# give its electoral vote to the Republican ticket. There is a very strong feeling among many Democrats that Goebelism deserves a robuke, sind Mr. Bryan in-jured himself with that class of Demo-FUROPE'S MOORISH PERIL

GREATER DANGER THAN EGYPT, OR EVEN CHINA.

Likely to involve European Power in a War of Unparalleled Proportions at Any Time.

Many years have slapsed since Lord Balisburg, who at the present moment is the dean of all European statesmen in his wide experience and profound know-edge of diplomacy and foreign affairs, de-clared in one of those odd bursts of con-fidence which are denounced by his fore as "blazing indiscretions." that the ques-tion which would being on the long-ex-

tion which would bring on the long-ex-pected and much-dreaded outbreak of a war between the great powers of the Old World would be in connection neither with China, nor Fet Asia Minor, but Mo-rocco, says "ex-Attache" in the Pitts-"The Canadians who have come to this

with China, hor fet Asia and the Pitts-rocco, says "ax-Attache" in the Pitts-burg Dispatch. Of far graver import than the much-discussed Eastern question was the Moor-ish problem, so he deciared. And it would seem that now, when his public career is drawing to a close, the pro-dictions which he made a quarier of a century ago are on the eve of realiza-tion. There is no doubt that the English Premier had this in his mind when at the eannal congress of the Primrois Léague he referred to the necessity of Great Brit-in at being prepared for a conflict of far greater magnitude than the Boer War. The dil sorts of speculations were induiged in at the time by the press as to the na-british Empire. Some expressed the opti-to for a seculation which alarmed him, while Description of the press. The that is a seculation of the part of France to annex in the time had in view the troubles in China, others that it was Russia's move-ments in Persia which alarmed him, while

China, others that it was Russia's move-ments in Persia which alarmed him, while some over went so far as to insist that he was haunted by the dread of what

he was haunted by the dread of what the United States might do if Bryan were elected President and called upon to put into execution his menaces against Eng and. It now turns out that it was the Moor-ish crisis that he had in his mind, and that he regarded the death of the power-ful Premier of Moracco, occurring at a time when the present French Govern-ment is in a tottering condition, and destined ere long to be succeeded by an administration committed to a warlike policy, as entailing verious danger. For i have excellent authority of an official origin from London for stating that a "very vignorus correspondence" is protime when the present French Goverli-at the head ment is in a tottering condition, and destined ere long to be succeeded by an administration committed to a warilke policy, as entailing serious danger. For I have excellent authority of an official origin from London for stating that a "very vigorous correspondence" is pro-Governments concerning the affairs in Morocco, while it is a fact well known. Not only in the official word in London. ot only in the official world in London but likewise in foreign capitals, that Eng-land has determined upen accupying Tan-slers in the event of France carrying out her intentions of seizing Tafilet.

There is no doubt that this action on the part of one nation as of the other would bring them face to face in such a manner that it would be impossible to vert war-a war which the German, the Spanish and the Italian Governments have had in contemplation for some time past.

### Arbitration Not Likely.

Arbitration Not Likely. In the case of most great international conflicts there is usually a possibility of averting actual hostilities by means of med ation, of negotiations and of arb-tration. In fact, when the Mixcovite Army was at Ean Stefano, in sight of Stamboul, and was only kent from en-Stambout, and was only kept from en-tering the Turkish capital by a threat on the part of England to move up her flext to the Boxphorus, war between Russia and Great Britain was avoided solely by ans of arbitration at the Berlin Con. -s of 1878. But in the care of the Moorah problem there can be no question of an international conference. For the only practical proposal to submit to a congress of this kind would be mit to a congress of this kind would be the neutralization of the Straits of Gib-raltar, a matter which it would be pre-posterous even to consider unless Eng-land consented to relinquish her rocky stronghold of Gibraitar, which is, of course, out of the question. That is why an international conference on the Moorish issue is so impracticable that the very idea thereof is being scoted an international conference on the Moorish issue is so impracticable that the very idea thereof is being scoffed at by Old World statesmen.

