THE LOUVRE AND LUXEMBOURG GALLERIES

(Copyright, 1900, by Seymour Eaton.)

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

FAMOUS ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD

BY WILLIAM HOWE DOWNES.

II.

(Concluded.)

The Louvre possesses no less than 13 of Raphael's pictures. Of these works the most celebrated is "La Belle Jardiniere," which, however, does not belong to the artist's best period. The Virgin, seated before a landscape background, watches the infant Jesus, who stands by her side, leaning against her knees. At the right kneels the child St. John, holding a cross. The figures are about two-thirds life size. The other works by the great Italian artist are: "The Virgin of the Veil," "The Holy Family, With St. Elizabeth and St. John" (known in the catalogue as "La Grande Sainte Famile de Francois I"), another, "Holy Family," "St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness," "St. Margaret," "St. Michael," "St. George and the Dragon," "St. Michael Overcoming the Demon," and four portraits—viz., the portrait of Balthasar Castiglione, the portrait of a young man, the portrait of Jeanne d'Argon, wife of Prince Ascanio Colonna, constable of the kingdom of Naples, and the portraits of two men. The portrait of a young man was for many years thought to be the ...eness of Raphael himself. It depicts a somewhat effeminate type of character, life size, bust length, with long hair and a black cap.

Of the 18 pictures by Titian there will be occasion to allude to two or three as of special excellence. First comes the immortal picture of "The Entombment of Christ," which is regarded by artists and connoisseurs as one of the greatest painting in the world. The body of the Christ, wrapped in a shroud, is borne by Joseph of Arimathea, Nicodemus and St. John. At the left the Magdalen supports the Virgin Mary. The figures are life size. Of the other examples of Titian mention may be made of the splendid "Jupiter and Antiope," and of the portraits. Titian is coming to be ever more highly esteemed as a psychological portrait painter.

Two famous works by Correggio hang in the square hall. They are "The Mystical Marriage of St. Catharine" and "Antiope." Of the other celebrated Italian pictures in the same room let us cite Giorgione's "Concert Champetre," Ghirlandajo's "Visitation," Luini's "Salome," Tintoretto's "Susannah," Solario's "Virgin of the Cushion," etc.

The dutch and Flemish schools are very well represented in the Louvre. Some of the best specimens of Rembrandt, Hobbema, Terburg, Ruysdael, Van Dyck, Cuyp, Steen and Metsu in the world are to be seen here. In a few instances the examples are better than those to be found in Holland. In other cases the representation is inadequate, even misleading. Of the works by Rembrandt, the "Good Samaritan," in the long gallery, showing two men carrying the wounded traveler into a wayside tavern, is one of the most touching biblical pictures ever painted, and a consummate example of the imaginative mobility which made Rembrandt the most sympathetic illustrator of the Scriptures that ever lived. A picture by the same master which has a high reputation among real amateurs of art is the "Pilgrims of Emmaus," in the same room, representing Jesus seated at the supper table, about to bless the bread, and suddenly recognized by his disciples.

The galleries of the Louvre constitute a veritable Walhalla for deceased French painters—for it is a rule that no works are admitted until the authors of them have been dead at least 10 years. The great names in the history of French painting, from the days of Clouet, and Jean Cousin, down to Corot and Millet, include those of Poussin, Le Seuer, Le Brun, Claude Lorraine, Rigaud, Desportes, Watteau, Chardin, Ingres, David Fragonard, Gericault, Greuze, Delacroix, Decamps, Tryon, Rousseau, Courbet, Daubigny, Dupre and the rest, and the collection of their works, nearly 1000 strong, in the great museum, forms a glorious testimony of the intellectual vigor, imaginative power, taste and skill of the French Nation. Naturally, in a chapter of limited length it is not possible to describe in detail even the more notable of the individual works in a collection of such dimensions.

The Louvre contains small but well-chosen groups of the pictures of the German and Spanish schools and a few English works. Murillo, Ribera and Valesquez are fairly represented. There is a considerable number of Holbein's works, comprising some of his best portraits. In due time there will be American paintings in the Louvre, too.

The chief stars of the collection of antique marbles in the Louvre are the celebrated Venus of Melos, unearthed in the island of Melos 80 years ago—one of the most renowned statues in the world, and one of the most beautiful; the "Diana Huntress" ("Diane a la Biche"); the "Fighting Gladiator," and the far-famed "Victory" of Samothrace. After these many be mentioned the fine Roman figure known as "Polymnia," a draped "Venus" attributed to Praxiteles, a "Venus Genetrix," the "Venus" of Arles, the "Venus" of Troas, the "Pallas" of Velletri, a colossal "Melpomene," a colossal figure of the "River Tiber," the "Borghese Hermaphrodite," a "Wounded Warrior," a "Discobolus," a "Centaur," a statue of "Jason" and a large number of Greek and Roman gods and goddesses and mundane heroes. Among the numerous fine bas-reliefs is one of the original metopes which ornamented the exterior of the Parthenon.

