FAMOUS ART GALLERIES OF ITALY

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

FAMOUS ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD

> By William Howe Downes. III.

The great art centers of Italy are Flor-ence, Venice and Rome; but to the student of art there are invaluable lessons to be learned in many of the lesser Italian citites, such as Assisi, Pisa, Siena, Orvieto, Misan, Parma, Mantua and Padua. In fact, all Italy might be called a vast treasure-house of art, and to the student and historian who wishes to obtain a just and adequate view of the development of Italian art, the old towns mentioned and Italian art the old towns mentioned, and possibly others besides, afford indispensible data, more often to be found in churches and convents than in picture galleries. Florence is one of the most remarkable art capitals of the world. It is crowded with masterpleces of painting. uipture and architecture to a degree that is amazing. Its chief museums of art are the Uffizi and the Pitti. The Uffizi gallery which originated with the Medici colle tions, to which many additions were made by the Lorraine family, is now in extent and value one of the first in the world. The Tribune is a room in which are brought together the most valuable mas-terpleces of sculpture and painting in an extraordinary galaxy. The pictures in this group include Raphael's "Madonna with the Goldinch," "The Youthful John." "The Fornarina," etc.; Corregio's "Repose Dufing the Hight Into Egypt," "Madonna," etc.; Titian's "Venus," A Prelate," etc., and selected examples of Mantegna. etc., and selected examples of Mantegna, A. Carracci, Pra Bartolommeo, Van Dyck, Guercino, Guido, Ardrea del Sarto, Domenichino, Ribera, L. Carracci, Giulio Romano, Rubens, Michael Angelo, Cranach, Veronesse, Luini, Lucas of Leyden, Francia, Perugino, Baroccio, Orazio Alfani, Daniel da Volterra, Schidone, Lanfranchi and Durer. The works by Raphael, Titian and Correggio in this group are far-famed. Engravings and photographs have made them known the world over. In the center of the room are five over in the center of the room are five very celebrated marble sculptures—the Medici Venus (found in the 16th century in the villa of Hadrian, near Tivoll), the Young Apollo (of the school of Praxi-teles), the Grinder (found at Rome in the isles), the Grinder (round at Rome in the listh century), the Satyr playing on the cymbal (restored by Michael Angelo), and the group of the Wrestlers. Suites of pic-ture galleries open to right and left from the Tribune, containing a vast and price-less collection of paintings of the Tus-can, Lombard and Venetian, the Dutch. Plemish, German and Prench schools, The history of Tuscan painting begins with Cimabue, whose Madonna, in the Church of Santa Maria Novella, Fiorence,

a dim, quaint and faded work, has been called the seed from which the variegated flower of Italian art sprung. It takes us back to the birth of the art, more than mix centuries ago. Stiff and formal as it is, there is a dignity in the figures, a grave sweetness in the faces and an hon-est observation of nature in the forms which are, in comparison with the By-zantine mosaics and paintings that went before it, extraordinary. In the Church of Santa Croce are Giotto's frescoes illus-trating the lives of the two Sts. John and of St. Francis of Assist: and in the picturesque palace of the Podesta, now the National Museum, is the same artist's fresco painting of Paradise. But to get a more complete idea of what Glotto stood for in the history of the school we must go to Assisi, more than 100 miles south of Florence. It is in such nooks that one often finds the most beautiful products of Italian art. In the solumn old convent of the Franciscans at emn old convent of the Franciscans at

Assisi, Giotto painted on the walls a notable series of scenes from the life of the gentle saint that founded it. Giotto's first work here was done on the upper church, and consists of 28 frescoes, all from his own designs, and several entirely painted by his own hand. The church is now used as a museum of Tuscan fres-coes. Giotto, in honoring St. Francis, did not forget to immortalize upon these walls one of the most lovable traits of the monk lest a sudden movement might alarm his timid auditors, are most charming; and the simplicity and directness of the work are admirable. In the lower church, begun in 1228, a somber edifice. are some of the greatest masterplaces of Cimabue and Glotto, and some of the lead-ing painters of Central Italy. Glotto's work in this lower church of Assist consists of four large paintings, which occupy the triangular spaces in the vault above the high altar; and these were done in the later years of his life. Hitherto we have seen him illustrating incident: but here he enters a broader field, and describes principles, in the form of the three cardinal virtues of the Franciscan order-Pov-erty, Chastity and Obedience-by which is cated the duty of the followers of the saint to labor without reward, pleasure or freedom. These works are aptly rep-resentative of the symbolical art which the early Tuscan painters so brilliantly developed, and are the ablest achieve Glotto has left traces of himself from

