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

FAMOUS ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD

The young painter who studies the galleties of Holland will soon discover that the splendid and inspiring art of the Dutch belongs to a school in itself, representing a phase in European develop-ment that is unique, altogether distinct in its impulses and ideals from those which animated the contemporaneous workers in Italy, or, again, though not in so marked a degree, from those which ruled in Flanders.

There are many reasons why this sepa-rateness, as it were, from the general trend of European development should inevitably hold true of Holland.

inevitably hold true of Holland.

Here was a brave little country, cut off by many causes from sympathy with its neighbors, fighting not only against the inroads of the sea for its life, but for its very existence against the encroachments of contiguous countries, and the aimost overwhelming jealousles of Spain. Liberty was the national cry, and having won it against fearful odds its forester columns the right to their own defenders claimed the right to their own ideals. The Dutch like all wide-awake, vigorous and successful people, became, when once convinced of their own powers, tremendously interested in themselves, in each other and in the things about them. They were all busy and they f.is themselves to be great. The dreamy, the thoughtful, the poetic and the visionary made no appeal to them, as to the Latin races. They found their ideals in the actual and the every-day. Their dreams were realities; their poems were the great deeds of which they boasted. And why not? They were unconquered and they were conquerors, and, despite all the boasts and proclamations of older nations and peoples, they, simple and unknown as they had been found them-selves victors—undisputed possessors of heigselves. Like successful men, therefore, who

have made themselves, their own way and manner of doing everything seemed the best way and manner, and nothing else interested them so much as their own affairs. Their form of government proves this, and so does their art, which is of the people and for the people and by the people.

That is why burgomasters, councilors their wives and their children; the life of the streets, of the canals; the dikes and the farm, all absorb them since all were important, having in some way contributed to the national success. That is why, too, that which is called genre painting attained peculiar embence among these people. It sprung from an interest in surrounding things, and corresponds to what we call local color in fiction or absorption in details. This, too, is why they excel, as they do, in portraiture; every man hedding a civic position having been painted—every roisterer of prominence, every soldier, every linkeeper. were important, having in some way connnkeeper.

It must not be forgotten, too, that the religion of the people isolated them in their art from the ideals of the Latin races and affected their art. Protestantism with them was uncompromising and direct; concerned with precepts and every-day actualities, and the symbolism and idealism of Catholic countries had no part in it. The churches were never adorned. No mysteries of religion were portrayed on the walls. They reserved mural decorations for their town halls and public buildings, and when some man went so far as in want a Holy Family the wife of a prosperous burgomaster, in puffed sleeves and big petitionis, was considered as good a Madonna as one who

sidered as good a Madonna as one who sat on clouds and looked down! There are three galleries in Holland in which the greatest works of the great Durch masters are grouped. These are at Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam. But the student should not miss the town hall at Haarlem, where the most import-ant works of Franz, Hals are to be found. The work of two men.-Rembrandt and The work of two men.-Rembrandt and Franz Hals, the two greatest of Dutch masters—is famous the world over. In a leaser degree, though still as recognized masters are Van der Helst, Jan Steen, Ruysdael, Wouverman, Van Ostade, Paul Potter and Cuya, each affecting not only the art of their time, but that of Eu-rope. They are all represented to rope. They are all represented in the three galleries just named, and the young artist in his tour through them might easily content himself with a study or these alone. There are scores of other puinters-Dutch and Flemish-to be seen, whose names make only the impression of unpronounceableness and whose works only add to the general confusion. Stilllife painters, with pots and kettles and cabbages, and marine painters, with Dutch luppers built like their vrous, in-teriors with spots of light from a wipdow, the rest a grimy convas; stable yards, with imitations of Wouverman-a white horse in a distant stretch of country. Several foreign artists, such as Rubens, Murillo and others, are also rep-

The student, of course, if he cho may look at them all, or he may if he likes adopt my way-walk down the acreage of cenvas until some one pleture to him to stop-then stand still and lis-

