THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.



a tin enamel of peculiar finences and whiteness which was kept a family se-cret until 1507. In common with his neph-ews and grand-nephews he produced many exquisite terra cotta reliefs, which HOME FURNISHING Under the general name of ceramics (from the Greek "keramos," potter's clay) might be toosely included all branches of plastic art formed by model-

ing and baking city. With the connoisseur, however, thei ines are drawn more

THUM

Greek Amphora

HISTORIC STUDIES IN

BY MARGARET AINSLEE.

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gianed earthenware, such as the majolica nd Della Robbis ware of Italy, the faiance of France, and the delft ware of Holland, while porcessin is of a far more transitioent computition of china clay, gen-emily characterised by a glussy fracture, a clear ring and resistance to fire, water and almost all acids. Clay is a material so generously distributed over the surface of the earth, and its phastic possibilitiesits adaptability to the most refined and propriate forms, together with its afbeen so generally recognized, even by the most primitive savages, that the potter's art seems to have been intuitiva.

The plow today is constantly turning up rade specimens of the pottery of the North American Indian, whose wares were buried with him that he might use them in the happy bunting-grounds, and in the excavations from the tombs and ruined cities of prehistoric peoples are found numberless examples of the universality of the potter's art. Probably the finest of these exhumed relics are those of the early Greens, whose vases, so justly renowned for their beauty of form, were but the natural manipulation of a fine earthenware in the hands of an artistic people, here to the noblest

It is difficult, among the multiplicity of utensils of the 20th century, to realize the importance of the vase in olden times. Indispensable to the Greek in his every-day life, the yone and its kindred, known as amphorne, were used for holding wine, water, oll and dood, for



coated with white tin enamel and encoated with white tin enamel and en-riched with vari-colored glazes, form a unique monument to the genius of this rarely gifted family. Girolamo della Rob-bia, grandnephew of the inventor of the famous stanniferous enamel, introduced it imo Frazes (1516), where, at Nevers, was made ware similar to that of Urbi-no. By repeated experiment the cele-brated Bernard Palley also discovered strictly, and pottery is understood to in-olude only stoneware and enameled or a tin enamel which made all the elabor-ate places coming from his pottery famous ate pleces coming from ms prety. for their brilliancy and purity. Earthenware seems to have been made in England as fag back as the reign of in England as fag back as the reign of

Edward I, in the lith century. While many carly examples of Staffordshire slip, such as posset pots, piggins and plates manufactured as early as 1990, are still found in England, the method of pressing different colored slips into molds traders had brought home that translu-cent porcelain called from the country in which it was discovered, China. Its imwhich it was uncovered, china, its inf itation at Delit, with its moft, cobait, un-dergiaze blue, is too well-known to need much comment. It was speedily exported in vast quantities to all parts of Europe and introduced into England in 1675. That English importations of china were rare, even in the time of China were rare. English importations of calma were rare, even in the time of Queen Elizabeth, is shown by the mention in the inventory of her valued gifts of a "poringer of white porselyn and a cup of green por-selyn. Many curious superstitions sur-rounded the first pieces of Oriental ware,

American mounds. in any liquid with which it came in conin any liquid with which it came in con-tact. Shakespeare refers to the ware but once in "Measure for Measure." It may simplify matters to remember that tes and the dishes necessary for its service became plentiful in England at the same

in the tomb. These vases, distinguished by their exquisite grace of shape and varicolored raised slips or giaze of black, oreagn or red, upon which were incised ick silhouettes or paintings of mytho logical subjects show seven distinct stages of historical progression, ranging from the 10th century B. C. to about 200 B. C. Probably the beg-known type is the black-figured amphora, or the more graceful dancing figures adorning the am-phote a century later. Many examples of this wave, modified later by Roman influence, have been found in England on the alte of Roman stations. This red-ginzed pottery, known as Samtan ware, and dis-tinguished for its cartoliment by sprol and festoon, was not only imported into England by the Romans, but, judging from the molds and kilns occustonally found, was doubties made there by Roman potters, following Caesar's invasion

The Arabs also manufactured a most artistic pottery, known as lustered ware or golden pottery, which they introduced into Spain about the 12th century. Its brillennt fridescence and great variety of ornamentation caused it to be greatly "prized by popes, cardinals and princes of this workd, who were astonished that such mobie works could be made of cing."