Naples all the way to Padus. He went to the latter town to visit his friend Dante, who was in exile there, and he decorated the little Church of Our Lady of the Arena with frescoes from the life of Christ, which series ended, in the fashion of the time, with a picture of the last judgment and of hell, full of Dantesque fancies made visible. These frescoes are very curious. One represents the betraval of Christ, to whose face the artist has given a striking expression of reproach, while he has favored Judas with one of the meanest countenances known to art. The sense of a large crowd is well exd, the tumult, confusion and flight of thed isciples. But the best work in the old church at Padua is the "Entomb-ment," an admirable composition, in which the faces express a keen and absorbing grief. The artist introduces a fine touch here, in his delineation of angels joining in the lamentations of men.
In the history of Italian art, the Campo Santo (Holy Field) of Pisa has an important place, and contains some extraordi-nary works. In the succession of charm-ing arcades surrounding the cemetery is a series of mural paintings covering near-ly 18,000 square feet by Andrea Orcagna, Pietro Lorensetti, Andrea da Pirense, Spinello Aretino, Francesco da Volterra, Pietro & Puccio, Benozzo Gozzoli, and others. Two of the most remarkable fresin this great series are attributed by Wasari to Orcagna. They depict the resurrection of the dead and the last judg-Terrible visions are these-at least they must have been terrible to those who eved in their reality. is a relief to turn from such gloomy

ward of hospitality; it touches at once the keynote of Angelico's art. Quite represent-ative also is the freeco of the "Annunciation" in one of the cells on the upper fic of the convent. His most important work in the convent is the "Madonna and Child" enthroned and surrounded by various soints. The most beautiful feature of the picture is the figure of young Jesus. But soints. The most beautiful feature of the picture is the figure of young Jesus. But Fra Angelico's masterplece is the "Corontation of the Virgin." in the Uffix galler, His "Paradise" in the Academy comes very near it in merit, but is infured by the description of hell which the painter put into it, probably against his own Judgment; for, although he sparei no pains in depicting the Joya of the blessed, he presented the pains of the lost in a hurried and unfinished way. It is what has been regarded as the normal crats.

ing any pieusure in suffering; he was at his best only in works of a gentle character. If delineation of celestial visions iny his greatest power, where the faces are all of exquisite beauty, the color a biending of trader shades of rose like. blending of tender shades of rose, lilac axure and pearl, the angels gilttering with jeweled wings against the golden sky in which the scene is enacted. The whole impression is of some blissful incident oc-curring in regions that are not of this world. The figures, although having human form, are of superhuman beauty, and the angels show themselves as intelli-gences whose thoughts our morial reason

Wonder."

Before leaving Florence it may be well to indicate briefly the riches of the collecation of old masters in the Pitti palace by mentioning the more famous works, which include Raphael's "Madonna del Granduca," "Vision of Ezekiel," "Tommasi Fedra Inc. "Vision of Ezekiel," "Tommasi Fedra Ing-hirani," "Cardinal Bibblena." "Pope Jul-lus II," "Madonna dei Impanata." "Ma-

output of the island. Of course, the sugar crop is the rich man's crop, and will take care of itself.

The civil government is endeavoring to accourage the growth of crops which come more directly to the men of small means. Tobacco is a profitable crop, and it requires only the labor for its proper cultivation. Any man con cultivate a cros of tobacco which will make him a hand-some return. The cultivation of tobacco leading industries. The growing of fruits is also one of its advancing industries, and many hundreds of acres have been taken up since the lat of May for orange culture. It is the opinion of those who are familiar with the orange industry in Florida that large results will be in orange growing in Porto Rico."

REGARDING SAILORS.

gences whose thoughts our morial reason cannot comprehend. "I do not know how others may be affected by the works of this humble monk," says Sidney Dickinson, "but to me they appear as the loveliest pictures in the world; they are so calm and peaceful, so exalted in imagination, so refined in workmanship. I cannot but feel that here was one who had full faith and happiness in what he described, and if heaven ever showed its glories to mortals his eyes were blessed with that wonder."

