THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1900.

TALKS ON EMERSON AND WHITTIER

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

LITERARY TALKS

AND REMINISCENCES

BT T. W. HIGGINSON. X.

Apart from the gentus and philanthropy of the poet Whittler, his career will si-ways be an interesting test of the work-ing of regulation institutions. Le be-longed to a uncele of men all whose load-ers except 'simself were in a manner born in the purple, by comparison. They might In the purper source, but they were all of what Holmes called "the Brahm a blood." They and their fathers before than wore college-bred and had whatever that rep-resents in New Eugland. In a country like Ergined a man like Whittler, bred to be a source and absorbed of the farming in Summer and shoemaking in Winter, would have been at a disadvant. Winter would have been at a disadvant-age among these men in a derre- which the efforts of a lifetime would sourcely have effaced. He being what he was and Inving in America, the distinction effaced itself: no one thought of it. There was no such thing as paramizing or dele-ence; he simply took his place. Yet it is hut just also to recall that he was bred in the Society of Friends, which fur-tions are the place of its outbred in the Society of Priends, which fur-nished a Drahmin blood of its own-s body which has been in all renerations separated from the world's people by a purity, such as was almost equivalent to refinement, and by abilt of religious equality, which ignored the world's trivial differences. Contain it is that in the democracy of letters, there has never been a man who took his place with more absolute composure than Whitter. He had, in addition, the advanture of being a remarkably handsome man, with fine features, delivate outlines and a clear

fine features, delicate outlines and a clear brunctle complexion. He richted that enough to the Friends hubit of contains to wear it gracefully and make it or a mental. The plain language, specalled, was also an orningent to him, for it give a kind of dignified grace to an uite by simple manner. Haring been a great reader in his wouth, he had a great the reader in his wouth, he had a great the reader in his wouth, he had a great the reader in his wouth, he had a great the reader in his wouth, he had a great the reader to the always kind a great desire to travel, but that by reading a book noon any foreign country he made it at once so far a part of his own experience inti-hes did not afterward care to wish it. Without ear for music, he yet made it's verses fairly melodious, and sometimes very much so; although it was to be noticed that in these cases he distinged himself so that his later alterations in his own verse almost always infured it. He was eminently intuitive, both in h s perceptions of character and his literar; was also an origination to him, for it gave ereentions of character and his literar. perceptions of character and his Hierar-instituct. A cunger writters always found in him a good critic, and his sound inde-ment of men was always recognized in practical life, and especially among hol-tificians. Never making a spetch, he yet income. Never making a special, he yes was a frequent attending on meetings of the so-called "Liberty party," and afterward, although more rarely, of the Republicant and processional politicians, habitually distinction of literary men, usually made an exception in favor of

This ability to deal with men of affairs undoubledly rave a certain directness and homely simplify to his verse, compared with which the of Longfellow seems al-ways rather solven did, while Emerson's strains are constantly abstraws, while those of Lowell and Holmes are office involved and complex. Sorting from the people, Whiltiter was thus emphatically the next of the member. Yet it is to be noticed that some of the lines afteness quoted ince this column are those in which its strain is at the highest. Chief among these, perhans, is that fue verse on inmortality, almost approaching the Tids ability to deal with men of affairs on immortality, almost approaching the character of a hymn, where he says;

I know not where His Islands UR, Their fronded calms in air; I only know I cannot drift Beyond Lis four and care

I have more than once had this quoted to me with each sizem by readers who were obliged to ask afterward what the word "fronded" meant. In no one, 1 suppose, was the spirit of religion ever more spontaneous and more genuinely to be called an ioner light than in Whittler, and it was accomtanied by an absolute freedom from all narrowness or selfassertion