Rembrandt will always call to him to stop, no matter how small the head or unimportant apparently the canvas. If one must believe all that biographers have disagreed in declaring for this supreme master, who was born at Leyden on July 5, 3807, we should have to believe not only that he had been born rich, but that he had been been porry that his purents had been respectable, and that they had been paupers; that he had been a rejutable citizen, the friend of magistrates and sparents. magistrates and governors. But we do know that he was destined for the law, and that, like many another genius, he insisted upon deciding for him-self, and so became a painter. He studied nder many masters, but was his own greatest teacher. He lived at Amsterdam, having married Saskin van Ulenburch. dt's portraits of this wife are fumous for their beauty of techn Immous for their beauty of technique and their fidelity and the glimpses which they give of their short-lived happiness. He was only II years of age when he painted Night Watch," a work pronounced

by all critics his masterple

This picture, sometimes called "The ortic," represents the sudden call to rans of the civic guard under Captain Frans Banning Cock. The guard is emerging from its guildhouse headed by who wears a dark brown, almost black, costume. Next the leader marches Lieutenant Rintenberg in a gorgroup jerkin of brilliant yellow. Press-in forward out of the background, car-sying their arms, can be seen the memsers of the troop, clad in somber tones relieved by flashes of color, while a gay-ly attired girl with a dead cock hanging from her girdle stands to the left of the principal figures. The flag carired by the flagbearer waves aloft. The scheme of color is one beloved by Rembrandt-a golden yellow, in contrast with black, relieved and accentuated by touches of vermillon and rich ultramarines. There is a strength, a power and movement in this floble work which class it among the five great pictures of the world and give to Rembrandt first place in his art.
For many years this painting was supposed to picture a sortle by night, but when it was cleaned by Hopman in 1885 and its smoke and dust removed the been organized in Great Bend. The orbrilliancy of the sunlight was discovered. In this picture Rembrandt made a distinct departure, not only in composition, technique, picturesque values, but in a certain human interest, from the works of all his predecessors illustrating civic

away from the conventional and the allegorical and spoke his meaning clearly, basink it upon a study of nature, and yet in doing this he embodied the very whip and spur of civic heroism. The student will always find this quality of the spiritual, as it were, in Rembrandt apart from his technique and his art of composition. His finger is on the pulse of National feeling. He never misses the sincerity of the old burghers nor their earmestness nor their integrity. In his other great picture at The Hague, "The Lesson in Anatomy," it is the spirit of science itself which is exalted, and details which might have created an impression away from the conventional and the alle which might have created an impression of the horrible are altogether subordi-nated to the consecrated purpose of the

inquiring mind. Franz Hals, like Rembrandt, will never let the student pass. He is beet studied at Haarlem, although in the Ryks museum. When the Museum Van der Hoop and try. They are in the northern part of the Rathhaus, or town hall, at Amster-

sonally acquainted, but the club is especially directed towards suppressing the evil among the young men of the town. Meetings are held once a week to exchange information which they have se-

on first offense—that is, the first discovered offense—a card is sent to the young man informing him that he has been seen entering a certain saloon at a certain hour

Tien Tsin, New Chwang and Che Foo, which are mentioned as the points of greatest activity and danger, aside from Pekin, the capital, in the present troubles dam, and again at The Hague and at ican goods seem to be in the greatest Rotterdam, some splendid examples are shown. At Haarlem, though, in the museum of the town hall, are his eight greatest pictures.

| Bureau of Stanstica, which describes This Dutchman points with a virility Tien Tsin as the most important city few men have equaled; not with the mus- of Northern China, being located at the



cles of his fingers, but with the muscles that start from the broad of his back, tingling along his arms and down into his finger tips; strong, fine strokes—each one a master. Every time he piles up a little heap of pigments on his palette, smashes it with his brush and then delivers it upon his canvas, it is done with the skill of a marksman, the sureness of a surgeon and the definess of an engraver. He calculates in a flash the exact result. Our own John Sargent is head of the Guif of Pechili, and but 80 miles from the capital, Pekkin, with which it is connected by water and by a raliway line. Another complete railway line run northweatwardly to Shan Hai Kwan, and an caborate railway system is projected southward from this point through the populous provinces of Shan Tung and Kiang Su to connect Then Tein with the exact result. Our own John Sargent

other times who can and does.