by Old World statesmen. If England is so determined that France ebodid not seize Taillet withous such drastic action on her own part at Tanglers as would involve the two naalong in war, it is because the posses-sion of Tafilet, commanding, as it does, all the great trade and caravan routes of the Moorieh Empire, would place the latter at the mercy of the French and would entail either its occupation in the same manner as in Tunis or else its an-

completed short terms of service under the tricolor, are in receipt of a periodical bounty or pension and would respond to a French call to arms. England in opposing the absorption of Morocco by France, has enjoyed until now the diplomatic support of Germany, Spain, Italy and Portugal. Germany, commercial stake in Morocco is already very large, added to which her acquis-tion of the eventual dependencies in East Africa and in Chilla, with the pros-pect of the eventual to Research of the greated as these dissutiefied Re-putch East Indies, renders her quite as anxious as England to Keep open the en-internistional highway to the Orient. Gerintermitional highway to the Orient. Ger-many is just as well awafe as England that a French protectorate over Morocco, or the annexation of the latter, would be promptly followed by the closing of Moorish doors to all foreign trade save that of France, while Great Britain would no longer be in a nostion to guarantee no longer be in a position to guarantee to the civilized world free entrance to the

Italy, especially since the seizure of Tunis, where both her commercial inter-ests and the number of her citizens far

to defend the long line of the Pyrenecs. Russia's sympathies would undoubtedly be with France. But whether they would

### The Trail of the Serpent.

Still more active, however, than the Rumian Envoy is his clever and fascinat-Ruman Envoy is his clever and fascinat-ing wife, who is prompted, not only by her desire to serve her husband and France, but likewise by her bitter ani-monity against everything English. Par-ticularly venemous is her hatred of Queen Victoria, her sentiments toward the latter being due to the part which Her Majesty played in breaking off the morganic mar-riages which due had contracted with the riage which she had contracted with the late Grand Duke of Hesse. For the Baron-ess de Bacheracht s no other than the once notorious Madame de Kalomine, who, after being the heroine of several sensa

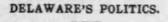
tional ducis at Berne while her husband was Secretary of the Russian ...egation there, secured a divorce from him after his appointment as Charge d'Affaires at Darmstadt, in order to contract a mor-ganic and secret union with the late Grand Duke of Hesse, whose wife, Princess Alice of Great Brilain, favorite daughter of Queen Victoria, had died under particu-lariy pathetic circumstances only a few months previously. Queen Victoria happened to be staying

at Darmstadt for the wedding of the Grand Duke's daughter, Elizabeth, to Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, when this secret marriage took place. On becoming acquainted therewith the Queen sumacquainted therewish the Queen sum-moned her son-in-law to her presence in the middle of the night, and under thran-so of depriving him of gli the financial as-sistance which she had until that time so generously accorded both to himself and to his family, she forced him then and there to sign an order for the immediate expusion of the lady from the granoexpulsion of the lady from the grano-duchy, which was put into execution without his seeing her again, madame be-ing bundled into a carriage and driven to

the frontier under a strong escort of mounted police before daylight. A few weeks later the marriage was A few weeks later the marriage was annulled by the Supreme Court of the em-pire on the pretext that the Grand Duke no a General of the German Army, had failed to previously ask the nt of

course, and they proposed a fusion with the stalwart anti-Sibley Republicans, which is being effected upon ex-Senator

dustide their district. Emery was long a leader among the independent oil pro-ducers, while Sibley's business affiliations are with the Standard Od Company. The campaign is bound to be full of political and personal bitterness, one of the fiercest contests in the state. Emery has one ad-vanings. He has always been a corsis-ent independent. Sibley is most widely



