FAMOUS ART GALLERIES OF ITALY

(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.

III.

(Concluded.)

A significant difference of temperament is manifested between the earlier painters and Michael Angelo in these decorations of the Sistine chapel. Take, for instance, the picture of "Christ Delivering the Keys to Peter," by Perugino, the master of Raphael, a work which, though full of grace, beauty and even dignity, is unimpressive and almost commonplace in its spirit and full of incongruities and absurdities. Of altogether different temper was Michael Angelo, who in his decorations of the ceiling and of the space behind the altar speaks of things past and to come and thunders denunciation upon sin with all the power of the prophets whom his mighty brush described. The work is divided in nine unequal spaces, in which the creation, the flood etc., are seen. Around these illustrations, between the pointed lunettes above each window, is a row of seven prophets and five sibyls. In the lunettes themselves are the ancestors of Christ, who are awaiting his coming, and on the tops of the pillars between which each prophet and sibyl sits are nude figures, which seem the forces of the natural and spiritual world, agitated by the expectation of some event that shall move both the physical universe and the soul of man. The individual features of this majestic work are too well known to require any elaborate description, and therefore we will touch upon only such of them as seem to possess a peculiar beauty, interest or suggestiveness.

It was 20 years after the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel was painted, and in the reign of another pope, that Michael Angelo completed his labors here by producing his great work on "The Last Judgment." He was in his 60th year and at the zenith of his powers. The picture is of huge dimensions—over 64 by 70 feet—and it contains a vast number of figures. The crowded forms are drawn in every conceivable attitude and they are grouped together with marvelous effectiveness. This work reveals the mind of a man quite removed from the calm indifference of Perugino and the suave elegance of Raphael, a man essentially a prophet and seer, denunciatory of evil and perceiving the swift approach of retribution.

Raphael's work in the decoration of the Vatican began in the same year that saw the inauguration of Michael Angelo's labors in the Sistine Chapel. The great event of the pope's reign was the rebuilding of St. Peter's, and the mind of his holiness naturally turned upon the creation of a fresco to commemorate it, by showing forth the power of the Christian religion. The so-called "Dispute of the Sacrament," or, better, "Theology," evidently presents this idea rather than that of a doctrinal controversy, as was formerly thought. In the air is seen God the Father, in an attitude of majestic simplicity; beneath Him, Christ, the Virgin and John the Baptist; on either side of whom are patriarchs, prophets and evangelists. On the earth are the fathers of the church, preachers and religious writers, among whom are Savonarola and Dante. The work is in Raphael's purest style, unaffected as yet by the influence of Michael Angelo. The greatest work of Raphael's genius in fresco painting is the co-called "School of Athens," which fills the wall opposite the "Theology," and represents the power of philosophy. It shows the highest powers of composition, draughtsmanship and expression, presenting the various schools of reason in their relations to each other in a marvelous way. The general thought moves in a great circle. Its lower side, upon the floor beneath the steps, is occupied by the originators of earthly and empirical sciences—Epicurus, Pythagoras, Xenocrates, Euclid, Ptolemy and Zoroaster. Diogenes sprawls on the steps and connects the higher and lower orders of thought. The graceful figure in armor at the left of the upper group is Xenophon, to whom and some friends Socrates is speaking, and in the center are the commanding forms of Aristotle and Plato the former apealing to Nature, the ground of his studies, the latter to heaven as the source of all wisdom. The imposing architecture adds much to the breadth and grandeur of the work, which stands as the highest achievement of the Italian renaissance, where classic models were followed in all branches of sculpture, painting and literature. The design shows also the fact that in it art breaks forth from ecclesiastical control and enters the service of other masters.

In the "Loggia," or the gallery of the Vatican, the designs were made by Raphael and the work was done by his pupils. The mere designing of this corridor was a work of great importance, for all the ideas came from the one fertile brain—the scenes from the Old and New Testaments in the ceiling, the decorative supports of figure, architecture and arabesque and the original and charming ornamentation at the sides of the windows.

The work upon which Raphael was engaged at the time of his death in 1520 was the "Transfiguration," which is now preserved in the Vatican gallery. The upper part was finished by his own hand and the lower portion was completed by Giulio Romano.