ABGITISH CONSULATE, Portland, July 15.—(To the Editor.)—I inclose correct copies of bills paid by the British ship but feel that here was one who had full St. Mirren at this port in connection with the shipment of it seamon which I beg to request you will publish in full for the mortals his eyes were blessed with that wonder."

will notice that \$35 was exacted for stop-ping a libel by parties in Astoria, who were and are jointly interested with the donna della Seggiola," "Leo X and the crimps here in this business, on an al-cardinals de Medici and de Rossi, "An-giolo Doni," "Portrait of Maddalena Strozzi Doni"; Titan's "La Bella," "Li-So are all these exactions. The newest

UFFIZI GALLERY, FLORENCE.

"Bacchanalian," "Magdalene," "Betrothal shipment under wages. I know of mas-of St. Catherine, and various other por- ters who have been quite willing to pay of St. Catherine, and various other portraits of the highest order of merit, with
several equally celebrated examples of the
art of Botticelli. Pra Bartolommeo,
Veronese, Andrea del Sarto, Correggio.
Rembrandt Rubens, Salvator Rosa, Giorgione, Guido Reni, Leonardo da Vinci, Tintoretto, Van Dyck and othera. There are
in all over 500 pictures, hung in a suite of
fine galleries. There is ample material for
whole volumes of comment in Florence
alone, but we are obliged to turn to other
Italian art centers.

sundry interruptions, from the fifth to the 16th century. It is built around 20 courts, and contains 11,000 rooms, of which the one of the most lovable traits of the monk—his well-known affection for birds—and the delightful legend of the saint's sermon to the birds is set forth with rare sympathy. The gentleness and kindness of the saint's attitude, his gesture, carefully restaint's attitude, his gesture, carefully restaint's attitude, his gesture. interest for us is in the representation it | Capt. Hamilton and Owners makes of the greatest of the Italian paint-ers, whom the wealth and power of the church drew hither for the decoration of church drew hither for the decoration of the shrines and palaces. Rome had no palaces of her own—the stream that fed ship \$100.00 (Ten in all that shipped) (xonst ber flowed down from Florence, Slenn and Umbria, bringing with it, on successive floods, Glotto, Fra Angelico, Botticelli, six and also for chipping carrent, cook, Signorelli, Perugino, and, at the last, simultaneously, Raphael and Michael Angelo.

\$300.00.

Paid All of these save Glotto left their marks upon the wails of the Vatican which thus ecomes the greatest storehouse in the Capt. Hamilton and Owners of the British world of the Christian art of the lith and

isth centuries.

The work of Michael Angelo is confined. to the ceiling and end wall of the Sistine Chapel, the private place of worship of the Popes. The sides of the chapel are decorated with masterly works by the ear-lier artists of the Renalssance—Perugino, the Umbrian master, Bottleelli, the Flor-entine, and Signorelli, of Cortona, whose entine. greatest achievement is to be seen at Or-victo. First were painted here the lead-ing events in the life of Moses; inter were depicted the baptism of Christ, the sermon on the mount, and other incidents in the life of Jesus. Then the work waited for Michael Angelo, whose hand, responsive to his mighty thought, should connect in epic grandeur the history of the old and new dispensations, and close the cools with the threaders. cycle with the thunders of judgment and the doom of the world.

Note-This study by Mr. W. H. Downer of Boston, will be concluded next week.

PROGRESS OF PORTO RICANS. People Anxious to Show They Are Capable of Self-Government.

WASHINGTON, July 13.-When Gover-nor Allen, of Porto Rico, was in Washington recently, he discussed at some length the outlook for the little island, as it appeared to him after a brief term in office. In the course of his conversation be said:

"The people of Porto Rico are very anxious for the establishment of a form of government which will allow them to participate in its management. The peo-ple of the island are much interested in the progress of events at home, and are anxlous to show to the people of the States that they are capable of self-government, and that they can assimilate our institutions and our methods. Those who have been appointed to office there are performing their duty well.
"The executive council organized June

