# THE MADRID PICTURE GALLERY

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

## FAMOUS ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD

V.

BY WILLIAM HOWE DOWNES.

(Concluded.)

Murillo addresses a larger audience than Velasquez. The language in which he speaks is more adapted to universal comprehension, and he deals with subjects that appeal to the hearts of the multitude. Murillo is a painter, full of sensibility, whose paintings of the Virgin lack no element of sanctified beauty, of tenderness, purity and grace. In some of his large religious compositions, such as "The Assumption" in the Louvre, there is an excess of the saccharine quality and a tendency to sentimentalism, but he must be judged by his best works, which are to be found in Madrid and Seville, and in these his sentiment rings true, his inspiration is unmistakable. He brings to our knowledge a conception of the Virgin that is exalted by the most genuine religious aspiration and sympathy. There are two large paintings of "The Assumption" by Murillo in the main gallery of the Madrid museum. In the better of these two canvases we see a Virgin so entirely apart from the conventional type that it seems at first almost an infraction of the unwritten laws of ecclesiastical art. The character is quite human, intimate and girlish, and this brings the ideal closer to us. Murillo's standard of feminine beauty was by no means low, and his spiritual exaltation was very real. In his "Divine Shepherd" is a beautiful type of guileless childhood. The same quality is to be seen in his "Christ and St. John." Of all the old masters whose work was done in the service of the church, Murillo stands abreast of Raphael among the foremost exponents of the Catholic ideals of the Mother of God, the Infant Christ and the saints. No doubt he conformed to many of the stereotyped formulae laid down for religious painters by the priesthood, but there is enough of the essence of universal religious sentiment in his work to make it immortal, as wide and deep and high in its appeal as the spirit of Christianity itself, which is not to be confined within the boundaries of any sect.

Of the other Spanish painters whose works abound in the Madrid galleries the most eminent are Ribera, Goya, Cano, Joanes, Zurbaran, Pereda, Antolinez, Maso, Tobar and Jose Leonardo. The earliest of these painters was Juan de Joanes (Vincente Macip), a very interesting religious painter of the 16th century. His "Visitation," "Holy Savior," "High Priest Aaron," "Melchisedek," "Lord's Supper" and "Life of St. Stephen" illustrate the severity, sobriety, gravity and solemnity of the Spanish point of view and the academic realism of the old Spanish style of draughtsmanship, which extenuated nothing and set down everything in deadly earnest. In Ribera this conscientiousness of description and this seriousness of sentiment which has invariably set the Spanish school of painting apart became intensified until it reached a nightmare pitch of gloom and horror. Ribera is probably the most Spanish of all the old Spanish painters; the National traits are even exaggerated in him and his pictures. As I wrote in a book on Spain, published in 1883, he was predisposed to take the tragic view, and liked to depict such episodes and subjects as the flaying of St. Bartholomew, Ixion on the wheel, etc. Some of his works are unutterably gloomy and dark, both in color and motive. In his "Prometheus" he shows you the blood and intestines of the victim, painted with revolting fidelity. His "Jacob's Ladder," in the salon of the Queen Isabel, is considered his greatest work, and it is, in fact, remarkable in expressional power. But the most impressive example of this master, who was said to employ every means to crush out his rivals, not hesitating at murder, is a representation of the "Holy Trinity." A beautiful and venerable head is that of the Father, and the drawing of the figure of the crucified Son is masterly. But Goya even surpassed Ribera in his realistic descriptions of horrible events and scenes. His works form a complete exposition of the strangely picturesque manners and customs of the Spaniards of his day. He painted with any tool that served his purpose—sponges, sticks, brooms or knives—and his "Second of May," which represents French soldiers massacreing the Spanish civilians, is said to have been blocked in with a spoon. Goya was an accomplished and keen satirist, and he caricatured the vices of the court and the convents with extraordinary force and spirit. His ideal designs are like nightmare fancies—hideous and haunting. His pictures of bull fights are numerous, and these are marked by a weird compound of realism and imaginative conceits. An erratic cynicism pervaded all his works, which exercise a certain grim fascination over the mind of the spectator. He painted portraits very well, and his equestrian portraits of Charles IV and his Queen are especially admirable. A portrait of Goya himself, by Lopez, shows him to have been a broad-faced old gentleman, whose good-natured and complacent appearance is quite at variance with the idea of him derived from a contemplation of his works. Alonso Cano is rated among the greatest artists that Spain has produced. He was eminent as an architect, sculptor and painter, and has been called the Spanish Michael Angelo. He was court painter to Philip IV. Cano is fairly represented in the Madrid museum by a painting of the Virgin worshipping her Son and a "Dead Christ Mourned by the Angels," but his masterpiece is in Granada. Like Ribera, Cano had the reputation of putting out of the way persons whom he found inconvenient. He was charged with murdering his wife, but after being tortured for the purpose of extorting an avowal of his guilt, he was acquitted. Cano shared the National taste for sanguinary pictures, which he executed with great skill. Death in its various forms, wounds, torture and martyrdoms have ever exercised a morbid fascination over the minds of the Spanish painters, who might well be called the knights of death.