Nothing could be more simple and pleasing thru bis home life. Until be-pouved of his mother and sister, he lived with them in a modest little house at Amesbury, where all the traditions of Quaker househoeping were exquisitely housekeeping were exquisitely ed, and the perfect order of the made the little dwelling in qually

and

tion; Every god is there sitting in his sphere. The young mortal enters the ball of the firmament; there is he alone with them, alone, they pouring on him benedictons and gift, and beckoning him up to their thrones. On the instant, and increasantly, fall snow storms of il-inston. He funcies himself in a vast cloud which sways this way and that, and whose doings and movements he must ober. . Every momining new must obey. . . Every momini new showers of changes and new showers of descritions, to buffle and distract him. And when, by and by, for an instant the ar clears, and the cloud lifts a little, there are the

then the coold hit's a hird, there are die gods still sitting around him on their thrones-they sione with him al ne." Emerson seems always to have within the range of his eye these shining forms and to be able to hear through all the rumoring and turbulence of daily life their golden words to one another.

There goines words to one another, Yet Emerson is not, as are some trans-rendentalists, a mere victim of second sight: in his comments on morals and on realigion there is in addition to his vi-ionary wisdom much Yantee shreadants nonzery whech inter a trace "hitches his wagon to a star" he also "huge his fact." According's, everywhere in his casays we are kept within measurable distance of compon hic, of the actual human least, and of the world of Nature in the demanti busine which a with a in its elemental beauty, shining with a

kind of morning splendor, "In the morning I swake and find the



From an Early Portrait of Emerson.

old world, wife, babes and mother, Con-highway. . . The mid-world is peak. Nature, as we know her, is no saint." These are not the words of a mare mystle or dreamer: they have the racy heartiness of a man who knows life at furthand; and they represent well Emer-son's fine loyalty, even in his most vis-ionary essays, to the regions of actual human expedience.

"I gossip for my hour concerning the eternal politics," so Emerson in one essay smillingly asserts. "Eternal politics," is precisely what busies him from first to inst. Man in his relation to Nature and to God-the limits, the scope and the promise of man's destiny, man's duties to God and to his fellow-the wise economy by which the solf-reliant man bends Naby which his need-these topics and others ture to his need-these topics and others like them, which have to do with man's eternal citizenship in the universe, recur in his essays again and again. And running through all his discussions of these topics are two far-reaching 8.116 vitalizing doctrines-belief in the Over-Soul and an optimistic faith in the worth of the present moment and of the in-dividual. Man is for Emerson not simply divine in his origin, but a shorer from moment to moment in the divine na-ture. "As there is no screen or celling between our hearts and the infinite heavens, so is there no her or wall in the soul where man, the effect, ceases.

The horse turned up on the stdewalks. The horse turned up on the walk and swept down a small tree. The crowds scattered for cover, and a young man God, the cause, begins." Since y man has thus within himself an ite store of potential spiritual energy, Emerson has no misgivings over

nese win their claims should still be good, while if there should be a govern-ment under a joint protectorate there would be provision for the debt. The history of the Chinese debt is given in the Economiste Europeen. All Europe holds more or less of it. Nearly all the

debt has been created since the Shimon oseki treaty, of 1855, when the Japanese war indemnity had to be paid. Before 154 the debt amounted to only 730,000 taels. Since then it has increased ucarly a thousandfold, the aggregate dock at present being 725.757,000 tacls, or \$520,601-003, most of which is parable in 1943. In the past a period of 43 years has wrought little change in China. But if the next 43 years bring about as great changes as have been accomplished during the last years, it is difficult to predict what be the state of affairs in the Celesfive white will be the state of affairs in the Celes-tial kingdom when the last installment of the principal shall have become due

WILD RIDE IN AN AUTO.

John E. Scullr, in His Machine. Parsnes a Rannway Horse.