The museum of the Luxembourg, built 1615-20, and enlarged in 1804, has been successively a royal residence, a prison and a senate house, and it is now the leading national museum of modern art, in which are stored and exhibited the works of living painters and sculptors. The French ministry of the fine arts buys each year a certain number of works of art—more especially statuary and pictures—the most important of which are at first placed in the Luxembourg. Eventually these works are distributed among the provincial museums in the various cities and towns, or, in the cases of especially valuable and meritorious works, they may, 10 years after the death of their authors, be transferred to the Louvre for permanent exhibition, this constituting in a way the apotheosis of the fortunate artists.

The collections in the Luxumbourg are of five classes, viz.: 1. Paintings. 2. Sculptures. 3. Drawings. 4. Engravings. 5. Lithographs. The most interesting of the collections usually is that of sculptures, in which the modern French school is pre-eminent. The French occupy a position of entire isolation in this department of art, and up to the present time they have had no rivals. The works of Chapu, Dubois, Rude, Barye, Fremiet, Jouffroy, Falguiere, Barrias, Carpeaux and Duret have passed through the Luxembourg stage of their progress, or are still serving there their apprenticeship, preliminary to their final graduation and promotion into the Louvre. Outside of the Luxembourg also in the adjacent garden, are to be found the beautiful "Fountain of the Medicis" by De Brosse, and a great number of statues by Gerraud, Lemaire, Maindron, Cain, Du Seigneur, Husson, Petitot and Caille.

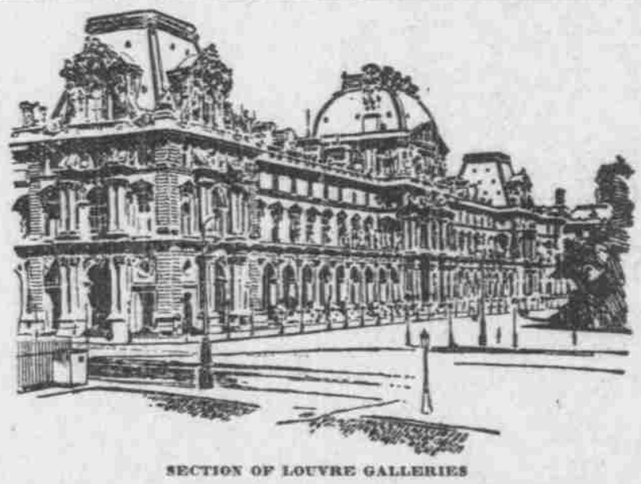
In the picture galleries a great change took place about 25 years ago, when the works of Ingres, Delacroix and Delaroche were taken over to the Louvre, and still more recently a more radical change has occurred, when the Caillebotte legacy, consisting of the works of the impressionist painters, was admitted to the Luxembourg, and thus recived the official seal of the government approbation. The Caillebotte collection embraces examples of the works of Edouard Manet, Albert Besnard, Degas, Renoir, Monet, Raffaelli, Sisley and others identified more or less closely with the impressionist movement. Manet's "Olympia" is one of the most admired pictures among this group of innovators' canvases. It depicts a full-length nude female figure, seated on a couch, with a black cat at her feet; and the vast admiration of painters and students of painting is elicited by the bold and successful contrasts of the flesh tinges with the white draperies and the various stuffs. Besnard's "Woman Warming Herself" is another nude figure, of a Rubens-like buxomness and plumpness, and this, too, is of marked technical merit. The group of impressionists' pictures, on the whole, is not only of considerable interest for the skill and originality it displays, but adds much to the historical completeness of the collection of modern paintings; for, whatever may be our personal feelings concerning the aesthetics of the movement, it must be recognized that it will have an important place in the history of painting in the nineteenth century. Government management of public museums is justified by the liberality which offended many conservatives when the Caillebotte legacy was accepted and placed in the galleries.

The admission of American pictures to the Luxembourg dates from a relatively recent period. The best examples of these works may at some future time be taken into the Louvre. Among the American pictures are Whistler's portrait of his mother, his masterpiece, a work of impressive simplicity, sincerity, sympathy and subtility, which of itself instantly and forever disposes of the theory of art for art's sake; John S. Sargeant's celebrated dancer's figure of "Carmencita," one of his most piquant, skillful and modern canvases, with specimens of the art of Gari Melchers, Alexander Harrison, W. T. Dannat and others. There are many other foreigners, besides the Americans, represented in the Luxembourg, including George F. Watts, the English symbolist; Fritz Thaulow, the Scandinavian landscapist; Uhde, Zorn, and others.

Wm. Howe Downes

Boston, Mass.