One of the great art shrines of Europe is the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, in Milan, by reason of its holding in its cloisters the immortal work of Leonardo da Vinci, the famous "Last Supper." This old work, perhaps the best-known picture in the world, is now a melancholy ruin. Hardly any features can be seen, the forms are vague and ghostly, and in only one or two faces can the quality of the original expression be guessed. Its destruction is greatly to be deplored. The picture was a monument to the new movement in art that Leonardo announced, and we have but to compare it as it was in its prime with the masterpieces of the Umbrian and Florentine schools of the same period to see how it surpasses them all in balance of design, expression of emotion, interest in the groups, dramatic force and artistic repose. The personality of Leonardo exercised a strong influence and his phenomenal versatility has become a byword.

The fruitful 15th century produced not only Raphael, Michael Angelo, Leonardo, Titian, but also the Ariel of the renaissance, Correggio. The works of this master are to be found in all the leading galleries of Europe, but his best pictures are still at Parma, where he lived and died. There alone can he be studied understandingly. As Titian is pre-eminent in color, Leonardo in expression, Michael Angelo in dramatic action and Raphael in form, so is Correggio, par excellence, the master of light and shade and joyful emotion. His atmosphere can be inhaled, and the golden sunlight that shines in his works delights the eyes. There is no hint of Correggio in the paintings of any other man; he is sui generis. His picture in the gallery at Parma known as "The Day" is regarded as his finest work. It depicts the Virgin and Child, St. Jerome and Mary Magdalen. A work more beautiful in color, tone and expression does not exist. The churches of Parma are filled with works by Correggio, all of which, however, have suffered seriously from the ravages of time. A very pleasing work of his is yet preserved, however, in the suppressed nunnery of St. Paul, where the room of the abbess is completely decorated with early mythological works from his brush.

Our survey of Italian art, necessarily much condensed, may well be concluded in Venice. The ducal palace is the chief treasury of Venetian art; it illustrates Paul Veronese, Tintoretto and others of their time by some of their finest examples, and here, better than elsewhere, can the essentially decorative character of Venetian painting be satisfactorily observed. The halls of state and of council are elaborately decorated with splendid paintings framed in the walls and ceilings by richest moldings of heavily plated gold. In the Hall of Council the frieze is formed by a row of 76 portraits of doges, extending entirely around the room, and 21 large paintings by Tintoretto, Veronese and others cover nearly every foot of the three-quarters of an acre of space in wall and ceiling. The most remarkable of these works is the "Paradise" of Tintoretto, which occupies the wall over the throne and is reputed to be the largest oil painting on canvas in the world. It is 40 by 78 feet in dimensions and contains at least 500 figures. It is full of beautiful faces and graceful forms, is admirably composed, colored and lighted, and is marked by great strength, variety and appropriateness of expression. The most beautiful room in the ducal palace is the hall of the college, which is glorious in its decorations by Veronese. It is relatively small,

PITTI GALLERY, FLORENCE.

but well lighted, rich in gilded carvings and all ablaom with the superb canvases of the great painter. Over the throne is a memorial picture of the Battle of Lepanto, and in the elegant ceiling are about 20 other works showing the devotion of Venice to religion and justice, her protection by Neptune and Mars and various female figures of surpassing beauty which typify the rewards and enjoyments that come to a prosperous commonwealth—the whole forming one of the most interesting and beautiful schemes of decoration in the world. Little inferior to the hall of the college is the ante-chamber connected with it, which is adorned in similarly gorgeous style and holds some of the finest examples of Tintoretto in existence. They are far from being of an even merit, but the best are of indescribable and stimulating beauty of color, grace of drawing and charm of expression. The "Marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne" is a masterpiece. Of almost equal perfection is "Mercury and the Three Graces."

Of the imperial triumvirate of Venetian paintings, Titian is the most remarkable figure. In the church where he is buried, Santa Maria dei Frari, is a worthy memorial of his fame in his own great painting of "The Madonna of the Dessaro Family." Here the family is represented kneeling before the Virgin, who looks down upon them kindly. She is clothed in red and blue, and the white veil on her head glistens like a snow wreath in the sun. The Child, peeping out sportively from under this, is dancing in infantile glee at St. Francis, behind whom is Anthony, in robes of sober russet. St. Peter, a man with splendid head and majestic expression, turns from his reading to regard the worshipers, whose glowing robes are shot through with the threads of heavy gold embroidery. Massive and graceful stone pillars shoot up, apparently without limit, into the air, and across the sky of deep, luminous blue are spread the folds of a magnificent golden banner, held by a warrior in complete mail. This is the finest votive picture in the whole world. Titian in it said his last word of religious art so far as color, richness and harmony of tone and brilliancy of style are concerned. We shall find a more striking instance of the grasp of his thought in his great "Assumption" at the Academy, but it is here that he appears at the acme of his skill. It may well be that his power as a painter of the figure is illustrated better in Rome, where in the palace of the Borgias hangs his celebrated "Sacred and Profane Love"—a representative example of the work of the greatest painter of the human form that the world has seen.