28 is composed of five Porto Ricans and and subjects to the works of the painter of six Americans. It was organized harheaven, Fra Angelico. Him we find at monitously, and has transacted the businome in the convent of St. Mark, in Florence, one of the most charming spots in Italy because of the presence of his simple, sweet and reflective works. One of his designs shows two monks welcoming a welfing the people, but the effect of such weary travoler, whom the artist reveals to the recoils manufact. weary traveler, whom the artist reveals to us as Jesus himself, though his hosts do not yet recognize him. Nothing could ex-press more beautifully the virtue and re-dous business strides the island bas taken dous business strides the island has taken since American occupation, as well as the prosperous outlook for the future. whole spirit of the people is one of hope-fulness in a future of progress and pros-

> Referring to the question of the tariff, Governor Allen said:

polito de' Medici," "Philip II of Spain," form of imposition is that referring to

alone, but we are obliged to turn to other Italian art centers.

The genius of Michael Angelo as an architect is revealed in the solemn and stately simplicity of the dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, and his genius as a painter is to be seen in the decorations of the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican. The Vatican is the largest palace in the world, and the period of its construction extended, with sundey interruptions, from the fifth to the regulate this illegitimate business. I am, your obedient servant JAMES LAIDLAW,

H. B. M. Gonsul.

etland Or May 15 1001 Ship "St. Mirren.

To L. Sullivan, Dr.

L. Bullivan Portland, Or., May 30, 1900. Ship "St. Mirren." To L. Sullivan, Dr.

To L. Suilivan, Dr.
For ecopping libel on British rhip "St.
Mirren" for contract by Kenny and Lynch
which they had. Sullivan guarantebe the said
Ship over the Bar for the rum of Three hundred and seventy-five dollars. \$375.00. Paid.

L. Sullivan Portland, Or., May 31, 1900. Received from Capt. Hamilton of the Ship "St. Mirren" the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy dollars, to be paid to party or parties using receipt for wors plant with himself and versel.

J. P. Detta ducing receipt for work performed in con-

SALT KILLS THE THISTLES.

How the Pest Is Sprending in Marion County.

TURNER, Or., July 16 .- (To the Editor.)—Some time ago a farmer requested a remedy for Canada thistles. In common with other farmers of this vicinity I have had a flourishing patch of thistles growing upon my farm for several years. My patch spread until it covered a plat about 20 feet square and continued to expand in spite of all efforts to keep in check by the cutting down process. On the 10th of March I procured a ton of coarse salt and spread upon the patch, and at this time not a green thing is left where the salt was placed, but just beyond the salted ground the thistles are yet in evidence.

We are well stocked with the Canadian

or creeping thistles in Marion County and they are spreading in the timber lands along the Pudding River on the north and on the Santiam River on the south. A Linn County road supervisor found a patch on a Santiam ber and had them cut down last Summer, and during the freshet the past Winter, the bar washed away, so the thistles may be looked for further down stream in the near future.

stroying the means by which it may be accumulated. The Democratic party is at war upon wealth. Mr. Bryan makes no disguise of this fact, and his closest destination of the party is some form of state socialism. Between this element, which will continue to dominate the party, because it has more brains and honesty than men like Hill, Daniel and Yan Wyck and because it of the party. Van Wyck, and because it offers a new policy to refresh the Democracy between this element and a party of unyielding conservatism dominated by Mr. McKinley for the business interests of the country, there is no refuge for the old-school Democrat. He must revise his creed or accept what he considers the less of two evils. So he becomes a Republican, and a few years will find him as firmly and perhaps as comfortably settled in the party as he ever was among the Demo

THE CHAUTAUOUA WORK

PROFESSOR GLEN'S LECTURE ON "THE BEOWULF AND ITS STORY."

Evening Lecture by the Rev. H. W. Kellogg-Large Attendance and Much Interest in Proceedings.

GLADSTONE PARK, Or., July 17 .- This has been another interesting day of the seventh annual session of the Williamette Valley Chautauqua Assembly, It has been an interesting day in class work, and a number of valuable lectures on various topics were given at the different desks this morning. The special features, how-ever, were the lectures by Professor Ireven, were the sectures by Protessor in-ving M. Glen in the morning, and the secture of Dr. H. W. Kellogg in the evening. The Metropolitan Jubilee Sing-ers gave their farewell entertainment this afternoon, and gave special selections by request until a late hour. The manage-ment states that the gate receipts yesterday were far above the average, and this has been another good day in that re-

spect.