Chicago Times-Herald. It was the automobile against the horse through a mile of West S.de streets early last evening, and the automobile won. To save the thronts of pleasure-sckers focking toward Garfeld Park from being trampled by a runaway, John E. Scully of the County Treasurer's office, gave chase in his steim-driven runabout and overhauled the frightened animal befors a full mis had been traversed

overhauled the frightened animal befors a full m is had been traversed. The horse was attached to a delivery wagon belonging to W. M. Paine, a grocer at 2000 Wext Madiron street. The driver left the rig in front of a house at Adams street and Spaiding avriue a few min-utes after 6 5 clock and an instant later the horse had taken fright at a passing carriage and dashed away to the west. Adams street at the time was crowded with children playing on the sidewalk and in the road. The cries of those who saw the flight of the horse warned the little ones, and all but one youngster, who ones, and all but one youngster, who was knocked down and slightly bruised, monaged to get out of the way. Mr. Scully, who is a civil engineer, and who resides at 30 South Compbell ave-

thue, was specifing along Jackson boule-vard, a source to the south. In his auto-mobile. In the vehicle with him were his wile and their nicee, Margery Baker, daughter of William H. Baker, of 194 Central Park boulement Mr. daughter of William II. Baker, of 1% Central Park boulevard. Mr. Scully sighted the runeway houre across an ex-panse of prairie and added more power to his carriage. He raced slong the boulevard at top-notch speed until he reached Central Park drive and then he turned to the north. Midway in the block is the home of the Bakers and there he baited his machine. I he called to his wife to help little Mar-gery from her seal, and then he ran to

gery from her seat, and then he ran to Adams street in the expectation of in-tercepting the horse. But the animal had run up on the sidewalk, wrecking a wheel and part of one side of the wagon, and spilling the load of grocertes in its wake. Then it continued along the ridewalk to the bouleward and turned sharply to the north, cheating Mr. Scully out of the

chance to get close enough to reach the bridle Defeated in this attempt, Mr. Scully

turned back and raced to the side of his steam-driven carriage. His wife was on the seat, and without taking the dime to let her alight he sprang to his place and opened the throttle of the machine. By this time the grocery wagon was fully a quarter of a mile in the lead, now on the sidewalk or the lawns, and again in the road, the rig careening and swaying and striking trees and lamposts at every jump. Mr. Scuily gradually in-creased the speed of the automobile un-

til it seemed scarcely to touch the ground at intervals. Its utmost guaranteed speed is a mile in two minutes, though it has done better by three seconds. He pushed the throttle to the last He pushed the throttle the notch and then sat back with his fingers and gripping the steering apparatus and awaited developments. His wife sat at his side, holding to the seat, and she betrayed no more sign of excitement

than did her husband. At Madison street the runaway horse turned to the west again, on the south side of the road. Garfield Park begins at this point, and the lawns were well crowded with women and young folk. Cable trains were tearing east and west every moment, and scores of persons either hurrying home from work or going into the park for the evening were

fell from his blcycle. A gripman sounded his gong and the horse raced bfck into the road. Then around the corner of

BRITISH FLAG'S ORIGIN

QUEEN'S COLOR UNITES BANNERS OF THREE KINGDOMS.

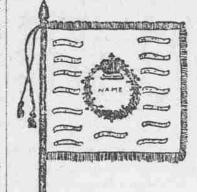
Must Be Hand-Made and Approved by the Garter King-at-Arms-No Longer Seen in Battie.

One often reads, says Pearson's Weekby of the presentation of colors to an English regiment, but beyond that the knows nothing about them. Even Tom-uly Atkins himself, it is a surprising fact, can give one very little p sitive informa-tion about the colors belonging to the regiment he is serving with. He knows them when he sees than and is fur conthem when he sees them, and is fully con them when as sees them, and is fully con-ver ant with the honors which are pild to them by his regiment and fully ailye to their worth as regimental emblems, and would be prepared to lay do.n his life for them, but as to how, or when, or

or where her are made, or what they a st. or whether government or contin-tors make them, or what their exact dim n-sions outhit to be, or how they are re-ferred to in the army re-ulait ns. To may is quite innocent of everything. In former days there was a color for each company of a regiment, but now-days, and the rule has obtained to many.

many years, there are two color: (battallon of infantry, a standard for for tain horse regiments, and a guidon for other

Take the infantry colors first. The first is called the "Royal" or "Quen's" color, and the second the regimental. The



Sinndards, like infantry colors, bear the honors of each regiment, and are wrapped around the drams