It is a striking proof of the vigor of Titian's art that, however hackneyed his theme may be, he endows it with a force and novelty and beauty of which it was before unsuspected. Hardly any subject has been more generally employed than that which furnishes the subject for his picture of "The Presentation of the Virgin," in the Academy at Venice. Titian gives the motive power over the higher things of art by making the simpler elements of his work excel in effect those that are more grandiose. The modest little figure of the Virgin easily dominates the whole group. One recognizes a spirit in her which makes her superior to all who surround her. The art that does so much, without resort to facial expression in the main figure or the description of profound emotion in those around her, is a great art, combining in perfect proportions naturalness and ideality.

The "Assumption" is equally considered Titian's masterpiece, and it is certainly one of the greatest paintings in Europe. A sublime subject this, and worthy of the highest powers of an artist such as Titian. He rose nobly to a realization of the theme, and although in some of the technical qualities of good painting it is not as good as the "Madonna of the Pesaro Family," so far as grandeur of conception and force of expression are concerned, it is worthy of all its fame.

Wm. Howe Downes

Boston.

Believes in Himself.

London Correspondent.

In the ordinary details of life the Chinaman is kindly, he is the most strenuous of workers, because if he were not the awful crowding would crush him, and as upright as a conscienceless man of clear brain ever is. When cheating would diminish business he never cheats. He is the most accomplished liar in the world, but he does not love lying, does not think of it, as a Hindoo does, as a pleasurable intellectual exercise, but lies exactly up to the point where, as his native shrewdness tells him, lying is convenient for his interests. He is boastful as a Frenchman is, because he believes his civilization perfect, and being an Asiatic, and without anything to measure himself by except himself, his boastfulness is grandiose, and to Europeans comic.

This is not a pretty picture, but it must be studied by the light of a concluding sentence, which we believe every experienced missionary or accomplished Sinologue will indorse. There is in almost every Chinaman something impenderable, unaccountable, not to be reckoned with, which impels him to actions which do not seem to arise out of his character. He will on rare occasions suppress his "enlightened selfishness" for a moment, and then he is for that moment a different man. What happens to him nobody knows, but it is because it does occasionally happen that those who know him best reject the theory that he is a separate creation, in making whom the soul had been forgotten or mislaid.

SHIPPING WHEAT EAST.

A Practical Rate for Railroads and for the Growers.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., July 22.—(To the Editor.)—A short time ago you gave space to a letter in which it was urged upon the railroads, by men that they would make the farmers happy and benefit themselves by announcing a rate of $8 a ton on wheat from the Walla Walla and Palouse countries to Minneapolis and other Eastern points. Appearing at the time the papers were full of the two great National conventions, and the outbreak of the trouble in China, my suggestion did not receive as much consideration as it would had it appeared at a more quiet time. And yet there has been much favorable comment and discussion over the suggestion, and the Chamber of Commerce of this city is to hold a meeting to consider the means of obtaining an answer from the railroad officials as to the probabilities of putting such a rate in operation.

A few days ago you published an announcement by President Hill, of the Great Northern, that he proposes to "establish a through freight rate of not more than $8 a ton from Buffalo and other points on the Great Lakes to Yokohama, Nagasaki, Shanghai and other points on the coasts of China and Japan. This rate may be put down to $7, half in either case to go to the railroad end of the business, and the other half to the steamship end." Mr. Hill is quoted as saying that this "$4 a ton to the railroad end on a car of 30 tons' capacity means a loss of $14 to the car on the westward trip; but as there is no change in the east-bound rates, and lumber will pay 40 cents a 100 or $8 a ton, the gross receipts of the round trip will be $280 (the car hauling 35 tons of lumber), or a net profit of $92."

It seems to an ordinary observer that if the Great Northern (and it is taken for granted that the Northern Pacific does likewise) can haul lumber and shingles from Puget Eound to St. Paul and Duluth for $8 a ton and make a profit, they can haul wheat from the Walla Walla and Palouse countries to the same points and make money at $8 a ton.

The fact that the crops in the country which usually supplies the needs of the vast mills at Minneapolis are very slim this year, renders it necessary for them to seek other sources of supply. These are found in Kansas and Washington. If they go to Kansas, neither the Great Northern nor Northern Pacific will haul a pound of the supply. If the millers come to Washington those roads will haul every kernel of wheat the millers buy.