Irving M. Glen, professor of English language and early English literature in the University of Oregon, at Eugene, gave a lecture this morning, entitled. The Beowulf and Its Story." The lecture was analytical and scientific, and a vivid portrayal of one of the rarities in literature. The speaker was greeted with the largest audience that has yet gathered for a audience that has yet gathered for a morning programme, and held the inter-ested attention of his hearers from beginning to end. The lecture is given in part as follows:

The Beowulf is an Anglo-Saxon poem, the oldest poem of consequence in our language, of over 2000 words in length and written possibly before 200 A. D. Old, is it not? And you are not interested in old things? Wait; let me set the stage; give you an idea of the country and the

The country-a sullen land of sodden skies; shores swept by stormy seas; a land of gray; gray fogs and mists; gray

ciffs, the ocean gray.
"The people—a folk that dwelt in homes; a folk as serious as the country. Not that they had no delight or pleasure, for they had, Yet, it was a pleasure that only hardy men could enjoy; that we of today would to a great degree call work. They had feasts, banquets and reveis-but these were only occasional, and were accepted philosophically as opportunities for taking on a load of viamis and ac-companying beverages that staggered the reveller in more senses than one. From all accounts their capacity was one that would fill the bibulous man of today with

awe and admiration. Their religion was fatal'sm: their God supreme was wel-d-late. No is approached in reverence the place they gave to Weird—what he decrees must min accept. "Goes age Weird as it will," says the warrior before entering the combat. Through all their life ran the gray threads of fatalism."

The speaker gave a brief history the immigration of the Saxons Britain; how they sent back word to their kinsmen to come over and possess the land. "They came in hordes, hosts, made settlements in the various provinces, and became the Anglo-Saxon of Britain, They brought with them their customs, man-mers, laws and transplanted into a new soll their myths, traditions, ta'es, lays and sagns. Among all this folk-lore were groups of lays concerning one, a historic figure, called Beowulf-a warrior of extra-ordinary strength and daring, capable of an incredible amount of endurance, yet withal kind, mild mannered and judicious, moved rather by reason than by impulse, a friend to helpiessness, a foe to oppression. There was also a body of sons and story concerning a semi-divine per-sonage named Beown, and it is probable that in the course of time these two became one in the Teutonic mind, which united under the personality of one-tak-ing the name Beowulf, the legends concerning two peoples. From internal evi-dence found in the poem itself, we know how it came to be written. The scops, or minstrels, the forerunners of a litera-ture, sang or chanted stories of famous aceds of their hero at fenets, banquets, courts and humbler homes, praising this fent or that, adding a little more or less of extravagance as the occasion demand-ed, each scop or singer adding here and there a little to themes that elicited greatest applause until the material concern-ing Beowulf began to assume the proportions of an epic. Then it is probable that different men attempted to shape different parts of the story into verse, until one, greater than the rest, seeing the wonderful opportunity and being able to improve it, unified the whole into the poem we know at the present day as 'Beowulf,' keeping in mind an ethical purpose and interpolating here and there enough of the Christian element to give it a decided coloring, in upite of the heathen sayas from which it came. In this poem there are, at least passages and references con:aining cate that its final compiler was either a monk or one in sympathy with the Chris-

tian religion. 'Though epic in quality, it is an anthem of forest, crag, cliff, sea, fen and shorenot the whirring, fluttering murmur that faintly stirs the air and floats off il 'r ugh the fir ,ure riain to mu'ous high in the trees, a soft, shy, rustling quiver-ing on the breeze; a song that flings its mounting measure from twig to needle-tip in murmurings, somno'ent and sooth-ing, droning, slumbrous, dreamy, drowsy, low sung things. Not that, It is a wilder song that springs with sudden swirls, then swells and sweeps the strings of a hundred hidden harps; that wildly wings and soars and swoops, shricks, whirls and flings the forest through in frenzied riotings. It is the song in which the pine defies the sea-a challenge:

Strip me of branches; give me spars And rope-bound, rall-wrapped, Winter stars, Plashing their glinting light through frozen

Shall see me, borne by swiftly scudding keel Defore the furious blast, standing all stanch. In spite of strain and trg and desperate plungs. True to my ship, its captain and its crew. The round-table was conducted this afternon by Mrs. William Galloway, the topic being the Chautauqua reading circle work. Mrs. T. M. Gault gave 2 talk on the "Benefits of a Chautauqua in a Community," and Colonel Robert A. Miller gave a short address on Chautauqua work. W. L. Finley, of Portland, ex-hibited his collection of stuffed Oregon birds, and gave a lecture explaining the peculiarities of the different varieties. Dr. H. W. Kellogg, of Portland, gave an interesting and instructive lecture to-night, illustrated with stereopticon views.