ENTRANCE TO THE LOUVRE GALLERIES



SECTION OF LOUVRE GALLERIES

NEITHER COULD GIVE IT.

A Young Lieutenant's Puzzling Time Getting Leave to Be Married.

Denver Republican.

In the case of Lieutenant Henry C. Smither and Helen Stahl Lytle, Cupid had a new task. It was a good thick knot of red tape, army red tape of the most aggravating description, that he had to untie. But he accomplished his task, and the young couple were married in Tacoma, Wash., June 28.

Henry C. Smither is a Denver boy, the son of Captain R. G. Smither, retired, formerly of the Tenth Cavalry. Miss Lytle is the daughter of an official of the Oregon Short Line.

Lieutenant Smither was sent into the Wardner district with the first troops under General Merriam, which were employed to quell the riotous miners. Right into the thick of it he went, and served so bravely that he was twice recommended by General Merriam for special mention. After the excitement of the disturbance was over, Troop L, of the First Cavalry, with which Lieutenant Smither was connected, was sent to Camp Osborne, a little village on the railroad, up the hills and away from the smoke of Wardner. In Camp Osborne lived Mr. Lytle representing the Oregon Short Line, and with him his daughter, blonde pretty and gracious. Presently her engagement to the young Lieutenant, who is now 27 years of age, and but three years out of West Point Academy, was announced. Two months ago rumors said that the troop was to be removed to another station, and it seemed necessary to fix a date for the wedding. In Army circles, marriage means, necessarily, leave of absence, and, having fixed upon July as the happy month, Lieutenant Smither sent to General Merriam a request for leave of absence during that month.

Camp Osborne is in a little triangle of Idaho, which lies on the east side of the range. It is really in the Department of the Columbia, but during the Wardner troubles General Merriam was given supervision over it, putting it in the Department of the Colorado.

After a week or so of anxious waiting the expectant lovers received an answer from General Merriam:

"Camp Osborne is no longer in my department," it read. "You must apply to General Shafter, in command of the Department of the Colorado."

An application was speedily made to General Shafter, who replied briefly:

"Apply to General Merriam, of the Department of the Colorado."

Lieutenant Smither seemed to be a soldier without a department. Captain Smither, in Denver, was appealed to, and made application to both General Merriam and General Shafter, with the same success as his son.

There was only one recourse left—Army headquarters in Washington—and to the Adjutant-General in Washington, Lieutenant Smither went with his applications and his explanation. Uncle Sam returned a quick reply by telegraph: "Leave granted," and arrangements for the marriage were begun at once.

After his leave of absence expires Lieutenant Smither and his bride will come to Fort Logan for a month, and then will go to West Point, where he has an appointment as instructor.

RAPID TRANSIT IN PARIS.

System of Tram Cars as Well as the Historic Omnibuses.

Fred Gilbert Blakeslee in Leslie's Weekly.

The methods employed in taking an omnibus show, perhaps more than anything else, that time is no object with the Parisians. One must go to a bureau or office (and these offices are sometimes quite a distance apart) and ask for a numero, or a numbered ticket. Oval pieces of cardboard, having the numbers printed on them in heavy, black type, are issued in rotation to each applicant. When the 'bus arrives the official in charge of the bureau calls off these numbers, and each person, as his number is called, hands back his ticket and takes his place in or on the 'bus. When all the seats are taken the 'bus is declared full and drives off, no one else being allowed to board it. Fares on all lines within the fortifications are the same, six cents inside and three cents outside, without regard to distance. Inside passengers are allowed transfers, called correspondances, without extra charge.

Besides the omnibuses there are 40 lines of tram cars running on what might be called cross-town lines (if we may use such an expression). Most of these are run in connection with the 'buses, and transfers are interchangeable. Almost all the cars are double-deckers. The fares are the same as those of the omnibus company. All tram cars and omnibuses run from 7 A. M. until midnight. Another method of cheap transportation is by means of the Seine steamboats. There are three lines of these (all, however, belonging to the same company), one running from Charenton to Auteuil, stopping on the left bank of the river; one from Pont d'Austerlitz to Auteuil, stopping on the right bank; and the third from Pont Royal to Suresnes, also making stops on the right bank. The fares range from 2 to 8 cents, according to distance.

By far the most comfortable method of getting about in Paris is by means of cabs, of which there are 15,000 in daily use. The most common form of the Parisian cab is the fiacre, a small open carriage, having usually a single back seat, which accommodates two persons. They derive their name from the Hotel de St. Fiacre, where the first station for these coaches was established in 1650. The cab fare between any two places within the fortifications, for either one or two persons, is 30 cents, with an additional charge of 5 cents for every article of luggage conveyed outside, and a tip of 5 cents to the coachman.