In my former letter I stated that the probable diffrence in price of wheat between Minneapolis and Chicago was about 6 cents, it being that much higher at the latter place. Reference to the commercial reports in the St. Paul Pioneer Press shows that I was greatly in error. The issue of that paper for July 19, quoted September wheat in Chicago at 77⅝ cents, and in Minneapolis at 75⅛ cents, a difference of bare 2 cents, instead of 6. Deducting $8 a ton, or 2¾ cents a bushel from the Minneapolis price, made September wheat in Walla Walla July 18 worth 51½ cents, a higher price than it has reached this season.

If The Oregonian will lend its powerful aid to the establishment of an $8 a ton rate on wheat from the Walla Walla and Palouse countries to Minneapolis and other Eastern points, it will aid thousands of its subscribers and benefit a very large number of people.

P. B. JOHNSON.

Perpetuated in Monuments.

The Chautauquan.

We, the children of this great Republic, have also manifested our power throughout our land in the silent yet eloquent language of monument, tablet and sculpture; and, though our nation is but an infant comparatively, and we have as yet no Raphaels or Michelangelos, much has been done to commemorate the American Revolution, and much is still being done which is worthy of notice. The wave of patriotic sentiment which is the direct result of the various societies that have sprung to life and vigor in the last decade seems to be providential, for there was need of it. The pure spirit of patriotism had not died out in the hearts of the descendants of the heroes of "76," but it was dormant, and it is not good to sleep too long.

The pursuit of wealth has become a menace to our people—

Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.

Yet that the hearts of America's children still beat true has been shown in every great emergency, and in this case it needed but the incentive, the call to attention, to arouse general interest in marking battle-grounds and raising monuments to the memory of our colonial ancestors who dared to defy one of the most powerful nations of the world, a nation whose fleet was unequaled and whose soldiers were trained men of war.

Silence Reigns Supreme.

Indianapolis Press.

The most lonely highlands of our national territory are the sparsely wooded Sierras of Western New Mexico. The clank of the wood-cutterse' ax echoes through the steepest glens of the European Alps and Southern Alleghanies, but in the Sierra Mestila, west of El Paso, there are valleys where the moan of the wind in the branches of the rock pines is the only sound heard for days together. A kind of marmot is the only habitant of these solitudes, and rarely leaves its burrows before noon. Birds are extremely rare, though a silent vulture now and then floats across the sky, on its way to the cave labyrinth of the Gila valley.

Consolation.

Puck.

Parson Jones (before the service)—Too bad you got your hay all spoiled by not getting it in before the rain.

Deacon Brown—Wal, yas; but it might have been worse! Deacon Greene didn't get his in, nuther!

WHAT THE NAMES MEAN

KEY TO THE UNSOLVED CHINESE PUZZLE.

Nomenclature in Which the Whole World Is Interested at the Present Time.

The following alphabetical key is useful for reference during the Chinese crisis:

Alexieff—Russian Vice-Admiral on the far Eastern station.

Beneemann—Rear-Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German squadron in the far East.

Boxers—The Boxers, or the "I Ho Chuan"—"I" meaning righteous, "Ho" uniting, and "Chuan" defending with the fist—are one of China's many secret societies. They originated in Shan Tung, the native hostility to the Germans, and have spread all over North China. They are bitterly anti-foreign and anti-Christian, and the indorsement of their views and agitation by the Chinese Government has led to the present intervention of the powers.

Bruce—(Rear-Admiral John Andrew Thomas), second in command, China station. He has seen no active service, except on the Niger River in 1876. He is 51 years old.

Chang Chi Tung—The Viceroy at Hankow, is a man of great influence among the Chinese; he has always been an advocate of China for the Chinese, and has tried to introduce foreign methods with Chinese administration and Chinese capital, with most disastrous results. Chang Chi Tung is at present out of favor with the Empress.

Chang Yi—The Director of Mines for the Province of Chi Hi Li, and Assistant Director of Northern Railways, a man of great wealth, is rising in prominence. He is a favorite with the Dowager Empress, as well as of the Emperor, and of Yang Lu. He is progressive and in constant touch with foreigners, but very cautious, he is likely to rise to higher positions.

Chao Shu Chaio—A Chinese, is a recent addition to the Cabinet. He is a Commissioner of the Railway and Mining Bureau, and is a strong, conservative, anti-foreign, anti-progress and anti-anything but himself, and asserts a very bad influence.