No Pince for Him.

Chicago Journal, Ind.

There is no place for what are called "conservative business men" in a party that regards property as a menace to the public welfare, and is intent on destroying the means by which it may be accumulated. The Democratic party is at war upon wealth. Mr. Bryan makes no disruise of this fact, and his closest to click quartet also sang several send disruise of this fact, and his closest. lections, responding to enthusiastic en-

The Chautauqua management announces either a baseball or basket-ball game to-morrow afternoon, and on Thursday afternoon the deciding game of baseball between the Chemawa and Oregon City teams.

Tomorrow will be one of the great days of the assembly. Following is the programme in full: 8 to 11—Schools and classes, 11—Williamette University morning. Lec-ture, "The Nicaragua Canal and Our Na-tional Development," President W. C. Hawkey

ture, The Nicaregus Canst and Charlest U. C. Hawley.

1:39—Chemawa Indian band. Baritone solo, F. E. Vrooman. National hymns led by Chautauqua chorus. Short addresses by Congressman Thomas H. Tongue, Mrs. A. S. Duniway, Dr. Black-

burn, General O. Summers, General Charles F. Beebe, Company A. O. N. G., WILL receive the officers.

3:30-Baseball. 5-G. A. R. and Spanish War Veterans 5-G. A. R. and Spanish War Veterans programme.

7:30-Grchestral concert. Reading, Miss Mabel L. Carter,

8-Grand concert: Professor W. H. Boyer, director. Chorus. "The Paims" (Fauer), Taylor-Street Methodist Episcopal choir. "Ah Fors e' Lue" (Traviete), Verdi. Miss May Dearborne. Violin solo, Miss C. Barker. "Waves of the Danube." Ivanovice, indies' chorus. Piano solo, Miss Pearl Smith. (a) "When the Heart Is Young." Buck; (b) "All for You" (D. Hardelot), Miss May Dearborne. Sextet and chorus ("Lucia"), Donizetti.

STEAD ON THE WAR.

The White World Face to Face With the Colored Races. NEW YORK, July 17 .- W. T. Stead ca-

bles from London to the Journal and Ad-The Pope is said to have remarked as he saw the Italian troops departing for the far East, that this was the first war since the Crusades in which all nations had

united to make war for the Christian

The allusion is more-apt than felicitor for the struggle between the East and West, which began when steel-clad Europe hurled itself upon the Pynim hordes which defiled the Holy Sepulchre, lasted for over 400 years, and at the end of that prolonged death-grapple of continents, the combatants were left face to face, very much as they were at the beginning.
It is to be hoped that we are not on the verge of another 400 years' war, at the other end of the Asiatic continent. The gravity of the crisis in China hither-to has never been realized, even faintly, in Europe. Otherwise England would have ong ago patched up any kind of a truce abled her to have used her army for the defense of the threatened outposts of Western civilization. Even now, when the massacre of the Legations has sent a thrill of horror through the world, few dream of the immensity and hopelessness of the struggle upon which they are in-vited to embark with such loud cries of vengeance.

The fact is that the white world is face to face with a determined effort, by no means confined to China, on the part of the colored races, to assert their rights to live their own lives in their own ways. without the perpetual bullying of pale-faces. The colored races have awakened to the fact that the supremacy of the white man is due to no inherent superi-ority, but rolely to the fact that he has superior weapons. Hence the Chinese have provided themselves with the best artillery and magazine rifles, and have employed expert instructors.