Queen's is, of course, the more important, and of the same pattern for all regiments. The regimental color matches the fac-ings of the regiment, and has in one cor-ner the Union Jack in blue, in the denicr a wreath of raises, sharnocks and this-ties, with the name, crest and matto of the regiment, and the campaigns in hich

It has taken part. It is not quite correct to say that the regimental color is the only one that bears regimental honors, for the Queen's color often bears distinctions, as given in the Army list, conferred by royal author-ity upon certain hatfallons, as well as those authorized for the second color. All colors are made of the purest silk, and they measure 2 feet 9 inches broad by 2 feet dans exclusion of the future. by 3 feet deep, exclusive of the fringe which is about 3 inches deep. The staff to which the color is attached measures 8 feet 75 inches. The cords and tassels are of crimson and gold mixed.

The Queen's Color.

The Queen's color represents what is called the Great Union Jack, in which the cross of St. George is conjoined with the cross of St. Andrew and St. Patrick on a

How this union of the triple creases took place is an interesting item. Before the union the flag of England consisted of a red cross on a white ground. When James I. succeeded to the English throne be being a flact by the benefit with he, being a Scotch Kinz, brought with him the flag of Scotland, but it blew in the breeze independently of the flag of St. George until 1707, when Scotland's banner was merged into that of England's, and thus the white cross of St. Andrew, which ran from corner to corner, crossed the red cross of St. George. In 1801, when the Irish Parilament was united to the British, the red diagonal cross

of St. Patrick was added to the firs, and thus were finally obtained the red, white and blue of the present British Union Jack. Scotland supplied the blue, while



The Queen's color represents what is called the Grent Union Jack, in which the cross of St. George is con-Joined with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. Patrick.

regiment, there is no official objection raised against their doing so.

No Color Now in Battle.

the field necess tates a strong color party, an escort complising two officers, two sergeants, and 50 men. These officers and men would consequently have their and men would consequently have inse-hands tied, as it were, whereas by taking their places in the fighting line they would be materially helping their com-rades, and really be drin; better work. Only one fing is now seen on the haltle-field, and that denotes the whereabouts of the second manuscription. of the general commanding. It is usually

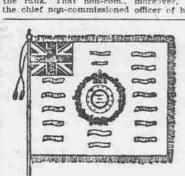
Tommy Atkins is dearly devoted to his regimental colors. In quarters, and in time of pence, they are usually kept in the guard-room or perhaps, occasionally you may see them in the officers mess. At any rate, wherever they may be, they are always guarded night and day, and under the charge of the sergeant drummer or sergeant of the guard.

Mothy are the vandals of the insect world, and, although their chances of making a successful raid on silk material are limited, yet all possible precault n is taken to preserve regimental colors from taken to preserve regimental colors in m unfortunately becoming attacked by them; so frequently the colors are un-cosed and brought out into the f sb af. They are laid across a pile of arms with bayonets fixed and tipped with cork, un-guarded for the time being by two special controls.

sentries.

The Parade Ceremony.

When the colors are uncased they are saluted by all ranks. Taking the colors on parade is quite a formal ceremony. When the regiment is formed up it is usually the drum-major or two sergeants with an escort party who convey the ol-umn onto the parade ground. Colors and party are met at the proper place by The officer-Senior and Junior Lieuterant -appointed to receive them, the latter saluting them on their approach. The neck-belt or strap is first handed to the senior officer, who, having adjusted it round his neck, salutes the color again and then excloses it, the Queens The and then receives it-the Queen's. The and then freeves it -ne queens. The junior officer goes through the same care-mony to receive the regimental color. Seeing the color approach in the first instance the commanding officer calls the battallon to the "Present arms!" The colors fall into place and are car-ied in the same of the carter command ried in the rear of the center company he chief non-commissioned officer of the color party being Color Sergeant, beece the rank. That non-com, moreover, is the chief non-commissioned officer of his



The regimental color matches the facings of the regiment, and has in one corner the Union Jack in blue, with a wreath of roses, shamrocks,