Che Foo (or Chi Fu)—One of the treaty ports, is the only open port between the mouths of the Yangtse and the Pei Ho. It has the most suitable climate for Europeans of any of the Chinese ports, and is visited as a sanitarium by persons from the southern ports. It is close to Wei Hai Wei, on the northerly extremity of the Shan Tung Peninsula.

Che Kiang (Central Sea)—Province containing San Mun, Italy's coveted base.

Chi Hi Li—Northernmost province, containing Pekin.

Cologan—M. de Cologan, Spanish Minister to China, the "Doyen" of the corps.

Conger—Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China.

Correjolles—Rear-Admiral, commanding French squadron in the far East.

Creagh — (Brigadier - General O'Moore), commands a brigade of the Indian contingent. Now commanding the troops at Aden. Served in Afghanistan under Lord Roberts. He won the Victoria Cross for defending the fort in the Khyber Pass against an overwhelming force of tribesmen in April, 1879.

Foreign settlements—Districts allocated in certain chief cities to foreigners, according to nationalities, wherein the residents live under the control of their own elected Municipal Council. Consular authority is usually supreme therein, but not always so, and the residents maintain an entirely independent attitude with respect to the local Chinese authorities.

Formosa—Japanese island southeast of China.

Fu—A prefecture.

Fuchsima—General commanding the Japanese force.

Fukien—Province southeast, opposite Formosa.

Futai—The Governor of a province.

Gazalee (General Sir Alfred)—Commanding the Indian contingent. He has been Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army since July, 1898. He has much experience in frontier warfare, and was the only General to materially enhance his reputation during the Tirah campaign, where he never neglected a precaution and never lost a man unnecessarily. A. K. C. B. He is 57 years old.

Godown—A place for storing goods.

Haikwan—Chinese maritime customs.

Hsu Ching Chen—Vice-President of the Board of Works, ex-Minister to Russia and Germany, and at present receiving £4000 per annum from the Russian Eastern Railway. Member of the Tsung li Yamun.

Kang Yi—A Manchu, the President of the Board of War, and a Chinese Minister, is a strong Conservative and very anti-foreign; he is influential, and is a bad adviser to the Empress.

Kang Yu Wei—The exiled leader of the Chinese reform party at Singapore.

Kiang Su—Northern sea province, containing Shanghai.

Kwang Hsu—The present Emperor, and son of Prince Chun, now dead, who was younger brother of the late Emperor, Hsin Fung, the Dowager Empress' husband. Kwang Hsu has no issue.

Kwansi—Province bordering Tonkin.

Kwan Tung—Southern province containing Canton.

Kwei Chun—The Viceroy of Szechuan, a Manchu, is not violently anti-foreign, but he has not been very successful in keeping his province quiet.

Li—A Chinese mile, equals one-third of an English mile.

Li Hung Chang—Acting Viceroy at Canton, who is well known in Europe, where he has acted both as Envoy and Minister. Now very old. He has often been in disgrace, but is a trusted friend of the Dowager Empress.

Likin—An inland tax imposed on foreign goods in transit.

Liu Kun Yi—Viceroy at Nankin. He is a trusted ally of the Dowager Empress, but getting old.

Macdonald—Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to China.

New Chwang—This flourishing port, which has a British concession, is the chief seaport of Manchuria, and is 190 miles north of Port Arthur. There is an immense and increasing export and import trade, which is mainly in the hands of the English, Americans and Japanese. The Russians have laid out a new town three miles above New Chwang for the terminus of their new railway.

Nishu—Baron Nishu, Japanese Minister to China.

Nganhwei—Inland province.

Pei Ho (North River)—Rises beyond the Great Wall, and, flowing past Pekin and Tien Tsin, debouches into the Gulf of Liao Tung, the last eight miles of its course being through mudflats. At its mouth are the Taku forts. From Taku to Tien Tsin the course of the river is very tortuous, yet it is navigable up to Pekin, 100 miles from its mouth. About November the river begins to freeze over.

Pekin—The Northern capital of China since 1200, a very old, evil-smelling town, stands in the middle of an extensive plain 12 miles north of Tung Chow, on the Pei Ho, and 160 miles from the sea. It is surrounded by walls 50 feet high and 80 feet wide, and is entered through strong gates, all of which are closed at night. Here is the palace and here are the legations. The populace is anti-foreign with an intensity which is barely conceivable. The estimated population is 1,300,000.

Pichon—M. Pichon, French Minister to China.