He lived at Haarlem, the city aderned with his greatest paintings, dying there in 1666, in his \$2d or \$3d year. Stories of his life are as much at variance as those which pictured Rembrandt; but, like

In his grasp of character.

There are other Dutch masterpieces which can be studied with profit in the three great galleries. At Amsterdam, in the Ryks museum, for instance, is the 'Bansuet of the Civic Guard.' by Van and a report to the State Department.



gallery. At The Hague one will find the "Charlot de Foin." by Wouverman, a celebrated historical painter, and the "Old Man in His Study," by Van Ostade, whose effects in chiaroscuro have given him eminence. At Rotterdam are the "Mussel Eater," by Cuyp, and the "Young Bull," by Paul Potter

It is difficult to understand why this last example of bad realism by Potter could have attained anything but notoriety since the day it was signed by its creator. It is, perhaps, because the sub-ject is one familiar to all men. The pic-ture represents a boneless bull, standing broadside on, attended by two members of his family, and watched over by a man who must be either without legs or standing in a hole three feet deep. The patience with which the painter worked on the hair which covers the buil's sides and head could be commended if it were not apparent that the size of each hair in proportion to the size of the picture. American cottons, oils and American manufactures generally are in great de-In proportion to the size of the picture would be as large as the handle of the brush that painted it. A Van Marck or Bonheur bung beside this world-famous which New Chwang is the treaty port picture would decrease its popularity and and most important city, and goods reach

rob it of much of its prestige.

A special study of the Dutch painters must prove of inestimable value to the American student. For we, too, are a rallway line, which is projected through young people. We have suddenly proved our powers and convinced our neighbors. our powers and convinced our neighbors.

Like the Dutch, we are interested in ourselves, and we have about us artistic materials which, if properly used, will not only interest our own art-lovers, but



A Novel Temperance Society. Great Bend (Kan.) Cor. Kansas City Times. A peculiar society, having as its object the suppression of the liquor traffic, has been organized in Great Bend. The or-

the exact result. Our own John Sargent the Yangtse-Klang and Shanghal. Its sometimes hits a similar mark, but I population is in round numbers 1,000,000, and its imports, which in 1888 were less than 29,000,000 halkwan taels, were in 1897.

more than 55,069,000 haikwan taels, having thus nearly doubled during the decade. The Commissioner of Customs says: "It is astonishing how speedily Chinese, despite their reputed conservatism, adapt themselves to a new environment and make the most of increased transport fa-Rembrandt, he still boasted many impor-tant friends, and had a wife whom he delighted to portray. In his old age he received a pension from the City Council. He is the Velasquex of the north and a master of the brush in composition and in his grasp of character.

There are other Dutch masterplaces

Banquet of the Civic Guard," by Van der Helst. He ranks next after Franz says; "Tien Tsin, by its geographical position, is the point of collection and distribution of all merchandise destined for "Waterfall," by Ruysdael, are in this sumption in the northern provinces of China. Direct shipments from the United States to Tien Tsin are impracticable, it being in all cases more advantageous to ship to Shanghai or Hong Kong and then transship to the steamers of light draft that ply between these ports and Tien Tsin. Che Foo is considered an extremely im-

portant treaty port by reason of the con-stant and growing demand for Ameri-can goods at that point. It is located on the Gulf of Pechin, comparatively near Tien Tsin, but nearer to the Brit-ish port of Wel Hal Wel, and its im-portance to American interests is pictured by Consul Fowler in a report to the State Department, in which he says: "It is satisfactory to see that during the six months under review the following American goods show a gain over the same period of 1898: Drills, 13,214 pieces; sheetings, 11,040 pieces; kero-sene oll, 942,066 gallons. It is worthy of note that of the 36 classes of foreign merchandise showing a gain in the table of imports, 27 are imported from gold-standard countries, and only 9 from Asia or silver-standard countries; this in spite of the enhanced value due to the tre-mendous fall in silver. Of the 22 clarees of foreign merchandise that show a decline, 8 are imports from gold-standard countries, and 14 from silver-standard

New Chwang, while a comparatively small city of but \$0,000 population, is of especial importance to the United States as a treaty port. It is located at the extreme north of the Gulf of Pechili, con-Manchuria and the Province of Shingking

Torture Falls at Last.