There is a phenomenal representation of the Italian school of painting in the Madrid gallery. The Venetians lead. Think of 43 paintings by Titian, 24 by Tintoretto, 26 by Paul Veronese and a generous number by Sebastian del Piombo, Malombra and Tiepolo. Of the canvasses by the immortal Titian may be mentioned specially his famous equestrian portrait of Charles V, his "Fame," his "Salome," "Venus and Adonis," "The Victory of Lepanto," "The Virgin of Sorrows," als "Portrait of Philip II" and other unsurpassed portraits. In the salon of the Queen Isabel hangs his "Tribute to the Goddess of Love," which is remarkable for its crowd of hilarious and lovely nude infants, fat, rosy and happy. The Florentine school is excellently represented by works from the pencils of Leonardo da Vinci, whose "Portrait of Mona Lisa" is a replica of the famous portrait in the Louvre; Michael Angelo, Andrea del Sarto, Salviato and Carducci. The Roman school is exalted by the presence of three portraits and seven other paintings by Raphael, including the picture of the holy family known as "The Pearl," because when Philip IV bought it he remarked that it would be the pearl of the collection. This work was formerly owned by Charles I of England, and was sold under the protectorate for $10,000. Then there is the same master's "Spasimo di Sicilia," depicting Christ succumbing under the weight of the cross and sustained by Simon, a work of great reputation; the "Visitation," the Madonnas of the Fish and the Rose, already mentioned; the Holy Family of the Lamb, and the portrait of the Cardinal Julius de Medici. Parma Bologna and Naples are respectively represented by the works of Correggio, Guido, Demonichino, Guercino, Albano, the Caracci, Salvador, Rosa, Luca, Giordano, et al.

In the national picture gallery of Spain one expects to find a remarkable collection of Dutch and Flemish works, and no serious disappointment awaits the visitor in these departments. Prolific as Rubens was, there are few European museums which can exhibit 66 better examples of his work. This splendid painter's group comprises among its most brilliant pieces an "Adoration of the Magi," "A Dance of Peasants," an equestrian portrait of Philip II, a portrait of Thomas Morus, "Rudolph of Hapsburg and His Equerry," "The Garden of Love," "Nymphs and Satyrs," "The Milky Way" and "The Three Graces." Among the 22 works by Van Dyck mention may be made of a "Crown of Thorns," "Jesus in the Garden of Olives," and the portraits of Liberti, Count of Bristol, Duchess of Oxford, etc. Teniers and Breughel appear to have been special favorites in the view of the royal patrons of art who formed the collection. There are a few examples of Rembrandt, Jordaens, Bosch and Wouvermans, but the absence of several first-rate names is noticeable.

MURILLO.

In the French room there is not much that is remarkable. Good specimens of Poussin, Claude, David, Watteau, Ingres, Largilliere, are to be seen, but as many great names are missing. Of Poussins there are 20, and of Claudes 10. A very just idea of the qualities and limitations of these two important classical landscapists may be gained from this group of their work. Some of the Poussins are of the very first order of excellence, and the noble character of his design, the sublimity of his sentiments, cannot fail to be felt and appreciated, even in those canvases which have suffered the most from the ravages of time.