Port Arthur—Now the Russian naval base in the far East. It was leased to Russia in 1898, with the adjacent seas and territory to the north, the whole forming the province of Kwang Tung. Port Arthur is reserved as a naval port for Russian and Chinese warships, and closed to other nations. By Russian efforts it has become a very powerful and important base.

Prince Ching—A Manchu, Lord Chamberlain of the court, and commander of the Pekin field forces. Member of the Tsung li Yamun.

Prince Li—The senior member of the cabinet (pronounced Lee), a Manchu, is an hereditary Prince, belonging to a distant branch of the imperial family; he takes no part in foreign affairs, but is much trusted in imperial family matters.

Pu Chun—The present Emperor's heir, nominated by the Dowager Empress. He is the grandson of a brother of the Emperor, Hsien Fung and Prince Chun, and first cousin once removed to the present Emperor.

Shan Tung—Province bordering the Gulf of Pe Chi Li to the south. Contains Kiao Chou and Wei Hai Wei.

Sheng—The administrator of telegraphs and of railways, the head of the Imperial Bank of China and of the China Merchants' Steamship Company; is a most influential man, and is in constant relations with foreigners. Those who have tried to do business with him so far have found him more than a match for them; the control of the whole of the telegraph system of China and considerable wealth give him great power, and he is always a man to be reckoned with in the future.

Squeeze—General term of extortion; the secret commission which every Chinaman makes on any transaction with a foreigner.

Stewart (Brigadier-General Sir N. R.)—Is in command of a brigade of the Indian contingent.

Szechuan—Province bordering Thibet.

Tael—Equals 1 1-3 ounces of silver in weight.

Taku forts—Situated at the mouth of the Pei Ho; consist of three main forts, the North, South and New. At the time when they were captured by the allied forces of England and France in 1860, they mounted about 300 guns. Behind the forts there extends for 20 miles inland an intricate system of moats. Defended by modern artillery and skillful artillerists, they would be practically impregnable. They were taken by the allied forces on June 17.

The Grand Council—The Emperor and Empress Dowager are assisted in the government by a cabinet, or grand council, consisting at present of eight members, and these are undoubtedly the most influential statesmen for the time being.

Shanghai—The largest and most important of the Chinese treaty ports. It is situated 12 miles from the mouth of a branch of the Yangtse Kiang, in the Province of Kiang Su. The population is nearly 4,000,000, including over 3000 foreigners. It was declared a treaty port open to the world in 1842. The British Government established the Supreme Consular Court and Court of Appeals for all China and Japan at Shanghai.

The Tsung li Yamun.—Serves the Chinese Government as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Till the war of 1860 all foreigners were treated as belonging to dependent or tributary nations, and on this basis all foreign affairs had been conducted by a special department of the Board of Ceremonies. The war, however, showed that the nations of the West could not be treated as tributary tribes, and to meet the emergency Prince Kung invented the Tsung li Yamun as the most suitable method of dealing with foreign Ministers. It first had three members, but the number has been increased to 10. Its members do not constitute a separate department in the ordinary sense of the term; they are selected from the six boards and from the Grand Council (Cabinet). The Tsung li Yamun, as a body, has no power to act, and except in most unimportant cases will give no decisive answer. They receive requests, demands and protests, and acknowledge the receipt. As a Board of Obstruction it is a gigantic success. All interviews are taken down verbatim, and with copies of the dispatches are laid before the Grand Council (Cabinet), and by it reported to the Emperor.

Tien Tsin.—One of the treaty ports, is on the Pei Ho, and 70 miles from Pekin. It is a very busy place when the river is free from ice, but when the last steamer has left and the river is closed up, the foreign community, consisting of about 250 Europeans, have nothing to do but amuse themselves till the end of March. Tien Tsin has now been isolated and the foreign settlement is in a state of siege since June 17.

Tuan (Prince), the father of Pu Chun, the heir-apparent, and first cousin of Kwang Su, the Emperor, and now leading the ultra-anti-foreign movement at the palace.

Tze Hsi, the Dowager Empress, now 65 years old, widow of the Emperor Hsien Fung, who died in 1861. No blood relation to the present Emperor, who is the son of Hsien Fung's brother, the late Prince Chun.

Wang Wen Shao, a Chinese, is president of the Board of Revenue, a member of the Tsung li Yamun, and a Commissioner of the Railway and Mining Bureau. He is the most liberal member of the Cabinet, and the least anti-foreign.