London Chronicle, It is said that when criminals were crucified they not infrequently fell asleep while racking with pain on their gibbets. and Lord Loch records an incident show-ing how even in the shadow of torture and death the attention may be dis-tracted. When he and Sir Harry Parkes were entering Pekin, bound hand and foot, and lying in the bottom of a cart after a most agonizing drive, the streets were thronged, and the curious crowds pressed close to see the prisoners. Among them were women in chairs, and Parkes suddenly exclaimed: "How beautiful!" "What?" Inquired Lord Loch. "That woman." rejoined Parkes. Lord Loch certain human interest, from the works of all his predecessors illustrating civis at time, taking note or those who patronize the salsons. A complete record is faces he ever saw, but one utterly defin his own previous works. He broke kept of those with whom they are pervoid of feeling or intellectual expression.

## CHINESE SECRET BODIES

POSED TO MODERN CIVILIZATION.

Members of the Drended Triad Were the Chief Actors in the Terrible Tni Ping Rebellion.

A Chinese riot belongs to the same class of social phenomena as a South or Cen-tral American revolution, says Margher-ita A. Hamm in the Independent. The chief difference is that it is usually carried on against a local official or adminried on against a local official or admin-istration, and very rarely against a high-er authority. Riots against provincial governments occur about once in twenty-five years, while a widely extended riot directed against the central government does not take place more than once in

A century.

From time immemorial the middle kingdom has been a hothed of secret societies of a political character. Ostensibly these organizations are based upon fraternity, civic spirit, benevolence, plety or religion. Actually they are of a political or indus-trio-political character. It is difficult to get full particulars of either the organisations, the movements or riots in which they have been engaged from the Chinese records or official histories. The time-honored policy of the empire is to sup-press all reference to persons or events which cast discredit upon authority. It is easy, however, to get an inkling of the subject from the laws or edicts pro-hibiting specific organizations. If the law be short and sweet the so-

ciety is small and weak. If the law is long and carefully drawn the society is large and widely ramified. If the law be a proclemation of an inordinate length, abounding with penalties and instructions to magistrates, then the society is so powerful as to be a menace or to be so regarded by the Kiun-Ki-Chu of council of state.

Employing this method of determination it is not a difficult task to see what revo-lutionary societies or movements have given alarm to the authorities at Pekin. It must be remembered that China is not uniform in its population, language and customs. The Chinese form one vast body, and the Manchus, who constitute the ruling classes, are different in every respect. Two centuries and a half have not yet brought about a coalescence of the two nationalities. In his heart the Chinaman proper detests the Mancha, and regards him as a usurper and tyrafit. The expression Fan Kwi, or foreign devil, is applied by the conquered race much more frequently to the Manchu than to the European. In fact, its application to the latter enables patriotic Chinamen to ex-press revolutionary sentiments with comparative impunity.

After the Manchurian conquest the conquered population formed by degrees a great secret society, looking forward to the expulsion of their conquerors and the reinstatement of the Mings upon the imperial throne. With characteristic cup-ning the leaders of the movement dis-guised their organisation as a religious body, and gave it the title of Wan Klang, "or the incense burners, the burning of incense at that time as today being a religious ceremony of universal use. The Wan Kiang organized and conducted so many riots in the last century that it was

finally prohibited by law.

The first edict proving ineffective, subsequent and severer ones were passed, under which many terrible prosecutions were conducted by the Magistrates. The result was that the Wan Klang vanished. Its five grand lodges disappeared, and its very name passed away before the end of the century. But there suddenly sprang up a new organization, known as the Pih-Lien-Kino, or Water Lily Society. Like its predecessor, it had five grand lodges, and a ritual so closely resembling that of the first that many who know the Chinese character feel justified in calling it the same body under another name. This society ran into the present century, and society ran into the present century, and was likewise prohibited by the Council of State. Similar prosecutions were conducted by the Magistrates until one fine day the Water Lilles vanished.