Philadelphia Ledger. On a full and free vote, the State of Delaware is now Republican, but the suc-cess of the party at the coming election is threatened by the efforts of the Addicks faction to secure control. It is the ambi-tion of Addicks to become a United State

to the United States Senate. The regu-lar Republicans charge that in 1890 Ad-dicks contributed a large sum of money to the United States Senate. The re to the Democrats to be used in defeating the Republican state ticket. In 1896 the Legislature was composed of 19 Republi-cans and 11 Democrats. On the last day of the session 15 Republicans voted for Colonel H. A. DuPont for United States Senator, and four Republicans, who were supporters of Addicks, declined to vote with the majority. Acting Governor Wat-son, a Democrat, who had been elected State Senator, insisted upon participating in the voting, so that there was a total of 30 votes, of which Colonel DuPont re-ceived 15. The Democrats and Populists having a majority in the Senate, Colonel DuPont was denied admission by a vote of 32 to 31. But for the recalcitrant action of the four Addicks men, Delaware would have had a Republican successor to Sen

ator Higgins. In 1896 there was a split in the Republican state convention, and rival dele-gations were sent to the National con-vention. That body derided the contest in favor of the Higgins or anti-Addicks element, the vote in the committee on credentials being fit to 17. Mr. Yorkes, of Kentucky, on the floor of the convention, charged that the small apparent majority which Addicks had in the Delaware con-vention was secured by the use of money, by bribery and purchase of votes at the primary. In the ensuing campaign there were two Republican tickets in Delaware. The regulars, in order to prevent the loss of the electoral vote of the state, indorsed the Union Republican or Addicks elect-ors, who were elected, although the Dem-ocrats carried the rest of their ticket. Since then the division has prevailed There is at present a vacancy in the United States Senate from Delaware, caused by the inability of the Republican majority in the Legislature to come to an agreement. The regulars submitted three propositions to the Addicks faction, but all were rejected. The first was that the regulars would furnish the names of 10 Republicans to the Union Republicans. from whom the latter could select one who thereupon should receive the votes of all the Republican members of the Legislature. The second was that the Addicks people should submit 10 names to

the regulars. The third was that Ad-dicks should be eliminated from the con-test and all the Republican members asemble in caucus and abide by the re-It is clear that Addicks is a stumbling block to Republican success in Delaware. His methods are not appreciated by the conservative Republicans of that state.

## No Empty-Stomach Co-operation.

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GAVIN, A., President Oregon Camera Club

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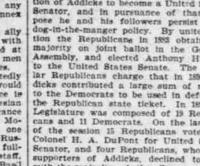
MCGINN, HENRY E. Attorney-at-Law.311-312

Emery. Both Emery and Sibley are well known

known as a political contortionist.

Factional Rows a Great Obstacle to Republican Success.

tion of Addicks to become a United States Senator, and in pursuance of that pur-pose he and his followers persist in a dog-in-the-manger policy. By united ap-tion the Republicans in 1833 obtained a majority on joint ballot in the General Assembly, and elected Anthony Higgins to the United States Senator The senator



Mediterrancan as she has done for near 200 years past, Italy Will Oppose.

medailst than as a painter, but two of his rars paintings are here. "St. Anthony and St. George," with the Virgin appearing in a mass of bright clouds over the pline wood in the distance, and "The Vis-ion of St. Eustace," illustrating the well-known medieval legend of the hunter who itive use in most important of Carlo Crivelli, one of the most important of the early Venetians; fis great Gothic altarpiece in which 13 distinct pictures are set, is one of the great of the collection. "The Nativ-ities of Piero della Francesca, in which is and the White House only. If our house and angels like a band of strolling and angels like a unitars to amuse class strum their guitars to amuse that had upon the ground at some the Child laid upon the ground at some distance from his kneeling mother, was probably suggested by a scene in a mira cle play. Domenico Veneziano's "Virgin Enthroned," a freeco transferred to canvas, indicates a return to the Byzantin type, but though badly damaged it is still impressive. There is, unfortunately, no example of Albert Durer, and only one or two mediocre heads by Lucas Cran-