Wm. Howe Downes

Boston, Mass.

## THE LAW AND THE PRACTICE

### How Public Lands Are Gobbled Through Criminal Methods.

ASHLAND, Or., Aug. 13.—(To the Editor.)—In yesterday's edition of The Oregonian there appears a letter from Mr. Booth, the Receiver of the Roseburg land office, descriptive of the unusual activity of certain people in acquiring title to timber lands located in his district. As the tendency of Mr. Booth's article will be to encourage this rush for timber lands, a large percentage of which has been and is being obtained unlawfully, and to the detriment of some important interests of the people of Oregon, particularly that of mining, it seems opportune to invite attention to some of the provisions of the United States statutes regulating the purchase of timber lands.

The act of Congress permitting the sale of 160 acres of timber land at $2 50 per acre was beneficent and generous in purpose to the frontier settler, and its provisions were apparently well guarded. It exempted from such sale lands bearing gold, silver, copper, cinnabar or coal, or which contains mining or other improvements, except for ditch or canal purposes, and lands fit for cultivation. The particular provision of the law which should be noted by applicants to purchase timber lands and mining men who are especially interested in seeing that the mineral lands are not alienated from the public domain is as follows:

"Any person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of this act shall file in duplicate with the register of the proper district, a written statement, one of which is to be transmitted to the general land office, designating the particular tract he desires to purchase, that it is unfit for cultivation, is uninhabited, contains no mining or other improvements, except for ditch or canal purposes, where any such do exist, nor as deponent verily believes, any valuable deposit of gold, silver, cinnabar, copper or coal; that deponent has made no other application under this act; **that he does not apply to purchase the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his own exclusive use and benefit; and that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he might acquire from the Government of the United States, should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself;** which statement must be verified by the oath of the applicant before the Register or Receiver of the land office within the district where the land is situated; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he may have paid for said lands, and all right and title to the same; and any grant or conveyance which he may have made, except in the hands of a bona fide purchaser, shall be null and void."

It is within the observation of many citizens of Oregon, or has been during the past year, that the location of timber lands has been operated in a large degree, as follows:

A Michigan, Wisconsin or other Eastern lumber company employs a lawyer in a convenient town, who can be induced to work the business, to secure men entitled to purchase 160 acres of timber land to make locations under agreement to transfer the same to the lumber company, the lumber company advancing the $400 purchase money and paying all expenses generally. For the sale of the man's right, and his oath, too, it may be said, upon the completion of the agreement, a cash sum is paid by the company which is really small, considering the crooked service rendered. Loose men about the towns, and especially men not likely to understand well the nature of the transaction, have been sought as locators and others who have been better advised, but are not particular about swearing before land offices to official papers, have gone into and promoted the scheme, which has worked without a hitch, apparently, thus far. The law above quoted should convince any one that this method of exercising the right to purchase timber land is a very hazardous one, aside from the moral turpitude involved.

The location of lands with the lieu scrip filings is likely to work even greater injury to the mining business of the state, because there is less publicity made of such filings, and the title may pass to a mineral tract before the miners are apprised of what is going on. Every citizen who feels an interest in the mining industry should take a hand to see that the spoliation of the public domain is stopped. When private title has passed prospecting and mineral exploration stops and hence there can be no mines, except on railroad lands, which the miner has been able to secure from the company reasonably thus far. Great trouble will ensue among the Oregon people within a few years because of the large tracts of public lands already gobbled up by nonresidents of the state. I refer more particularly to the great timber tracts, and it now behooves the people to put a check at least to further disposition of them, except as provided by law duly observed.