Two-seated carriages, accommodating four persons, charge 40 cents for the same service, with the same regulations as to baggage and with the same tip to the coachman. If hired by time, two-place cabs cost 40 cents per hour, and four-place ones 60. After midnight these fares are doubled. Five cents an hour is the usual gratuity given to the driver. Quite a number of cabs are fitted up with an arrangement on the cyclometer order, which registers on a dial in view of the hirer the distance traveled, the time of day and the fare due.

To Uphold England's Flag.

London Daily Mail.

The Indian Army has not had long to wait before being called on to render help to the British Empire. The expedition to China will be a slight solace to it for having to mark time while the game of war was hotly played in South Africa. The expeditionary force which is to be sent out will number 5000 men of all arms. With the exception of the field battery of artillery, it consists entirely of native regiments.

But these regiments have in their ranks many races and many sects and creeds, stalwart Sikhs, Rajputs of high lineage, and the bluest blood of Hindustan; fiery Pathans from the wild borders of Afghanistan; mild-eyed Tamils and Telingas from the rice-flats of Madras; Sikh, Hindu, and Mahommedan—ay, and Roman Catholic, for Madras Sappers usually profess this creed, though now and again a Protestant, a Nonconformist, and even an American Methodist finds his way into the ranks of these splendid Indian engineers.

This contingent is thoroughly representative of India as a whole. Its departure will stir up a spirit of envy throughout the native army; it will start multitudinous prayers for a large development of the Chinese crisis and the consequent need for many more troops.

Schweinfurth Makes a Change.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A special to the News from Rockford, Ill., says: George Jacob Schweinfurth, claimed by his followers to be the true Messiah and the Son of God, has renounced the faith and announced that he will leave the "heaven" at once.

TOUCH OF MODERN ATHENS

THE GENTLE, KINDLY GREEKS AND THE FRISKY BOOTBLACKS.

During Easter Celebration There the Stars and Stripes Were Waved by a Hundred Americans.

Los Angeles Times.

ATHENS, Greece.—Even the domestics are interesting in Athens! We are served at table by Demosthenes, and by an Armenian refugee. The muse, Calliop, waits on our rooms, aided by Aspasia, and we wonder if this shriveled old dame is kin to the beauty who charmed Pericles. Our English lady, who keeps the only pension in town, was for years directress of the royal linen in the King's palace. Naturally she is an ideal housekeeper, and as her Greek husband was chef to the King, they make a powerful combination. Madam has her own classic tale, that she once rolled from the Acropolis, 40 feet, into the cella of the Erectheion, and was picked up with broken ribs. A woman of such endurance is the sort to run a pension.

We eat the honey of Hymettus, and we mount 35 steps of Penteilis marble to our den, which looks to the dazzling pillars of the Parthenon, or, to rugged Lykabettos: that bold bluff, up zig-zag paths, where the monks of St. George have perched a desolate eyrie with a beacon light. We climbed it with Berkeley's loyal professor, who has just left Athens in tears and lamentations. All Winter he reveled in excavations and found it hard to turn toward modern America.

Way up on the height of Lykabettos a paralyzed monk tried to tell us how he had built the shrine and painted the chapel. Though he could utter no word, he emitted maniacal shrieks of joy when he saw that we comprehended.

We are so happy, with these gentle, kindly Greeks. All things are open to the stranger, and we pass the gate of museum and Acropolis without thought of fee; a delicious experience after life in crafty France and beggarly Italy. Even the street gamin is here a mild type, and soon hustled away by his respectful elders. Perhaps the bootblacks are the friskiest natives. They line the King's Square with their boxes of burnished brass, and mirrors reflecting their every stroke. The brush varies with each phase of dust, and bottles of polish and ointment, boxes of salve and unguents are displayed, sufficient to equip a pharmacy.

The peasant is a picturesque bit of life, quite proud of his garb. He wears turned-up toes of red leather, tipped with massive black tassels, leggings which run over the knee and inclose tight white trousers. The fustenella is his great joy—and ours; a white kilt shirt above the knees, which perfects him as a Paris ballet dancer. His dark Eton jacket is brilliant with gold embroidery, set off by white puff sleeves, and he is crowned with red fez and tassel falling to one side, in graceful modification of the stiff-standing Turkish headgear.

Greek Eastern came later than ours, and we saw these simple people at a unique moment. Good Friday was most solemn. Pictures, not statues, are in the Greek churches. The Christ rested on an altar laden with flowers, and strewn with petals. Panoplies of lilac, rose and orange blossom filled the air with incense. A stall for candles and another for flowers, supplied the worshippers, who streamed past, kissing the dead Lord and adding their tribute. There were splendid types of faces among the priests, in flowing robes and funnel hats, with their long hair done up in French twist beneath. They contrasted strongly with the "silver dollar" scalp we know in France.