Readers of George Ellot's "Romoin" will remember the eccentric painter. Piero di Cosimo. His "Death of Procris" is a fine example of the classical story picture. The wounded huntress lies at full length The wounded huntress hes at full length on a slight elevation near the sea, her dog, Laclaps, at her feet, and a pitying sutyr kneeling at her head. A more im-portant painting of the kind is Pinturic-chio's freeco, "The Return of Ulyasses." Penelope is at her loom, with one of her handmaidens near hor; Ulysses enters, smartly decemed as an Tables particular smartly dressed as an Italian navigato or the period; the suitors draw aside and appear to be taking counsel with one another: through the open window Uiys-see ships are seen, safe in port, with sails furled, and near by is Circo's island, with her metamorphosed victims prowling about in the shrubbery. It is evident that the fues the painter would not understand the fuss which our art editors and such folk make about illustrations that do not follow the text. He went to Homer for material for a picture which might convey the sound moral lesson that there is no place like home: he selected his material here and there in the "Odyssey" and combined it to suit himself. In the like spirit he has taken great pains with his perspective, not for the sake of being scientifically not for the same of being scientifically the Oregon election meant unmistakably correct, but with another purpose in his that Bryan must abandan all hope of ear-mind. The architectural lines, the frame of the loom, the spars of the vessel, all head the eye into the distance and so meas-ure up the space as to make us conscious the buckner, the Gold Democratic candidate

er lying awake at night thinking of per-spective problems we may know that the firmly believe that Kentucky

press the actual feelings and interests of the time, workily or religious in such way as his art permitted-remained the same. The painters of the early renaissance The painters of the early renaisence preserve all the more charming qualities of the Middle ages, their simplicity, fresh-mess, candor. The new knowledge and grace did not overshadow the old inten-tion. The period is, therefore, one of the most interesting in art. It is well represented in the National sailery, par-ticularly on the Italian elde. Wittore Plano is better known as a medalist than as a malter but the ast knowing that the treaty meant taking in these islands. The reasons he turned about so quickly was that he saw there

was nothing for him in thrashing the money question again, and that he must have a new issue if he was to get the Presidency this year. The Philippine althe work the second s borns, are born "Battle of St. Exidio" in" on these revealed on his blind devotees is noteworthy for the painter's hold at-tempt at forechortening and for his decor-ative use of values. The gallery contains many genuine works of Carlo Crivelli, National Ills. In 1886, he sold the gold-etandard act of 1873 was the cause of our National Ills works. Why does he not urge

If y food of anything that is fat. If that tallow were not tainted with petroleum they would cut great chunks of it and eat it for dinner. If we did not treat it this way we would have to lock it up. But when they have been here a year or so they get as nice in their taste as the others and want beefsteak three times a dax.' day.'

"Politically, in New England particu-larly, the French Canadians have to be taken into account, and a candidate for political office in any of the mill towns must be personn grata to these foreign-ers or carry a heavy handloap in the racs. This is a large number of people to be incorporated into a country, and they have not had many advantages for many generations. In Canada they have been what might be called 'native-aliens,' for though they were English cubjects, they were still French to the core. Here they will hve a chance to expand and develop, and as they are sturdy and industrious. there is no good reason why they should ot be a valuable as well as an interesting addition to the country. Massachusetts is the home of a greater number of Ca-nadians than any other state, harboring 207,001. Michigan comes next with 181,-416."

### Railroad Travel in Japan. Engineering Magazine.

What Kentucky Might Do.

will murder of William Goebel.

On the 660 miles of Government lines in Japan for 1596 there were carried no fewer than 25,000,000 passengers, an average per of Piero della Francesca, in which stable is represented by a small pent-



responsibilities are getting so vast, we had better call in Aguinaldo as emperor and admit we are blind fools worshiping aggregating 2468 miles, carried 84,040,963 passengers, while the New York Central, in the same year, with 2386 miles-or almost exactly the same length-carried 34, 074,354 passengers, giving a relative density in favor of the Japanese of more than blind gods. W. S. DAVIS.