M. F. EGGLESTON.

## DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

### Real Estate Transfers.

George A. Long to Nancy A. Croxton, lot 66, block 32, Lone Fir Cemetery, August 10 ..... $ 1

Phineas Haskell and wife to Edwin A. Raysworth, lot 5, block 35, Multnomah, July 16 ..... 400

Emma Moore to Martha Moore, N. 37½ feet of lots 6 and 7, block 1, McGuire's Addition, August 10 ..... 500

M. M. Bingham and R. M. Bingham to John Gantenbein, lots 4, 5 and 6, block 3, Hanson's Addition, August 11 ..... 41

Emil F. Palmquist to Karl J. Lassfolk, E. ½ SW. ¼ of NE. ¼ section 14, T. 1 S., R. 3 E., August 14 ..... 550

W. C. Bischoff to Cora Bischoff, lot 6, block 2, North Villa, February 13. 1

John Sommerville, Sr., to H. S. Rowe, administrator H. M. Chase estate, blocks 81, 82 and 83, and lots 1 and 2, block 84, Palatine Hill, No. 3, June 4 1

F. E. Beach and wife to T. J. Monahan, lots 30 and 31, Point View, July 13 ..... 1

### Marriage Licenses.

C. P. M. Markworth, aged 22, and M. Ehlers, aged 19; Moy Ung, 24, Chicago, Ill., and Ah Line, 19; P. L. Kreuder, 24, and Edna King, 20.

### Death.

August 12, Albert G. Neibert, 23 years, heart failure.

### Birth.

August 13, boy to the wife of John J. Pague, 408 Vancouver avenue.

### Reaffirms His Views.

PORTLAND, Aug. 14.—(To the Editor.)—In your issue of yesterday, Mr. E. H. Flagg, of Salem, criticises one paragraph of a series of remarks appended to my recent annual report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He disapproves my suggestion that elementary schools should receive first consideration when money is appropriated by the Legislature for educational purposes. He complains, also, that I do not fully explain how the course proposed by me may be carried out, in case of its adoption. It is not necessary, at this time, to detail a plan of operations in the line indicated. There will be no difficulty in disposing of that matter when it is reached, if ever. The question now at issue is this: If the state treasury cannot meet the financial needs of both elementary and secondary schools, which class shall be given the preference? Mr. Flagg says first help schools of advanced grade. I say first help weak district schools. A high stage of educational development in Oregon is much to be desired. Mr. Flagg would effect this by beginning at the top and building down. I would accomplish it by beginning at the bottom and building up.

It is contended by many that the state owes its children an education. The proposition will not bear analysis. As a matter of inherent right, a child has no better claim on the state for free education than it has for free food and clothing. Free schools are maintained, and always will be, as a matter of good public policy—it pays a state to educate its children. In my opinion, this same wise policy should cause the state first to provide for the masses. If it can then go further and bestow higher education on the few, let it proceed. I am in favor of higher education, and heartily commend the work done in institutions of advanced grade, in both general and special lines. If, however, there is any point in this undertaking where the state may properly step aside for the individual, it will be found at the dividing line between elementary and secondary schools.

A. P. ARMSTRONG.


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# MIGHTY TELEPHONE WAR

### LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE GOING ON IN FEDERAL COURTS.

### Revolves Around Validity of Berliner Patent—Hundreds of Independent Companies in the Field.

A legal battle between gigantic financial interests was begun in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Massachusetts, at Boston, on November 7, says the New York Sun. The contest is nominally between the American Bell Telephone Company and the National Telephone Manufacturing Company, of Boston, but it is in fact a struggle between the great Bell telephone interests and a large number of independent concerns which have sprung up within a few years.

Upon the decision of the action now being heard will depend the disposition of many millions of dollars in value upon the one side or the other. Although it is certain that neither side will rest until the case has been decided finally by the United States Supreme Court, much is likely to depend upon the trial before the Circuit Court, and a judgment there will be of prestige to the side that it favors.

This contest, too, is looked upon as the last that will be made, either to establish or to break the validity of the claims under which the American Bell Telephone Company has built up and now holds its great and remunerative collection of business enterprises. Should the suit for infringement brought against the National Telephone Manufacturing Company fail it will throw the entire telephone field open, without material restriction, to the independent operators who have already established themselves and covered a large part of the country with their telephone wires and exchanges. Should the American Bell Telephone Company win, these independent operations would receive a serious check. In fact, there would then be a strong possibility that they would fall into the hands of the Bell Company, just as many another company has that attempted competition.