Lord Wolseley told me long ago he con-sidered the Chinere the very best fight-ing material in the world. They were better even than the Russians, because the Russian rold'ers drink, whereas the Chinese are the most abstemious of men. The destruction of the legations, however, terrible as it may seem to be, was nevertheless natural. It was the result and inevitable corollary of the seizure of the Taku forts and the massacre of their garrisons. Human nature is much the same all the world over, and if we had been in a similar position, the white men would have acted much the same as their yelow-skinned brothers. Christianity may be stamped out of

face as the result of forgetting the Golden Rule in our relations to the Chinese. One of the awful possibilities of the near future is that the silles will quarrel among themselves, and that we may have a world-wide war which may lead civili-

CAN'T STAND CHRISTIANITY Is at the Bottom of Chines

Objection to Foreigners.

zation backward.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The antipathy of the great majorit; of the Chinese to the introduction of foreign religions into their empire is the cause ascribed by R. Kondo, president of the Japan Mail Steamship Company, to the present hostilities in the Orien. Occupying a high position in the business and financial cir-cles in the East, Mr. Kondo has had exdeclares that the efforts of the mission-aries have not been very fruitful so far as bringing China under Western ideas is concerned. He thinks the Chinese are is concerned. Lie thinks the Chinese are so thoroughly imbued with the teachings

of Confucius and other Chinese sages that they are bitterly hostile to all for-eign faiths, and resent the advances of our missionaries. When Mr. Kondo was in China last year he was informed by conservative Chinese citizens that the people were not averse to foreigners coming to their country to trade, but they would not tolerate the'r attempts to spread outside religions. Mr. Kondo says the Chinese business instinct is as acute and fully developed as that of any nation, and

through its agency their confidence may be gained and the empire opened to foreign commerce. This gentleman regards lightly story that Japan and Russia are likely to clath over the Liao Tung Peninsula. which Japan wished to absorb, but which has become practically Russian territory. He does not consider the fact that Japon has increased her army and navy and that Russia has gathered 199,000 men on the Siberian frontier as signifying any pending hostility between the two nations. He regards these moves rather as means of protection than augression. In a word, he says there has been a great deal of exaggeration concerning Russia's and Japan's attitudes, both in China and Corea. Nothing could be farther from Japan's desire, he concludes, than to fight Russia, and the same is equally true of Russia as regards Japan.

SNEAKTHIEF AT WORK. Five Cases of Burglary Reported

Yesterday Afternoon. A clever sneakthlef was at work yesterday afternoon, and five houses were burgiarized before evening. The first case reported was that of C. Steiner, an employe of the Union Laundry, whose rooms at 2234 Washington street were ransacked in his absence, and jewelry and articles to the value of \$30 taken. and articles to the value of \$30 taken. Soon after Louis Larsen, of the steamer Emma Hayward, reported that his state-room had been gone through, and S stolen. Other places where rooms were reported burglarised are the Multnomah lodging-house, Fifth and Morrison streets; the Pleasanton, 288 Third street; and a lodging-house at 285 First street. In every case the contents of the

reau drawers were scattered all over the floor, and trunks opened. The buttook few articles besides jewelry money. The police authorities are confident that the work was done by one man, and suspect that the thief is some one of the fraternity that has dropped down to Portland from Seattle, which has lately been infested with house-robbers and petty thieves. The the articles stolen will reach \$56 The value of

Philadelphia Record. Unless Mr. Bryan can provide himself

with an extra leg, he can't stand on all the three pintforms of the Populists, Dem-ocrats and Sliver Republicans, who have put him in nomination. There is one plank, however, common to all the plat-forms. They all demand the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. And yet there are some Bryanites who insist that silver is a dead issue.

General Andre, the new French War Minister, as his first measures on taking office cancelled pending military punishments, and rescinded General Gallifet's prohibition of the wearing of civil dress by officers when off duty.

HESSIAN PLY, WHICH IS SPREAD-ING IN THE NORTHWEST.

May Force Wheatgrowers to Diversify Their Crops and Thus Really Benefit the Country.

A wheatraiser at Lewisville, Clark County, Wash., sent The Oregonian, some days ago, specimens of insects that he said were ravaging his wheat-field. The specimens were submitted to Professor A. B. Cordley, entomologist at the Oregon experiment station, Corvallis, who makes aponse as follows:

The insects sent by your correspondent from Lewisville, Wash, with the report that they are killing all of the wheat in that vicinity, are the true Hessian fly, cecidomyla destructor.

This is the principal wheat pest of the world, one that is estimated to destroy annually not less than 40,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States alone, but one which has hitherto attracted no attention in the Pacific Northwest.