# What Will Save Brynn!

three to one; and this in spite of the fact New York Commercial Advertiser. that the New York Central had the ber Only a day or two ago the foremost fit of including among its paragers all the traffic received from Western, New England and the other connecting lines. Bryan organ in these parts declared that the Oregon election meant unmistakably that Bryan must abandon all hope of car-Kansas City Journal. The Governor of Indiana still refuses to of it. We can go on a voyage of dis-covery of our own within the bounds of his pleture. When we read of the paint-er lying awake at night thinking of per-

nexation pure and simple to Algeria

# The Commercial View.

British trade in Morocco surpasses that of all other nations in importance. Moreover, the Sultanate constitutes a valuable market for English manufactured and exports a large quantity of gral and other products to Great Britain. Ye the latter, sooner than emhark upon a

war with France-so ruinous to both na tions, from an economic point of view-would prefer to have the Moorish mar-kets closed to her trade in the same way as those of Madagascar and of

Tunis, were it not for the fact that her supremacy at sea is at stake in the mat-France's possession of Tanglers, and of

the coast line at that northernmo point of Africa, which almost directly faces Gibraltar, would almost, if not entirely, destroy the strategic value of Gibraltar, which is one of the principal links of that remarkable chain of naval stations and strongholds by means of which Great Britain relatus control of India, and, in fact, of the whole of her wast trans-pon-

France possessed of Tanglers would France possessed of largers would have virtually realized that fantastic dream which is the theme of so many French writers and public speakers, name-ly, the conversion of the Mediterranean into a great French lake. The powerful into a great French lake. The powerful colonial movement at Paris makes no secret of its object to secure possession of Morocco, and its leaders, several of whom belong to the Nationalist party in France, have been reviling the present Cabinet for not having already turned to better dwantage in the Morisk Empire better advantage in the Moorish Empire the difficulties of England in South Africa. Some day or another there is to be a submarine tunnel connecting Southern Europe with the northernmost point of Af-rica, and the French are resolved that the African end of the tunnel, at any rate, shall be in French hands.

# French Influences at Work.

The death of the Grand Vizier of Mo rocco at the present juncture is calcu-lated, as stated above, to bring the Moorish question more speedily to a crisis. An able and unscrupulous man, Sidi Ahmed Ben Musa, unquestionably managed to keep the decaying empire together. With foreign intrigue ceaselessly work and aggressive purpose almost openly displayed by France, he contrived to play off one foreign power against another with as much consummate dexterity as the Sultan of Turkey. Disorder and disturbances are naturally following demise of the all-powerful Premier, following the ul Premier, and these, fomented for obvious purposes by

France, are affording her a pretext for moving large bodies of troops onto the western border of Algeria. Moorish warriors are assembling at Tafilet for the purpose of defending it against French invasion, while the Gen-eral commanding the French troops on the frontier has received orders to suppress the insurrection, and to take steps for protecting French life and property with in the Moorish borders. While the majority of the Moorish population may be relied upon to oppose any invasion on the part of the French, the latter would find powerful auxiliaries among the so-called Riff Arabs, who constitute the finest fight-ing stock in Northern Africa, and from among whom France has for a long number of years past largely recruited her Algerian Army, so that it is estimated that at least 50 per cent of the Riffians have

peror William, to the match, and by way of providing for the future of the indy she was created by the Hessian Crown a Countess Romrod, while an allowance o \$10,000 a year was settled upon her. Later on she married the Russian diplomat, whose wife she now is, but still draws her annuity, which is pelieved to come

from the purse of no less a personage than Queen Victoria, Palmerston Wanted to Fight Uncl.

Sam.