Friday evening witnessed the procession of the dead, when they bore the Christ away. It was a weird experience, solemn and realistic to the impressionable Greeks. Thousands of quiet, patient people were packed into the metropolitan square before the church, when, at 9 o'clock, the priests emerged, bearing the sacred emblems, the bier of the dead Christ, lighted by tapers tall. The drums were muffled and the band played the solemn strains of the "Dead March." Noiselessly the great throng lighted their tapers and fell into line. It was the funeral march of a subdued city. From all the squares of all the churches they came forth, like moving masses of shadow and wound through the streets of Athens—faithful, silent mourners all—lamenting the crucified Lord.

What a contrast to Resurrection morn, when again we stood, near midnight of Saturday, in the crowded plaza. Sorrow was giving place to joy. Streets, balconies, housetops were brilliant with light, streaming with flags, packed with people. The royal stand, before the church, sparkled with jets and stars and crowns. Militia lined the highway, royal guards were in evidence, and superb officers commanded the ranks. Not a soul, young or old, rich or poor, among those eager thousands but held his candle, awaiting Easter morn. We squirmed our way to the cathedral steps and saw a few vagrants mercilessly collared by lofty Generals. We awaited a similar eviction, when a kindly smile and a gracious wave bade the strangers break ranks and enter the sanctum. How fine it all was! The dim church, the patient groups, the "Te Deum" rising from the inner shrine. A warning note! The hands approached the hour; the procession moved. The altar-boys preceded with their tall candles, and we lighted. The priests, the high priests and the grand high patriarch advanced in a glory of golden robes, bearing the beautiful missal, raising high the standard of the Resurrection and chanting their stately triumph. We fell into line and moved forward to catch the glad news which meant light to the world. "He is risen! He is risen!" shouted the patriarch on the threshold. "He is risen! He is risen!" rolled back the glad city, like a great wave of the sea, and every candle beamed with joy. The priests moved across the altar of the royal stand and performed service for the King's family. Then the stately men returned their precious emblems, the royal carriages rolled away, and gladness reigned in Athens. All had been simple, kindly, sweet and gentle. The crowds had even swayed in harmony. Everybody had given everybody else a light, and now came feasting and rejoicing, "a sound of revelry by night." Bombs burst, rockets glared, pistols fired. It was a reaction from the long Lenten fast, which is so severe in Greece. The peasants are most faithful, and eat only bread and beans. All meat, eggs, butter, oil, are forsworn.

We raised our eyes to noble Lykabettos, outlined in glory on the height. The dear old monks in brown were celebrating. The cross was radiant. It seemed hung in the heavens as Constantine saw it, while the convent and rampart around were bathed in light.

Monday was children's day in the Stadion. Place and people made an inspiring sight. We thought back to '96, when American boys bore off the trophies from Greek games; and further back to those days when the glorious Greek wrestled and ran on this same soil to win his wreath before applauding throngs. Only by seeing it filled can one form an idea of the immensity of the Stadion. Now 50,000 people were ranged on the marble seats, packed tier upon tier, and gallery gods in hundreds dangled from the walls.

We had thought the King unpopular. Perhaps they see so much of him in this little town that they do not think to make a tumult as he passes. Nor do the people forget that the late war was managed badly, and resulted fatally. But this day they showed all honor to the sovereign. No chariot and four, with outsiders and fustanella, dashed madly through the race course. The royal family dismounted without the gates. Simply, like any good citizens, the King, in military uniform, the Queen, in gray cloth, walked through 600 feet of the Stadion amid waves of enthusiasm, which rose from the succeeding tiers. I chronicle with pride a pretty surprise which awaited their approach. From behind the royal seats rose 100 members of Uncle Sam's large family and waved the Stars and Stripes. It was a beautiful bit of homage, beneath the Attic blue, and the King appreciated it. How gratified he looked, as he stood smiling, saluting his friends from over the sea. The graceful greeting of the glorious New World to the classic old was not misplaced.

Fifteen hundred proud children were reviewed, marching, wheeling, doing free gymnastics very badly, but with a vigor which won applause. They marched with their arms, and they bent at the knees, but they were a bright, sturdy lot, the future hope of Hellas.

WAS 20 YEARS IN MOROCCO

What an Englishman Says of the Recent Warlike Developments There.

St. James's Gazette.

Some interesting facts regarding the recent developments in Morocco Bay have been given to a representative by a city merchant, who has had 10 years' acquaintance with that country. The gentleman in question has been in almost every part of Morocco, and has just returned home from Tangier.

"Of course," said Mr. Cornwell, "France has been active in Morocco for many years past, and undoubtedly would have liked a sufficient pretext during that time for annexing the country. The powers, however, have kept her from doing this. The present matter may blow over for a little if the Moroccan tribes do not take the offensive. The projected Salasan Railway has a good deal to do with French activity. From Senegal the French have projected a railway to Timbuktu, and a considerable portion of it has already been built. Then from the north the terminus of the railway from the Port and Province of Oran is already considerably south of Ain Sefra. The French wish this railway to cut through the oasis of Tanfilet and secure the wells in that district and the hinterland generally. After passing Tafilet the railway will proceed south and join the Senegal-Timbuktu line. Thus, at one sweep, France will have secured the whole caravan trade of Sahara."