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appropriate resort for visiting Emperors or for fugility slaves. Elizabeth Whittier, some of whose poems her brother took delight in including with his own, represented in her temperament a wholly different element of Quakerism from his different element of quakerism from his, being as ardent and outspoken as he was shy and reticent and not fearing to shike her head reprovingly at the dignified Friends on the high sents at yearly meeting if the spirit moved them to discourse too long so that her hospitable dinner was in danger of being spoiled. Plain in person, without the regular Plain in person, without the regular features of her brother, she yet had eyes of much more iquid brilliancy, which filled her face with charm during every

moment of her lively conversation. With less of European celebrity than several of his compeers, Whittler will always hold a firm jusce at home as be-ing the literary creater, not mercely of the New England legend, but of the American legend as a whole, he being the wary first who is unliked it and made it alive. As has been at early said, he never visited any foreign country, nor am I aware that he showed any knowledge of foreign language except when he trans-lated, perhaps with difficulty, a few sim-ple French poems, but he read engerly all old American annals, and his truth of Nature showed itself in his varying or embraidering the legends very little Any one who will examine Longfellow a molected series called "Poems of Places" will see that Whitter furnished far more than any other rock, perhaps more than all put together, of the legendary literature of our country. This, when com-bined with his leadership in the greatest moval crussels net waged among us, will likely to secure permanence to his

T.W. Kiggmore Cambridge, Mass.

X1.

BT PROPESSOR LEWIS E. GATES Perhaps there is no English writer of the present century who gives one so much the impression as doen Emerson of being absolutely at home with the "heavenly powers," the primordin ske-ments of Nature and the forces that rule the spiritual world. Carlyle in some of the books talks his books talks quite as volubly of the infinities and the eternities, but they put him in a pussion - a parsion of adoration or of awe or it may be of exasperation at the relative shortcomings of actual life and human nature. Wordsworth is as great a seet as Emerson, and makes the facts of common life reveal as trains-parently their inner stiritual meaning, but he is so often trivial and wearingme-that we suspect bim of not being native to the heavyaly regions. In Emer-son's prose there is always a divine biltheness that marks him as having in his veins a celestial icher. "With a ge-ometry of sunbeaus, the soul lays the foundations of Nature." "The infinite has resulted in suffice source." With Its stretched in smilling repose." With thought, with the slowl is immortal hilar-ity, the rase of joy." These sentences have Emerson's unmistakable scent and idiom. At the close of his essays on

the present or fear for the future. Mon and God are really conspirators for hap piness and virtue and truth and beauty; the individual, if he is loyal to his inner nature, has all the forces of the universe nature, has all the forces of the universe silently working for him; seen or unseen, they are on his side. Moreover, every man has his own quite seculiar relation to the divine nature-it is to represent or make valid a special portion of the divine energy. Hence Emerson never wearles of insisting on the duty of self-

reliance. "Truct thyself: every heart vibrates to that iron string." Nature, too, like maa, is for Emerson instinct with Deity. Strangely idealistic and confident must Emerson's talk about Nature seem to a modorn realer wh goes to it from Darwin's "Origin of Spe cles" or Spencer's "First Principles. who cles" or Spencer's "First Principles." Emerson is wholly innocent of modern scientific theories. Man has for him no kinstin with the boosts. One wonders what Darwin and Emerson would have had to say to each other in an hour's talk. Nature is to Emerson a divine invention for man's monition and discipline and joy. Man has in his own breast in so far as he has realized his oneness with the Over-Soul, the principles and the laws which run throughout the length

and the breadth of Nature and bind into harmonious forms and orderly sequences all its marnificent miscellaneounness. "The world proceeds from the same spirit as the body of man. It is a remoter and inferior incrimition of God, a projection of God in the unconscious. But it differs from the body in one im-portant respect. It is not, like that, now subjected to the human will. Its service unconstruction for the body is the service wder is inviolable by us. It is, there fore, to us the present expositor of the

divine mind. Emerson, then, sees spiritual energy pulsing everywhere in Nature; for him the miracle of the burning bush is daily wrought: every object in Nature shine for him with a peculiar fridescent beauty and in the presence of Nature he is, as he somowhere says, "glad to the brink of fear.