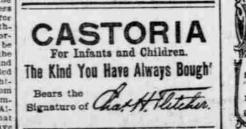
W. J. Stillman in the Atlantic. I sailed for England, en route for Italy, just when the capture of Mason and Sli-dell had thrown the country Into a new agitation, for it was foreseen that Engagitation, for it was foreseen that Eng-land would not submit to this disrespect to her flag, though the step was in strict accordance with her own precedents. I left New York before we had heard of the reception of the news in England, and found the agitation there interse. The Consul at Liverpool toid me that he could not go into the Exchange for the busiles offered bir there and American soap.

could not go into the LACRange for the hualts offered him there, and American merchants were insulted on the streets. In London, at the restaurants where I dined, the conversation turned altogether on the incident, and the language was most violent. As I was in the service of the Government, I waited on Mr. Adams, the Minister, and remained in London un-til the question was settled, in daily com-munication with him. He thought that the danger of war was great, and that war had not already become inevitable he considered due entirely to the attitude of the Queen, who resisted any measure calculated to precipitate a host'le solution, and had refused her assent to a dispatch demanding the release of the envoys and worded in such peremptory terms that Lincoln could not have hesitated to repel it at any cost, which, in the opinion of Mr. Adams, was that Palmersion, Glad-stone and Lord John Russell wanted, and on the insistence of the Queen the offens. on the insidence of the Queen the others ive passing was struck out. Mr. Adamo did not consider that even in its modified form the demand of the English Ministry might not be rejected. As the crisis was etill undecided. I waited until the solu-tion was definite. The favorable reply came by the next steamer. To the peace-loving heart of the Queen mainly, and next to the tact and diplomatic ability of Mr. Adams, the world owes that the war most disastrous possible for the civiliza-tion of the West was avoided.

# Fight in Sibley's District.

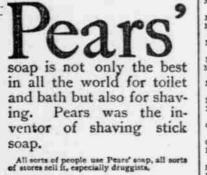
Pittsburg Dispatch. The formal nomination of Lewis Emery, Jr., for Congress by the Independent Re-publicance of the 21th Pennsylvania ditrict was accomplished yesterday. The nomination was at once ratified by the Warren County Democratic Convention. No doubt it will be similarly indersed by the Democrats of Venango, McKean and Cameron, and then a merry fight will

be on. The district was formerly represented



Colfax Gazette. In the campaign of 1896 the Democratic ticket had the co-operation of the empty

tomach. Thanks to Republican lexislaion, it will cut no figure this year.



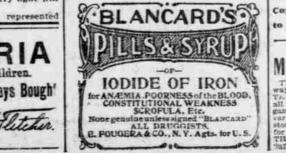
000000000 The Key to Health **Beecham's Pills** A Gentle Cathartic **Beecham's Pills** For Sick Headache, etc. **Beecham's Pills** Annual Sale, 6,000,000 boxes. 10 cents and 25 cents-Druggists, \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

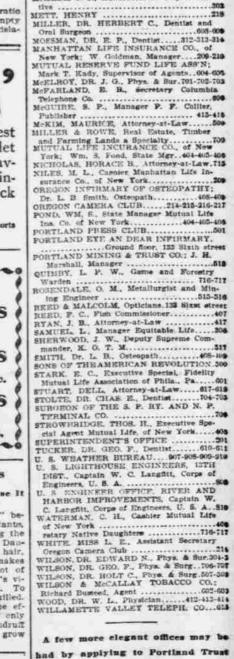
# FAKE HAIR PREPARATIONS.

Do Hair No Good, but Often Cause It to Fall Out.

Many hair preparations are "fake" be cause they are merely scalp irritants. They often cause a dryners, making the hair brittle, and, finally, lifeless. Dau-druff is the cause of all trouble with hair. It is a germ disease. The germ makes cuticle scales as it digs to the root of the hair, where it destroys the hair's vi-tality, causing the hair to fall out. To cure dandruff, the germ must be killed. "Destroy the cause, you remove the ef-fect." Newbro's Herpicide is the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff

thereby leaving the hair to grow germ, there luxuriantly.





Company of Oregon, 160 Third st., op to the rent clerk in the building.



THE MODEEN APPLIANCE - A positive way to perfect manhood. The VACUUM TA-AATMENT CHIRES you without medicine of all nervous or discusses of the generative or-guns, such as lost manhood, exhaustive droins, varicocele, impotency, etc. Men are quickly re-stored to perfect health and strength. Write for circulars, Correspondence, confidential for circulars. Correspondence THE HEALTH APPLIANCE CO., this Deposit building, Scattle, Wa