Wei Hai Wei (Liukuntao) was leased to Great Britain by the Chinese in 1898. One hundred and thirty thousand pounds was provided by the military works bill of 1899 for the defense of Wei Hai Wei. The garrison consists of one company of Chinese garrison artillery, two companies of British infantry, six companies of Chinese infantry, and the necessary contingents of Royal Engineers and departmental staff. It has a large and safe anchorage, but properly to defend it would require a force of from 10,000 to 15,000. Admiral Bruce announces that he is making Wei Hai Wei a base of operations.

Woo Sung.—Seventeen miles from Shanghai, on the Yangtse, where there are strong forts.

Yu Lu, the Viceroy of Chi Li, is a timid man, but by no means anti-foreign. He has influence at court.

WEEKLY WEATHER BULLETIN

First-Rate Reports From Willamette Valley Fruit.

Following is the United States Department of Agriculture, climate and crop bulletin, of the Weather Bureau, Oregon section, for the week ending Monday, July 23:

General Summary.

The last four days of the week have been the hottest of the season, and they were generally attended by desiccating north winds, which did but little damage to the ripening grain, because of the cool nights, which, during this time, were but slightly warmer than usual.

The maximum, or day, temperatures for the entire week ranged in Western Oregon, between 73 degrees and 86 degrees, and the minimum, or night, temperatures between 51 and 64 degrees. East of the Cascades, between 74 and 100 degrees, and for night temperatures between 45 and 70 degrees.

The week has been rainless, and, except along the coast, no clouds have interfered with radiation.

The harvest of fall grain is now well advanced. Spring wheat is maturing rapidly; some has been cut and its harvest will become general this week.

The threshing yields in the Columbia River Valley are disappointing, in not averaging as much as expected. Spring wheat in Western and Southern Oregon has been quite extensively damaged by rust and the grain aphis, but otherwise it is doing nicely.

Oats and barley have ripened very fast and flax is doing splendidly, while the weather has been exceptionally favorable for hops and corn.

It has been too hot for potatoes, and this crop is not doing as well as expected. In some sections the vines are badly blighted and insect pests, as a rule, have been much more troublesome than usual.

The second crop of alfalfa and clover is being cut, and the Oregon hay crop this year will be an extra heavy one, although perhaps not quite up to the average in quality.

Early peaches, plums and apples are ripe, and fruit of all kinds is doing nicely. The apples in the Willamette Valley are reported as being remarkably free from worms and disease, and the crop will not only be large in quantity, but superior in quality as well.

Pastures, as usual at this time of the year, are drying up, but as yet there is plenty of feed for stock.

Willamette Valley.

Crabtree, Linn County, A. I. Davis.—Weather dry and hot. All growing crops need rain. Haying nearly completed. Threshing of Fall-sown grain in progress. Spring-grown grain being cut. Raspberry harvest is over. Tame blackberries in market. There is a worm that burrows in the ground during the day time and eats potato tops during the night.

Farmington, Washington County, Henry Jack.—Grain and all verdure were almost burned by the past few hot days. Fruit is sunburning on the trees and is useless. Threshing will commence soon. Hay-baling continues at a forced rate. No clover seed will be obtained in this section, as the second crop was destroyed by cut worms. Aphis have disappeared. Potatoes are affected by an insect as well as by blight.

Eugene, Lane County, J. G. Stevenson.—The week has been perfect for harvesting. Haying finished. Much grain is cut and threshing will commence next week.

Macleay, Marion County, F. B. Potton.—Weather fine for harvesting. Fall grain will all be cut by the last of next week. Several threshers will start soon. Haying all done. Gardens doing fine, especially corn. Warm weather has been fine for hops. Cutting Spring grain will commence next week.

Coast District.

Norway, Coos County, Sol. J. McCloskey.—Weather clear and warm. Cut worms still destroying nearly all kinds of vegetation, in some localities doing great damage in clover pastures; they are also working among beets, corn, potatoes and cabbage. Haying progressing nicely; yield is very heavy. Apples in this vicinity about one-half a crop. Plums mostly an entire failure.

Columbia River Valley.

Victor, Wasco County, W. H. Talcott.—The weather has been very warm. Harvesting is in progress. A great deal of the Fall wheat is cut and stacked. Spring grain is turning and will be ready to cut by the time Fall-grain harvest is completed. Gardens do not amount to much. Corn and potatoes are looking fine.

Weston, Umatilla County, Maud M. Baker.—Spring wheat maturing rapidly; light crop probably, but in good condition. In most cases Fall wheat is not yielding as much as expected, although some ranchers report highly satisfactory crops; others a shortage of from five to 10 bushels an acre. Heat doing no injury.