The Arabian and Persian potters also manufactured upon the island of Majorca an earthenware coated with a stannifer our or tin glass termed "enamel"; after the conquest of the island by the Pisans this ware was introduced into Italy under the name of majolica. This Merza ma-jolica was superseded in the early 16th century by the true majolica, famous for its remarkable iridescent brilliance of or



Bancing Figures, from an Amphara.

ange, yellows, blues and greens; for this ware Raphael and his pupils made many designs. It is interesting to note in this connection that modern Florentine work-shops have revived recently the old Urbinese majolics and are successfully re-producing its exceptional artistic excel-

Luca della Robbia (1400-1451) discovered

time (1650) and from the same place. As specimens of the varieties of European china manufactured since that time have found their way in goodly numbers to America, its development may as well bestudied from the pieces brought hither by the colonists as in the place of its ture. It is frequently asserted that the PE-

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grim fathers brought with them many samples of the ware manufactured in the city from which they set sail, but as at that time Delft ware graced only the tables of the Dutch aristocracy, it is unlikely that it was even a temptation to the frugal pilgrim housewife. It was af-terward brought over in considerable quantities by the Dutch settlers around



Amphora Black Figured, Period B. C. 500.

New York, who did not value it very highly, and frequently traded it off to their New England neighbors.

Note-This study will be concluded on Thursday next.

East Side Fires. Only two small fires occurred on the East Side yesterday. One was in the mardust at the Standard Box Factory,



still very serious, and crop prospects on the whole are by no cosins favorable. Patus, Webber & Go. say: As to European deficiencies, the News estimates as follows:

Eastern butter, which would be pouring into the Sound cities as soon as an advance was Second Floor **Chamber of Commerce**

Both 'Fones

cass. Sugar-Oube, \$6: orushed, \$6: powdered, \$6: dry granulated, \$5 50: extra C. \$5: goldom G. \$4 50 met: half barrois, \$6 more than barrois: maple sugar. 150[16c per pound. Beans-Small white, \$50: bayou, \$c: Lima, \$c

conditions have not been so intensely unfa-vorable, and comparatively fair results are yet possible. In a portion of Minmesota, conditions are seriously unfavorable, but the larger part per pound. Balmon-Columbia River. 1-pound talts. \$1.25 G1 65: 3-pound talts. \$2022 60: fancy. 1-pound fats. \$1 6001 75: 14-pound tangy fats. \$50050; Alaska, 1-pound talls. \$1 2007 30: 2-pound talls. \$1 90073 25. of the state appears to admit of half to three-fourths crop results on the present basis. The harvesting of Winter wheat is now at

41 Socia 28. Grain bage-Calcuita, 46 37% par 100 for spot. Nuts-Feanuta, 6% 07c per pound for raw, 10c for roasted; coccanuts, 90c per dosen; wainuts, 16 @ 11c per pound; pice nuts, 18c; hickory, nuts, 7c; chestnuts, 15c; Brazil, 11c; fiberia, 18c; fancy pecana, 12018c; almonds, 180175c per pound. its height in the principal wheat states, and the neight in the principal wheat states, and threshing has commanced in more Southern sections. Late correspondence does not relicit any material change in the propects of this portion of the crop from the preceding week, indications pointing to a yield of Winter wheat of about 350,000,000 bushels. In the South-western States of Missouri, Kansas, Okin-borns, etc., harvest has been carried on under

Coal oil - Cases, 21%o per gallon; barrels, 1750; tanks, 15560.

Rice-Island, 6%;; Japan, 8%;; New Orisans, s%@0%;; fancy head, \$7@7 50 per sack.

Meat and Provisions.

Mutton - Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, sheared, \$3 5003 75; dressed, T@Tijc per pound; Spring lambs, 5051/c per pound gross. Hogs-Gross, choice heavy, \$5; light, \$6 50; dressed, 5000 per pound. Veal-Large, 516071/o per pound; small, 50

Veal-Largs, 64607460 per pound; small, 56 546. Beel-Gross, top steers, 5469450; cows, 5350 94. dressed beel. 64607160 per pound. Provisions - Portland pack (Shield brand): Harms, ambied, are quoted at 150 per pound; pinic harms, 6460 per pound; breaktast bacon, 1846; bacon, 646; backs, 9460; dry sait sides, 546; dreid beel, 1746 per pound; breaktast bacon, 1846; bacon, 646; backs, 9460; dry sait sides, 546; dreid beel, 1746 per pound; breaktast bacon, 1846; bacon, 646; backs, 9460; don 9460; threas, 6460 per pound, Kastern pace (Harm-mond's): Harms, farge, 1256; stoudders, 6460; breaktast bacon, 13560; dry sait sides, 646 646; backs, 0767; backs, 0767; butts, 867; bacon side, 9460; backs, 0767; butts, 867; bac

Hops, Wool, Hides, Etc.

Hops-B@Sc per powind. Wool-Valley, 12013c for coarse, 15016c for best; Hastern Oregon, 10015c; mohair, 25c per

Shtepskins-Shearlings, 18-920c; short-wool, 22 gale; medium-wool, 308500; long-wool, 60c8\$1

made in the Portland market. Dealers in this city have been working off most of their sur-plus on the Sound eities, and do not like in take chances on shutting themselves out or that market by making an advance which

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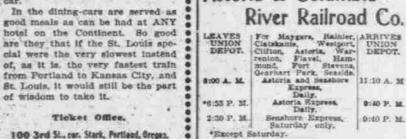
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