"What do you think of the semi-official statement of the French Government that they have been obliged to stop the caravans because they were carrying on a large slave traffic?"

"That is unadulterated nonsense. The slaves do not come by the Touat, Tafilet or Figig oases. They come in streams up through the Sus country to the extreme southwest of Morocco. Besides, were the statement true the French Government knows very well that the slaves in Morocco get a much better life of it than they do in their own country."

Mr. Cornwell went on to say that the stopping of the caravan trade was undoubtedly injurious to British trade interests in Morocco, and the government, in his opinion, should take steps to prevent it. He had just had a letter from his agent in Morocco City, saying that any occupation by the French of Tafilet would be highly injurious to British trade. Ujda was a town upon which the French had designs. It was within the delimited frontier of Morocco, some 50 miles from the Mediterranean. Ujda has good wells and some time ago the French sent their carriers there for water. With the carriers they sent a detachment of troops as a protection. They intimated that if they were not allowed to come and get water they would send more troops and occupy the place. "You may depend upon it," said Mr. Cornwell, "the French will find they have 'undoubted' claims to Ujda in the not distant future. It always happens so."

"Who do you think is behind the young Sultan in his present spirited policy?"

"His mother, I should say," replied Mr Cornwell. "She is a clever—a very astute woman. You know the facts about her, probably. She was a beautiful Circassian and arrived in Morocco some 20 years ago as a present to the reigning Sultan from the Sultan of Turkey. She became the mother of the present Sultan, who is just under 19 years of age."

"You would like to see the status quo preserved?"

"Yes, most unquestionably; we prefer it to anything like spheres of interest. There is no reason why, under the present regime, Morocco should not be gradually reformed and opened up."

"Our export trade is not so great as it was?"

"No; the Germans are stepping in with a lot of cheap stuff which English manufacturers will not make. I predict, however, that the Moroccans will soon find out their shoddy and useless character and will revert to the trustworthy English goods."

In the Petersbourgskiya Vledomosti Prince Ukhtomsky takes a very grave view of the development of events in Morocco. He recalls the significant utterance of Lord Salisbury that "Morocco would later on raise more serious difficulties among the great powers of Europe than all the collective issues of the Eastern question." Foreseeing these future difficulties England has desired the maintenance in Morocco of a chronic state of weakness, from which she reaped considerable commercial advantages. Now, the oases of Tuat, Igli and others, are occupied by the French, and the Moorish question has entered upon a new phase of development. It is difficult for the moment to forecast the issue, but in England, as well as in France, there exists a well-grounded fear that the conclusion of the Boer war will be closely coincident with the commencement of an Anglo-French struggle in Northern Africa.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

Caroline E. Wilson to David Simon, lots 10, 11 and 14, block 311, Couch Addition, March 12, 1896 ..... $8500
West Portland Park Association to Oscar F. Olson, lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 44, West Portland Park, October 20, 1899 300
Olivia Gravelle et ux. to A. D. La Bonte, lot 32, block 1, Woodlawn, July 10 100
J. E. Stansberry et al. to Lawrence Connell, lot 5, block 10, lot 5, block 4, Stanaberry's Addition, April 27 325
Charles J. Sager and wife to Augusta B. Leader, SE. ¼ of section 22, T. 1 S., R. 5 E., July 10 650
Thomas C. Devlin to B. F. Allen, undivided ¼ of 11-172 part of portion Wm. Connell D. L. C., July 5 450
T. T. Burkhart and wife to E. F. Riley, lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, section 16, T. 1 S., R. 6 E., containing 146 acres, July 10 1
John M. Drake to Franklin Drake, lots 1 and 2, block 54, Caruthers' Addition to Caruthers' Addition, June 28 4000

Building Permits.

Couch estate, repairs to Parsons Hall building, corner Washington and Nineteenth streets; $2000.

G. E. Jameson, one and one-half story dwelling, Haight avenue between Beach and Failing streets, $1000.

Captain A. Hoben, two-story dwelling, corner Larrabee and Broadway streets, $2000.

Deaths.

July 6, Mary Shields, age 67 years, Twentieth and East Oregon streets; pneumonia.

July 9, Francis M. Warren, age 82 years and 4 months, 215 West Park street; old age.

July 9, Gertrude L. Norman, age 1 year and 4 months, 414 East Market street; meningitis.

July 8, Ella Starr Dumars, age 42 years, 222 North Sixteenth street; cancer.

July 7, Mary Jackson, age 35 years, St. Vincent's Hospital; cancer.