Southern Oregon.

Glendale, Douglas County, Mrs. Fannie Miller.—The week has been very warm, with no cold winds. Fine weather for haying. The second crop of clover is harvested. Oats being cut. Fall wheat heading full heads. In some fields the wheat is covered with insect pests, which are doing some injury. Corn and potatoes will make excellent crops. Currants and raspberries plentiful.

Wilderville, Josephine County, J. M. Hoxie.—Reports from Upper Applegate state that a good portion of the wheat is badly rusted; in this section no rust is reported. Cutting of second crop of clover and alfalfa commenced this week. Hop lice are not very bad. Grain nearly all cut.

Ashland, Jackson County, F. C. Homes.—The weather during the last week has been very warm and excellent for haying, which has been in progress. The second crop of alfalfa is now being cut. Wheat harvest in progress. All vegetation has grown, but irrigation has been resorted to. There has been some rain in the mountains, but none in the valley. Blackberries are very abundant. Early apples of fair size and quality are in market.

Plateau Region.

Merrill, Klamath County, N. S. Merrill.—The last week was dry and hot. Grain is ripening fast, and harvesting Fall grain has begun; it is of good quality. Fruit has fallen considerably, but there will be a fair crop. Haying nearly completed.

Olex, Gilliam County, W. [illegible] ett.—The weather is very favorable. The farmers have commenced harvesting and some threshing has been done. The prospects are favorable for a heavy yield of grain. Fruits and vegetables are plentiful.

EDWARD A. BEALS,
Section Director, Portland, Or.

Anyone can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.

Pears'

Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses. Pears' shaving soap is the best in all the world.

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

MAKES YOU STRONG!

Knocks Out Pain

Every movement of the body, every effort of the mind, is a draw upon nerve power. Mental tension or wear and tear of life without corresponding recuperation will break down the strength. That tiring, lowering back pain shows weakness of the central muscles. This affects the action of the kidneys. Use

Dr. Sanden's Belt

It will save you a lifetime of suffering. You quickly feel the exhilaration, and the work goes on till the cure is complete.

DR. A. T. SANDEN
Cor. Fourth and Morrison
PORTLAND OREGON

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

THIS BADGE
Is an "emblem of consideration" and signifies the wearer's intention to help the Retail Clerks and merchants to shorter hours by making all purchases before 6 P. M.

THE PALATIAL
OREGONIAN BUILDING

Not a dark office in the building; absolutely fireproof; electric lights and artesian water; perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation. Elevators run day and night.

Rooms.
AINSLIE, DR. GEORGE, Physician....608-609
ALDRICH, S. W., General Contractor.....616
ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney-at-Law...613
ASSOCIATED PRESS; E. L. Powell, Mgr..806
AUSTEN, F. C., Manager for Oregon and Washington Bankers' Life Association, of Des Moines, Ia.....502-503
BANNERS' LIFE ASSOCIATION, OF DES MOINES, IA.; F. C. Austen, Manager..502-503
BAYNTUN, GEO. R., Mgr. for Chas. Scribner's Sons.....513
BEALS, EDWARD A., Forecast Official U. S. Weather Bureau.....310
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.....313-314
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.....309
COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager.....415-416
DAY, J. C., & J. N.....315
DAVIS, NAPOLEON, President Columbia Telephone Co.....607
DICKSON, DR. I. P., Physician.....713-714
DRAKE, DR. H. B., Physician.....512-513-514
DWYER, JOE, F., Tobacco.....403
EDITORIAL ROOMS.....Eighth floor
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY; L. Samuel, Manager; F. C. Cover, Cashier.309
EVENING TELEGRAM.....325 Alder street
FENTON, J. D., Physician and Surgeon.509-510
FENTON, DR. HICKS C., Eye and Ear.....511
FENTON, MATTHEW F., Dentist.....509
FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION; E. C. Stark, Manager.....601
GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughtsman.....609
GAVIN, A., President Oregon Camera Club.
.....214-215-216-217
GEARY, DR. EDWARD P., Physician and Surgeon.....212-213
GEORGE PUB. CO., Ltd., Fine Art Publishers; M. C. McGreery, Mgr.....513
GIPSY, 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.308
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..204
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.....712
McFADEN, MISS IDA E., Stenographer....201
McGINN, HENRY E., Attorney-at-Law.311-312
McKELLA, T. J., Manufacturers' Representative.....302
MET