In this fashion a steady of the s

Around 1820-1821 a new society organ-ized exactly as the Water Lily ap-peared in the empire. This was the fa-mous Triad Society, known in the north-ern provinces as the Tien-Ti Hwui, in the middle provinces as San-Hoh-Hwui, and and that each boat makes from four to middle provinces as San-Hoh-Hwui, and in the southern provinces as Sam-Hop. With the s anywhere from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 human beings were caused to perish. The crushing of the rebeillon and the terrible punishment meted out to the rebel survivors kept the Triad for a long time in the background. Not until the 70s did it make any appreciable appearance, and even then it was under many other names besides the one notorious in the ears of the magistrates. In Fuhklen, a rebellious province, it took the name of Gheen-Hin; in northern Kwang Tung, of Ghi-Hing; in southern Kwang Tung, in Hu-nan, Hupeh and Honan, of Ko-Lo-Wui or Ko-Lao-Hwui.

In the 80s it began to instigate riots in China, and incidentally to use Hong Kong as a base of supplies. The Pekin authorities complained to the British Minister, and the result was the passage of statutes compelling the registration of all Chinese secret societies in the far east-ern colonies of Great Britain, and finally the prohibition of the Triad.

As might be expected, the prohibition had merely a nominal effect. In 1888, just prior to the prohibition, the number of members of Chinese secret societies inluding those of the Triad, in Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, was about equal to the male Chinese population of those three cities, while in 1893, with no Triad society appearing upon the registers, the registration had kept pace with the population, which was 30 per cent larger than it had been six years before. Between 1891 and the breaking out of the Chinese-Japanese war, the Ko Lo Wul instigated many riots. more especially in the central and south-ern provinces. A careful examination of their work showed that they were organixed the same as the Triads and the Water Lilies, the only difference being in the nomenciature. Thus the Triad had five grand lodges, viz., Kwang Tung and Kwang Si, Fuhkien, Hupeh and Hunan, Yunnan and Sgchuen and Cheh Kiang, Kiang Su and Kiang Si. The five grand lodges covered, therefore, 10 of the more important provinces of the empire. The Ke Le Wui had, and is said to have, five grand lodges, viz., Kwang Si, and Kwang Tung, Hunan and Hupeh, Sz'chuen and Yunnan, Klang Su, Klang Si and Cheh Kiang and Anhui and Honan, or 11 prov-inces. The differences are very significant to any one familiar to Chinese political life. The appearance of Anhul and Honan means that the districts controlled by the so-called literati have joined forces with the older revolutionaries, while the elision of Fuhkien simply means that it has joined the grand lodge of Kwank Si and Kwang Tung.

The Ko Lo Wui movement does not seem to have been conducted with the same skill as the Triad. It culminated in a flasece so pitiable as to be funny. The connasco so pinnois as to be funny. The con-apirators, thinking doubtless to profit by the example of Chinese Gordon, hired a group of European mercenaries, who were so addicted to drink that the Chinese Gov-ernment, aided by the English authorities at Hong Kong and Singapore, the Portu-guese at Macao, the Spanish at Manila, and the Japanese at Yokobama and Nasco and the Japanese at Yokohama and Nagasaki, had no trouble in suppressing the volt in the bud. This was followed the war with Japan, a which, to their amazement, the Chinese found themselves utterly routed by a small people who for years they had called "the little brown dwarfs." The results of the war seemed to have

players, acrobatic dancers and actors. Their social position is of the lowest, and they associate more or less with the criminal element of the community. Wherever there is a riot, Boxers and other stage people will be found in the runks of the rioters. As a public entertainer is practically an outlaw, it after a admirable opportunity for revolutionary agents to pursue their calling without much fear of detection. They travel from city to town, and in a single year may visit from 50 to 100 different communities. They associate with house sarrounds. 100 different communities. They associate with house servants, the rabble, under-paid soldiery and the hangers-on of the courts. Here they have opportunities numberiess for spreading their doctrines and increasing their organization. How far the Triad has taken advantage of this condition of affairs is unknown, but that it has done so is confirmed by every leffer from the Consuls and missionaries sta-tioned in the various provinces of the em-

pire.