### Fraud Is Alleged.

The matter at issue is embodied in patent 463,569, which was issued to Emile Berliner, of Washington, D. C., on November 17, 1891, and still has nine years to run. The circumstances connected with the issuing of this patent were such as to induce a belief that they involved fraud, and an attack was begun upon the patent almost as soon as it was granted. The application for the patent was filed on June 4, 1877, or 14 years before the patent was issued. During all this time the application lay in the Patent Office, and as soon as it was issued charges were made that it had been held back through fraudulent collusion between the Bell people and the Patent Office employes in order that it might finally be issued just in time to save the monopoly of the Bell company when this was threatened by the expiration of its earlier patents.

The National Bell Telephone Company, which was the forerunner of the American Bell Telephone Company, was organized under the laws of Massachusetts to manufacture, own, sell, use and license others to use electric-speaking telephones made under patents granted to David Graham Bell, dated March 7, 1876, and January 3, 1877. The policy of the company was never to sell any of its telephones, but to aid in organizing subsidiary companies which built lines, established exchanges and hired its telephones of the parent concern. It was the company's general rule to take 51 per cent of the stock of these subsidiary concerns as a bonus for issuing a license and then to charge $16 a year rental for each set of instruments furnished for use. Under this plan the business has extended until today there are more than 50 subsidiary companies working under the Bell licenses, and these have established more than 1100 exchanges, with 1000 branches in addition. Their lines have cost $111,000,000, and they have in use more than 1,125,000 telephones. When the number of exchanges had grown into hundreds, and there was a demand for telephonic connections between them, a new concern was organized by the Bell people, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, known popularly as the Long Distance Company, with a capital stock of $25,000,000, to build connecting trunk lines of wire. This has grown until last March its capital stock was increased to $75,000,000, and it had in use on January 1, 1899, 10,079 miles of wire and cable on poles, and 123,275 miles of wire altogether, connecting 285 offices with one another, and its earnings were more than $2,200,000 a year. The capital stock of the American Bell Telephone Company is $25,898,200, and its last annual balance sheet shows that it held $58,776,425 worth of stocks and bonds, telephones worth $2,248,532, and other property and accounts making up a total of nearly $65,000,000. The companies operating under its licenses own 772,000 miles of wires, about half of which are underground and half on poles, and their total earnings for 1898 were $5,448,701. Of this $4,393,966 was net. The American Bell Telephone stock is mostly held in New England and is quoted at 360 or more.

The original Bell patents expired, one on March 7, 1893, and the other on January 3, 1894. That threw open to the public the use of that part of the telephone apparatus called the receiver, or the part which one puts to his ear to receive a message, but the Berliner patent, which had been issued in November, 1891, was relied upon to keep outsiders from invading the telephone field. It covers the transmitter, or the part one talks into. Those who were interested in attacking this patent induced the Attorney-General to bring a suit in the name of the United States asking that the patent be annulled upon several grounds. The bill was filed by the Attorney-General early in 1893, and came to a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States on May 10, 1897. The decision was in favor of the Bell Company, but the Supreme Court refused to pass upon any question at that time except the one involving the charge of collusive fraud connected with the issuing of the patent. Before the matter came before the Supreme Court it had, however, been tried in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, before Judge Carpenter, and in the Fall of 1894 he had decided that the patent was void.

### Then Came the Independents.

From this decision dates the growth of the great body of independent concerns. While the case was pending, the opponents of the Bell company were so confident of success that they had already tentatively formed companies for manufacturing telephone apparatus, and many of them had even built factories, and the moment that Judge Carpenter's decision was announced they set their men at work and flooded the market with their products. One result was to give an impetus to the use of telephones such as it had never had before, when no instruments of any kind could be bought. They were connected from interior sets for households, offices and factories to use in place of speaking tubes or call-bells; and stables were connected by telephone with residences, and scores of other uses were at once found for them. But more important than these was the springing up of local companies which proposed to build telephone systems for towns and cities, either where the Bell people had not built or in opposition to the latter. In the East this movement has not had much growth, largely because of special privileges which the older company has acquired, but in the Middle West the growth of the companies has been phenomenal. The Bell company, at best, was never decidedly popular with its patrons and the people, and when a chance came for breaking away from it the people gave hearty welcome to competitors. The Bell company at this time owned many patents on exchange switchboards and other telephone apparatus, and relied upon these to keep down serious competition, as well as upon re-establishing the validity of the Berliner patent; but new connections not only enabled the independent companies to do without the Bell company's patented articles, but proved themselves in many cases so superior that the older concern was obliged to set its experts at work briskly to keep up with the procession.