July 6, Curtis H. Scholes, age 1 year, 949 Michigan avenue; inflammation of the bowels.

Contagious Diseases.

Elva Adams, age 4 years, Sellwood; varicella.

Edwards Adams, age 6 years, Sellwood; varicella.

F. Austin, age 11 years, 538 East Ninth; scarlatina.

Marriage Licenses.

W. W. Carlyle, aged 35, Lillian A. Rhea, aged 20; Harry Hansen, 23, Caroline Lundberg, 24.

Metal Workers' Scale.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A representative of the sheet steel company said today in regard to the advices from Pittsburg that the company had signed the sheet scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:

"The scale was signed only for mills running as union mills. The independent or non-union mills arranged with the company practically the same rates as those of last year."

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S Malt-Nutrine is recommended because its superior tonic qualities are thoroughly established by the medical fraternity and all users universally. It gives appetite, health, vigor—is welcomed by the new mother, the aged, the weak, the convalescent. Prepared by

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Brewers of the Original Budweiser, Faust, Michelob, Anheuser-Standard, Pale-Lager, Black & Tan, Export Pale, Exquisite and Malt-Nutrine.

THE PALATIAL OREGONIAN BUILDING

Rooms.
AINSLIE, DR. GEORGE, Physician....606-607
ALDRICH, S. W., General Contractor.....616
ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney-at-Law...612
ASSOCIATED PRESS; E. L. Powell, Mgr..806
AUSTEN, F. C., Manager for Oregon and Washington Bankers' Life Association, of Des Moines, Ia.....502-503
BANKERS' LIFE ASSOCIATION, OF DES MOINES, IA.; F. C. Austen, Manager..502-503
BAYNTUN, GEO. R., Mgr. for Chas. Scribner's Sons 518
BEALS, EDWARD A., Forecast Official U. S. Weather Bureau 916
BENJAMIN, R. W., Dentist.....314
BINSWANGER, DR. O. S., Phys. & Sur.410-411
BROOKE, DR. J. M., Phys. & Surg.....708-709
BROWN, MYRA, M. D.....813-814
BRUERE, DR. G. E., Physician....412-413-414
BUSTEED, RICHARD, Agent Wilson & McCallay Tobacco Co. 602-603
CAUKIN, G. E., District Agent Travelers' Insurance Co. 718
CARDWELL, DR. J. R.....506
CARROLL, W. T., Special Agent Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass'n.....604
COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY 604-605-606-607-613-614-615
CORNELIUS, C. W., Phys. and Surgeon....206
COVER, F. C., Cashier Equitable Life.....306
COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager 415-416
DAY, J. G. & I. N. 313
DAVIS, NAPOLEON, President Columbia Telephone Co. 601
DICKSON, DR. J. F., Physician.....713-714
DRAKE, DR. H. B., Physician.....512-513-514
DWYER, JOE, F., Tobaccos 403
EDITORIAL ROOMS ..... Eighth floor
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY; L. Samuel, Manager; F. C. Cover, Cashier.304
EVENING TELEGRAM .....325 Alder street
FENTON, J. D., Physician and Surgeon.509-510
FENTON, DR. HICKS C., Eye and Ear.....511
FENTON, MATTHEW P., Dentist 509
FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION; E. C. Stark, Manager.....601
GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughtsman 608
GAVIN, A., President Oregon Camera Club. 214-215-216-217
GEARY, DR. EDWARD P., Physician and Surgeon 212-213
GERRIE PUB. CO., Ltd., Fine Art Publishers; M. C. McGreevy, Mgr. 513
GIEST, A. J., Physician and Surgeon....709-710
GODDARD, E. C. & CO., Footwear..... .....Ground floor, 129 Sixth street
GOLDMAN, WILLIAM, Manager Manhattan Life Insurance Co. of New York.....209-210
GRANT, FRANK S., Attorney-at-Law.....617
HAMMAM BATHS, King & Compton, Props.309
HAMMOND, A. R. 313
HEIDINGER, GEO. A. & CO., Pianos and Organs .....131 Sixth street
HOLLISTER, DR. O. C., Phys. & Sur..504-505
IDLEMAN, C. M., Attorney-at-Law..416-17-18
JOHNSON, W. C. 315-316-317
KADY, MARK T., Supervisor of Agents Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass'n.....604-605
LAMONT, JOHN, Vice-President and General Manager Columbia Telephone Co.....606
LITTLEFIELD, H. R., Phys. and Surgeon..206
MACRUM, W. S., Sec. Oregon Camera Club.214
MACKAY, DR. A. E., Phys. and Surg..711-712
MAXWELL, DR. W. E., Phys. & Surg..701-2-3
McCOY, NEWTON, Attorney-at-Law.....718
McFADEN, MISS IDA E., Stenographer....201
McGINN, HENRY E., Attorney-at-Law.811-812
McKELL, T. J., Manufacturers' Representative 802
METT, HENRY 213
MILLER, DR. HERBERT C., Dentist and Oral Surgeon 606-608
MOSSMAN, DR. E. P., Dentist.....312-313-314
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York; W. Goldman, Manager....209-210
MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASS'N; Mark T. Kady, Supervisor of Agents..604-605
McELROY, DR. J. G., Phys. & Sur.701-702-703
McFARLAND, E. B., Secretary Columbia Telephone Co. 608
McGUIRE, S. P., Manager P. F. Collier, Publisher 415-416
McKIM, MAURICE, Attorney-at-Law.....509
MUTUAL LIFE INCURANCE CO., of New York; Wm. S. Fond, State Mgr..404-405-406
NICHOLAS, HORACE B., Attorney-at-Law.713
NILES, M. L., Cashier Manhattan Life Insurance Co., of New York.....209
OREGON INFIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY; Dr. L. B. Smith, Osteopath.....403-409
OREGON CAMERA CLUB.....214-215-216-217
PATTERSON, PETER 100
POND, WM. S., State Manager Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York.....404-405-406
PORTLAND EYE AN DEAR INFIRMARY, ...Ground floor, 133 Sixth street
PORTLAND MINING & TRUST CO.; J. H. Marshall, Manager 518
QUIMBY, L. P. W., Game and Forestry Warden 716-717
ROSENDALE, O. M., Metallurgist and Mining Engineer 515-516
REED & MALCOLM, Opticians.133 Sixth street
REED, F. C., Fish Commissioner.....407
RYAN, J. B., Attorney-at-Law 417
SAMUEL, L., Manager Equitable Life.....306
SECURITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.; H. F. Bushong, Gen. Agent for Ore. and Wash..... 501
SHERWOOD, J. W., Deputy Supreme Commander, K. O. T. M.....517
SMITH, Dr. L. B., Osteopath.....403-409
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.500
STARK, E. C., Executive Special, Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Phila., Pa.....601
STUART, DELL, Attorney-at-Law.....617-618
STOLTE, DR. CHAS. E., Dentist.....704-705
SURGEON OF THE S. P. RY. AND N. P. TERMINAL CO. 706
STROWBRIDGE, THOS. H., Executive Special Agent Mutual Life, of New York.....406
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE 201
TUCKER, DR. GEO. F., Dentist.....610-611
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU....907-908-909-910
U. S. LIGHTHOUSE ENGINEERS, 13TH DIST., Captain W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. 808
U. S ENGINEER OFFICE, RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, Captain W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A..810
WATERMAN, C. H., Cashier Mutual Life of New York 406
retary Native Daughters 716-717
WHITE, MISS L. E., Assistant Secretary Oregon Camera Club 214
WILSON, DR. EDWARD N., Phys. & Sur.304-5
WILSON, DR. GEO. F., Phys. & Surg..706-707
WILSON, DR. HOLT C., Phys. & Surg.507-508
WILSON & McCALLAY TOBACCO CO.; Richard Busteed, Agent 602-603
WOOD, DR. W. L., Physician.....412-413-414
WILLAMETTE VALLEY TELEPH. CO....613