The organization is conducted in about the organization is conducted in about the country. the same style as Masonry in this country. In the towns and cities are halls which are employed for meeting purposes, while in every village and country districts are numerous temples, which, under the Chinese law, are open and at the service of all who care to use their rooms and houses. The ritual, so far as is known, is couched in high-sounding words, mad: interesting by odd ceremonies and effective by many fines and penaltics. They have officers corresponding to the master of a lodge, the senior and junior warden and the tyler. They have a strong committee on new members, a committee on punishment, whose members are better known to the Western world under the name of high-binders, and a committee upon organiza-tion, which corresponds to an executive committee in Christendom. Their signals and passwords are ingenious and exceed-ingly complicated. Among the former are the holding of a cup of tea in various positions, the position of the fingers in smoking a water pipe or cigarette, the move-ment of the shoe when the owner is scated in a chair, the drumming of the digits when a man is at a table, and the use of singular gostures, in which the head, arms and hands are employed together. The passwords are of the commonest sort. In each lodge or chapter there are grades of membership, and there is a system of representation in the prefectural and provincial lodges and the grand

lodge. Orders are carried with remarkable swiftness, owing to the fact that in their membership there is at least a majority of the imperial mail carriers, as well as a small army of compradores and boatswains on the many steamers which ply the coast and the larger rivers. It is from the latter that the rioters obtain their arms and ammunition. While the trade in modern weapons is prohibited by the law of China, and the importation of such goods interdicted, nevertheless every foreign craft is allowed to carry an armory sufficient to repel pirates or to subdue a mutiny, and nearly every China coaster and river boat has an armament of reasonable size. They have drills, and in addition nearly every officer practices regularly so as to be prepared for emergencies. Even the steam launches which are used to communicate with boats in the harbor are often armed, while their European commanders are al-most invariably supplied with a revolver.

in this rashion a steady stream of rilies, repeaters and revolvers is flowing from the Western world into the interior of China. While the amount is small for each boat, yet when it is remembered that there are several hundred boats, nese soldiers are fictions of the most pittable sort. The garrison, consisting nominally of 5000 troops, has actually 1000 or 1500. On inspection days, when high mill tary officials come from the capital, pro-vincial or national, 2000 workingmen are hired to play soldier for one day. Their uniform is a red cloak, with a black and

whi tering target in the cace. This, with a gun, which may be an ancient Spring-field musket or a Martini-Henry, a Winchester or a fowling piece, is all that distinguishes the soldier from the collie.

While these coolies belong to the socret societies and are employed in the riots, they constitute a miserable and even cowardly mob. All the officers in the Chinese war service are Manchus, with a few for-eigners as military instructors. Scarcely one of the 200,000 that appear on the nation's roster is a member of these revolutionary bodies. Unless, therefore, the Manchus, in whole or in part, join the Boxers, there is no possibility of the latter offering any very serious resistance to the contingents of the great

whi tering target in the back. This, with

powers.

It may be added on behalf of the Boxers, or rather of the Triad Society, of which the Boxers are but a small part. that they display considerable philan-throphy or helpfulness toward poor or unfortunate members. They aid the trades unions, especially in strikes and boycotts, and by reason of their enormous power they are able to intimidate employers, both Chinese and foreign. In 1893 the workingmen employed in a large sugar refinery in Hong Kong struck for higher wages. There was little or none of the picketing or turbulence manifested around strikes in England or in the United States, but there was a which weakened the refinery in victory for the men employed.

Nevertheless the Boxers and the Triad Society represent forces which are opposed to modern civilization. While they are patriotic from one point of view they have no lefty Meas and no securine love. have no lofty ideas and no genuine love

of liberty. If they win in the present contest they will organize a government as much unsuited to the modern age as that of the Empress Dowager. It is therefore to be hoped that the great powers in putting down these tremendous outbreaks will not make the momentous er-ror of restoring the Empress Dowager to the power she possessed heretofore. While is needed is a protectorate of some sort, which will faithfully and honestly administer the cumbrous legal and political sys tem which is an organic part of the Chinese civilization. The revolt, be it remembered, is directed not against the system, but against the abuses and wrongs committed by those who administer that system. No other system is feasible, and none other would produce good results among the 400,000,000 of human beings that constitute the empire.