These are the characteristic beliefs and moods that give to Energen's proce its tonic power. His prose has a note and quality that we perhave never find in the proce of our own day and genera-tion. Our day is the day of small things; our age has well been nicknamed by sor French critic the are of microbes. We pore over trifles, accumulate facts, strike averages, and try to reduce human nature and external nature to their lowest terms. Of all this scientific pettifogeing there is in Emerson no trace; he has the confident and oracular manner of the prophet. He believes, with Browning's Paracelsus, that "there is an inmost cen ter in us all where truth abides in full-

and his essays are the rec he hears as he listens patier inner shrine.

Lewis E. Sate Harvard University.

The National Debt of China,

"Thus and the choice of his spectra of the security of the answer of the spectra of the spectra

Central Park boulevard Mr. Scully's lowred hanging auto swept. It described a grace

ful curve and brought up on the north side of the street. There was just the slightest hiss of escaping steam and the machine bounded forward again at that marvelous pace. The horse clattered over the asphalt to the south of the road and the auto-mobile rolled swiftly and silently along

on the opposite side, gaining a few inches with every revolution of its cushioned wheels. Cable trains roared up and down between pursued and pursuer and the crowds in the wake of the chase looked on in silent worder. To those in the north section of the park, whose view of the horse and wagon was cut off by passing cars, it looked as if it was the

automobile that had broken from control. so fast did it dash along. The park ends at Hamlin avenue, as does the asphalt pavement. Just east of this point Mr. Scully glanced across Just east the road and discovered that he was in advance of the runaway. His right hand made two rapid passes in the body of the runabout and the procelling force

was shut off but the vehicle had attained such momentum that the reversing of the levers had slight effect upon its speed. Mr. Scully did not wait an instant, but, turning over to his wife the steering handle, he sprang clear of his seat and bounded across the space that intervened between his auto and the run-

away. As he reached the south side of the street the horse crashed toward the side-walk. Mr. Scully's right arm shot out and his fingers gripped the bridles. His body stiffened for the impact, and the horse was brought to a stop with such abruptness that it was hurled back on its haunches. Mr. Scully was dragged from

his feet, but only for an instant. Crowds ran from every direction and showered words of praise for the dar-ivg man. He only smiled, and with a deprecating shrug of his choulders turned the halted borse over to a boy and strody

o his automobile. Mrs. Scully smilled, too, but her's was smile of admiration, and as she mut mured a word of reward for his risk he jumped back to his place and sent the runabout rolling off before anyone had even a chance to learn his name.

Mr. Scully is no novice at stopping run aways. He modestly admits that he has probably halted a dozen horses that were minus a driver, and once he performed the task from the seddle of a high wheel. His present occupation is the making up of maps in the County Treasurer's office and he says he needs exercise like that he enjoyed last night.

At one time in his life he was a diver, nd it was in this vocation that he probably came the nearest to meeting death. During one of the coldest spells of the

During one of the coldest spells of the Winter of four years ago the lake intake at one of the cribs became clogged with ice, and no one but Mr. Scully could be found to undertake the task of breaking the jam. He descended to the intake, and in the icy water chiseled through the clogging bank. When the ice broke he was carried by the suction into the in-take, and the efforts of its men falled to take, and the efforts of 15 men failed to

ngland and Ireland gave the white and The facings of all regiments having the

white for English, yellow for Scottish, and green for Irish. The East Kent Regiment, formerly famous as the "Buffs," retains the buff facings, and is the only

exception. The Queen's color bears in the center the territorial designation on a crimson circle of the wreath, cr other title, within the whole, surmounted by the Imperial CDOWD.