People in the East have little knowledge of the extent of the growth of the independent telephone systems. At present there are about 20 large concerns manufacturing telephones and telephone exchange material, and there are 2500 independent telephone exchanges in operation, using about 500,000 telephones. These exchanges are mostly in the towns of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the surrounding states, and it is estimated that $55,000,000 has been expended in building and equipping their lines. Another thousand exchanges are either about to be built, with an equivalent number of miles of wire and telephones. In other words, the independent companies have more exchanges than the Bell company, without having yet got a foothold in any of the larger cities, and they have nearly half as many telephones in use by subscribers. They have introduced an era of telephone toll reductions, nowhere charging more than one-half the Bell rates, and forced the older concern to hasten many improvements to instruments and service, as well as to give reductions in charges. What these companies now need to put them upon a basis for full competition is to break the Berliner patent and to have their local exchanges connected by long-distance trunk lines. It is for the latter purpose, it is asserted, that the new Continental Telegraph, Telephone & Cable Company has been incorporated in New Jersey by William C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins and their friends.

Foreseeing the danger to their business in Judge Carpenter's decision, the Bell company began the present suit against the National Telephone Manufacturing Company of Boston in August, 1896, alleging infringement of the Berliner patent. This concern appealed for help to the independent manufacturers and telephone companies and an association was formed to hire lawyers and make a defense. The whole strength of both sides will therefor be pitted against each other in this case. The defense sets up two assertions. One is that the devices covered by the Berliner patent were not novel, having been anticipated in the inventions of others, and the other is that the same invention was covered in an earlier patent taken out by Berliner himself.

### History of the Invention.

The telephone was named by Wheatstone in 1840, but his name applied only to the combinations of strings and vibrating bars or membrane which transmit the sound of the voice by direct vibrations. Philip Reis, whose earlier inventions are asserted to have embodied the principle of the Berliner patent, published accounts of his experiments in the electrical transmission of sounds in 1861, with a device made of a vibrating membrane which carried a metal point that alternately made and broke an electrical current at each movement. The receiver was a knitting needle enclosed in a helix of wire, and the whole enclosed in a sounding box. At each breaking of the current the knitting needle gave off a sound, which formed into singing tones the notes of which depended upon the rapidity of the vibrations produced by the voice on the membrane of the transmitter. He afterward made more perfect instruments on this principle, and it is asserted that these transmitted something of the various character of vibrations which give character to the human tone and that this was due to the very principle that makes the Berliner device valuable, although Reis was not aware of what his device really did.

The basis of the telephone was Bell's invention dependent upon the discovery that if an armature be moved back and forth in front of a fixed magnet, electric currents of different strengths or directions will be induced in a wire coiled about the magnet. His original instrument was made in this way, using a straight bar magnet with a spool of wire around one end a diaphragm of ferrotype plate fixed in front of it where it could answer to the vibrations of the voice, for the armature. The currents thus produced were transmitted to a similar instrument at the other end of the line, which acted as a receiver, the diaphragm then being put into like vibration by the induced currents. This telephone instrument, with improvements in detail, is still the only form in use as a receiver.