"It is supposed to be of European origin and to have been introduced into the United States in straw which was brought over by Hessian troops. It has since spread over practically all of the Winter wheat regions of the world, reaching Cal-ifornia in 1884, and Oregon very near the close of the century. In December, 1897, I received from Scappoose, Or., some samples of Fall-sown wheat which were very badly infested with this insect. Since then I have received it from several other localities, including Vernonta, Hills-boro and Reedville, Or., and Lewisville, Wash. It has therefore obtained a firm boro and Reedville, Or., and Lewisville, Wash. It has therefore obtained a firm foothold in the very midst of the extensive wheat-growing sections of Western Washington and Gregon, and in view of the fact that our system of extensive farming with wheat after wheat is particularly favorable to the development of this pest, we may expect it to spread rapdily and in the near future to extensive farming with many future to extensive farming with the near future to extensive farming with the fa idly and in the near future to exact a heavy tribute from the wheatgrowers of

this region.

"The habits of the insect are as follows: The adult insects are small, dark-colored gnats, closely resembling small mosqui-toes. The Fall brood appears in Septem-ber, and the females deposit their eggs upon the surface of the leaves of the young wheat plants. In a few days the oggs batch and the larvae crawl down and locate between the sheath and the stem. Hast at or below the surface of the ground, where they remain until fully grown, feeding upon the substance of the plant. When fully grown they contract into small, irregularly oval, brown puparia, somewhat resembling flaxseeds. infested wheat these 'flaxseeds' may al-ways be found between the sheath and the stem, and near the surface of the ground at any time during the Winter. The insects remain in this 'flaxseed' stage until Spring, when they again transform to the second broad of gnats, which deposit eggs for the second brood of lar-vae. These larvae attack Spring grain much in the same manner that the Fall brood attacked Fall grain, just at the Chira as completely as 20) years ago it attack the more advanced Fall grain just above the lower joints, where they so weaken the stem that it breaks down. In the Middle States we because of the ground, but they usually attack the more advanced Fall grain just above the lower joints, where they so weaken the stem that it breaks down. surface of the ground, but they usually In the Middle States we have known of instances in which fully 75 per cent of the wheat was thus destroyed, and losses of as high as 20 per cent have been recorded. Under certain favorable conditions, which include sufficient rainfall during the Summer months to start a growth of volunteer wheat, and a late Fall, each of the broods mentioned above may produce a supplemental brood, making four in all.

A field of young wheat when first attacked by this insect presents a remark-ably thrifty appearance. It makes a des-perate effort to overcome the injury; takes on a farker green color and stools friely, but later the plants turn yellow, the central shoots and many of the lat-

erais die. "No methods have been found whereby this insect can be held in check by appli-cations of insecticides. Reliance must be cles in the East, Mr. Kondo has had ex-cellent opportunities for observation. He ble to the development of the insect. Among these may be mentioned cutting the wheat high and burning the stubble immediately after harvest, the destruc-tion of all volunteer wheat that starts during the Summer months by harrowing or plowing, that there may be no-plan in which the supplemental Spring brood of flies can develop; early sowing of strips through the field to wheat which is later to be plowed under, this to be followed by late sowing of the main crop; rotation

> "The last method mentioned will undoubtedly prove one of the most impor-tant. In fact, if the Hessian fly shall prove a means of breaking up our exter sive wheat fields and converting them into fields of clover, vetch and various other crops, it will add not only to the revenues of the state at large, but of the wheatgrower himself."

Lost in the Willamette. Eugene Guard.

Last Friday a gentleman by the name of Richie, about two miles above Hill's on the Middle Fork, concluded he would ride down the river in his canvas boat, He was a California tourist. He placed his two guns in the boat, a high-priced shotgun and a rifle, blankets, etc., and started out swimmingly. In about 200 yards the boat struck a large rock. swamping it. The tourist got out after a hard swim, the two guns are gone for-ever; his boat was ruined, while his blankets were recovered pretty well water-soaked.

Land Decision Affirmed. WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the Land Office decision in the case of Leroy D Stark and William M. McIntosh against Thomas J. Strunk, involving two tracts of land in the Vancouver land district, Washington. This decision cancelled the entry of McIntosh and rejected the ap-plication of Leroy J. Strunk to the respective tracts and awarded the lands to Thomas J. Strunk.

Something in a Name. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The Boers call a Commander-in-Chief an Opperbevelhebber. It makes him formidable in name as well as in fact,

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in all the world for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving stick soap.

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