A few more elegant offices may be had by applying to Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 109 Third st., or to the rent clerk in the building.

BOSTON'S BARBER REGULATIONS

Board of Health Orders Sterilization of All That Barbers Use on Customers.

A special dispatch from Boston, May 5, 1900, to the N. Y. Sun gives as new regulations of the Boston Board of Health as to barber shops: "Mugs, shaving brushes and razors shall be sterilized after each separate use thereof. A separate, clean towel shall be used for each person. Material to stop the flow of blood shall be used only in powdered form, and applied on a towel. Powder puffs are prohibited." Wherever Newbro's "Herpicide" is used on face or scalp after shaving or haircutting, there is no danger, as it is antiseptic, and kills the dandruff germ.

Pears'

Soap in stick form; convenience and economy in shaving.

It is the best and cheapest shaving soap in all the world.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

No More Dread of the Dental Chair

TEETH EXTRACTED AND FILLED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN, by our late scientific method applied to the gums. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine.

These are the only dental parlors in Portland having PATENTED APPLIANCES and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for 10 years, WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN. Full set of teeth, $5, a perfect fit guaranteed or no pay. Gold crowns, $5. Gold fillings, $1. Silver fillings, 50c. All work done by GRADUATE DENTISTS of from 12 to 20 years' experience, and each department in charge of a specialist. Give us a call, and you will find us to do exactly as we advertise. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will cost by a FREE EXAMINATION.

SET TEETH $5.00
GOLD CROWNS $5.00
GOLD FILLINGS $1.00
SILVER FILLINGS ..... .50

New York