The standards of horse regiments made of silk damask, embroidered and fringed with gold. The tassels and corda are of crimson and gold mixed.

are of crimson and gold mixed. The lance of the standard is eitht feet six inches long, while the flag itself measures \overline{m} inches by about 27. The color is crimson, and the flag bears the royal or other title in letters of gold on

a red ground in a circle, and the rank of the regiment is gold Roman character



Guidons are long standards, slit in the fly, with the corners rounded off.

on a crimson ground in the center, the while within a wreath of r.ses, thisles, and shamrocks on the same stalk, en-signed with the Imperial crown.

Guidons and Standards.

Guidens are long standards, measuring 40 inches by IT, slit in the fly, with the upper and lower corners rounded off Standards, like infantry colors, hear the honors of each regiment, crest, and so forth. But it is to be doubted whether called the Great Pmbz mzb mbz mbzmbm the interest attaching to standards in of

so great and sentimental a character as that vouchsafed to the colors of a line makes the colors? Many years

ago it was quite the custom for Indies, taking a fancy to a particular regiment for some sentimental reason or other, to make and officially present colors to a regiment, the actual and official presenta-

tion being made, as is now done, by a member of the royal family or some dis tinguished person; but, during the last 15 or 50 years the making of the colora has been given to contractors, of whom there are fewer than half a dozen.

All colors are hand-made, a rule and a condition enforced and never broken b condition enforced and never procen by the military authorities. Each color costs on the average (it depends on the cuan-tity of lettering and style of badge or creat) from £20 to £40 aplece. When a new flag is finished it has to be

make colors for a husband's or father's

\$

and thistles.

ompany, and acts as the channel of com-The three brigades of guards have a third or state color, which is a compara-third or state color, which is a compara-tively new institution. It is of crimson silk, with the standard embraidered in process colors, it the standard embraidered in proper colors in the right-hand corner and in the center of the flag a wreath of roses, shannocks and thistles, sur-mounted with the Imperial crown. It is only brought out on special occasions, such as when the entire brigade is out mees. shamrocks and thistles. on a full parade, as at reviews, and the like, or when royalty is inspecting them

No Engineer of Artillery Colors.

Neither the Royal Engineers nor the Royal Artillery have colors, while such mounted regiments as are called drapoon i have usually only a guidon, which, after all, can hardly be called a color, although

and characterize the by the men as such. About the Navy. Her Majesty's builden ships win as many honors as her regi-ments, and perhaps more but where or how are their victories inseribed? Not one in ten thousand has ever thought shout it.

A British battle-ship bears no color ipon which is written in letters of gold he deeds of its prowers.

Jack in his funny moments calls the Jack in his funny moments calls the fing which files at the stern of his ship "the unspotted Union Jack." which is a capital and witty description of his ship's "color," It is unspotted in a double remse. This flag is called the ensign (old name of the regimental color which was in past times carried by a young officer known as "ensigns"), and is white, with a red cross and a Union Jack in the top left-hand corner. hand corner.

These flags are usually made of hunting a very fine material-so fine, indeed, that the biggest flags do not weigh more than about 15 pounds or so.

Jack's flog is very different from Tom-my's color. The former is made in big quantities at the noval depot at Chatham, in a branch called the color loft. They make there all the flags, or nearly all, connected with our Navy, such as pen-nons, signal flags, ensigns, Union Jacks and Admirals' flags. The loft is situate in the dockyard, and a large staff of wom-

n are employed. While the army colors, standards and midons are religiously made by hand. Jack's flags are made by sewing machines. 15 enormous machines being griven throughout the course of a long day by gas engines and tended by nearly 40

fet, and is used for signaling purposes while the largest, an ensign, would be as deep as two

Newfoundland are Protestants they derive the larger part of their living from the people of Roman Catholic countries. The fact that in the course of the year there are many fast days, when millons of Roman Catholics eat little animal food, except fish, has been a godsend to the greatest fishing countries, which have thus been provided with certain and regular markets for their fish.





One har by Woldan engration Printingentia, How, Now, M. 75. My hole was conting out very randor, and in places rule done with the random source of the population and allow the control for a population of a source there control for a population of a source there are not for a population of a source there are not for a population of the source of port and the source of the derynchos. Must Gamborate.

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