The Poison Ivy Evil.

Chicago Tribune. The efforts of Evanstonians to exterminate poison ivy are to be commended, for it is high time that this weedy enemy was removed from the path of man. A danger for which man is responsible that threatens health will be complained of speedily, but natural foes are more lightly regarded. Perhaps the reason for this is found in the fact that some people are impervious to the lvy evil, can pick it with dampened all revolutionary ardor. There impunity and are rather inclined to seeff pur were comparatively few disturbances beat the susceptible sufferers. But to those P.

tween 1836 and 1898. Those that did occur were plicatical or predictory rather than revolutionary. In 1838, toward the close of the year, a new society was registered by the British authorities, under the name of I ho Chu'um and I ho Tuun. The name is essentially Mongolian in its significance. I, the first radical, means righteousness or problity, ho, peace or tranquillity, and chu-un the clenched band or the hand in action. The juxtaposition of the three radicals conveys about the same idea as the English phrase the church militant. It is on account of the last syliable or radical that the members of the latest movement have been termed Boxers.

There is another reason, namely, the resemblance of the phrase in question to another phrase, meaning fistplay or boxing. In China, there is a great class of entertainers, including boxers, fencers, spearplayers, acrobatic dancers and actors. Their social position is of the lowest, and they associate more or less with the crimi.

Whon we memories of the hours of missery that came unmerited after so innocent a pastime as picking leaves the subject is serious and these victimes feel that the possibility of others enduring the same kind of suffering ought to be removed. Of course, the chief danger is for those who are unfamiliar with the fear. For such people to discover that Wordsworth's doctrine that "Nature never its untrue, brings the same shock that comes to the country man when he learns of the poison livies that grow upon city walls. It will be some time before this victous vine can be completely exterminated, but like moral evils it will finally yield to brave and worthy efforts.

A Welcome to Teddy.

Here's a welcome to you, Teddy Rossevelt, Fron Oregon mountain and vale;

relt,
In the council and camp you're a man,
And when you're around are no "blues" felt,
For action and thought is your plan;
And, though "bosses" may name you as see and. Yet your countrymen name as the first,

The one to whom Fame oft has beckoned To do what but few would have durst. And we'll give you our votes on the square; Nor will rest in our work, though our thews

Till you're snug in the President's chair; For we're wanting an administration Which looks not to self, but the needs Of a people expanding—a Nation That wants no more talking, but deeds.

And you are the man, Teddy Roosevelt, And you are the man, Teddy Rocsevelt,
That the people in nineteen naught four
Will insist on, in spite of abuse dealt,
For a National aweeping encore,
To fill our First Magistrate's station,
Till eight years of time shall have passed;
Then we'll sing in our joyfol elation
This last is the first one, at last.

So we'll help you to pack, Teddy Roosevelt, you to act, Teday Roosevelt, Your load to the National Hall.
And deposit the burden on whose pelt. The strokes of detraction must fall.
And we'll see them, how lean and how thinly The yotes shall be cast at the poll.
Por Bryan, but Ted and McKinley.
Their sixteen to one shall enroll. Their sixteen to one shall enroll Portland, July 31. —J. 7

Rewards Are Adequate.

The compensations of political life are not a matter of wages, profits and book-keeping, says ex-Senator Ingalis in the Saturday Evening Post. They are not measured by income or per centum. It must be admitted that there are vicisal-tudes and misfits, but calamittes attend all enterprises. Those who fall outnumber those who succeed. One is taken and the other left. Popularity and public favor sometimes seem capricious and fickle. The idol of yesterday is execrated tomorrow. The constituency of Aristides still survives, and Nemesis yet waits to resent and punish prosperity.

Princes are not uniformly grateful, and the demands upon the time and strength of the public servant are not always considerate. The immentation of Wolsey has not lost its pathetic significance, and the Rewards Arc Adequate.

not lost its pathetic significance, and the injunction to throw away ambition yet falls on wounded and weary souls. But the rewards of public life are far in excess of its burdens. The people are not always slow to anger, but in the end they are both just and generous to those who serve them with fidelity.

serve them with fidelity.

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