The sending power of this telephone was, however, very weak. Early in 1877, or perhaps before, it was announced by Berliner that he had discovered that a more powerful action could be produced by having the diaphragm touch a globe of metal and passing an electric current from a battery through the diaphragm and globe and thence over the line to the other instrument. This current, he found, would vary in character with each variation of pressure, due to the tendency to vibrate in response to the voice, and would thus record, not only the main tones of the voice, but also the over tones, which give it character. This same principle was also discovered at about the same time by Professor Hughes, who called the device for using it a microphone, because it magnified sounds. Professor Hughes used a strip of carbon with sharpened points set in metal cups at either end and attached to a board to pass his current through, and a fly walking on the board could be heard distinctly in a telephone at the other end of the line. Edison soon made a telephone transmitter, on the cimrophone principle, using soft carbon, pressed against metal for the sensitive part. A later development of the idea was to use two pieces of hard carbon, one attached to the back of the diaphragm that is talked against and the other to a wire back of this, and the electrical connection is kept up through separate bits or grains of carbon filling the space between them. Subject to many variations in detail, this is the transmitter now in use everywhere in this country. Many attempts have been made to produce a transmitter as good, not on the Berliner principle, and it is asserted that some of these are successes, but it is a fact that none of them has yet come into use.

### Is This a White Man's Country?

Mobile (Ala.) Register.

As for the Republican politicians, they are afraid to meddle with the matter. The bloody-shirt issue is one they cannot revive, with any credit to themselves, and they prefer to keep all mention of it out of this Presidential campaign. The negroes of North Carolina look to McKinley for aid, but his gaze is turned the other way; they appeal to the Northern people, but the Northern people are busy doing something on their own account, and make no reply. True, there is some talk in Indiana of making the North Carolina case one of the issues of the campaign, but it is to be merely a polemic issue, and not intended to help the negroes in the Tar Heel state. For example, the Republicans in Indiana say they will ask the Democrats in their state how comes it that the Democratic party is so excited over the efforts to put down the Filipinos and yet is engaged in North Carolina in putting down the negroes? It is a point well taken, no doubt, but how in the world will it help the negroes in North Carolina? The time seems rapidly approaching when the truth of the dictum, this is a white man's country, will be recognized all over the Union.

### The Blow at the Suffrage.

New York Sun.

In taking the franchise from the blacks in its historic stronghold of the South, the Democratic party has struck a powerful blow at universal suffrage. It will deny it and say that it was because the blacks were "illiterate," but that is nonsense. The blacks have been disfranchised because their possession of a voice in public affairs was distasteful to the Democratic whites. After this it will be comparatively easy to disfranchise any other group of citizens, illiterate or foreign, or rich or poor, or anything to which a majority objects.

The essential idea of restricted suffrage is "government without the consent of the governed," and to that, in spite of its raving over anti-imperialism and its giving of aid to the murderous Tagals, the Democratic party is committed.

It is a reactionary policy, totally at variance with the American spirit.

### The Paramount Issue.

The New York World, sensational as it is as a newspaper, has never been denied courage. It is a Democratic paper and nothing short of it, with allegiance to no other party. Concerning the Bryan platform, the World has the bravery to say:

Will the 2000 or 3000 words devoted to imperialism and the two or three dozen words devoted to the demand for 16 to 1 determine the question of paramountcy in the minds of the voters? And even if they do not regard this preposterous demand for bad money as a menace, will they not regard it as an advertisement of the incapacity and unteachableness, and therefore untrustworthiness, of the leadership that makes such a demand at such a crucial time, and makes it in the face of the overwhelming sentiment of that part of the convention which was most entitled to consideration in platform making?


# Pears'

soap is not only the best in all the world for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving stick soap.

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

# THE QUEEN OF THE CARNIVAL

**Who Is She to Be?**

**Is the question of the day. Come and help us to help the Elks. Until August 25 we will give**

## ..FREE..

One voting ticket to be voted by you for your favorite candidate. To every purchaser of 50c worth of our Celebrated Teas, Coffees, Spices, Baking Powders, Extracts.

**Also China, Crockery and Glassware**

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We are the largest distributors of Teas, Coffees and Spices on the Pacific Coast.

**Running 100**

Retail stores, importing all of our own goods, which enables us to

## Save You

**5c per pound on Coffees**
**10c per pound on Teas**

We have every variety of both Teas and Coffees to select from.

**We Guarantee**

Every pound of goods we sell to Give Entire Satisfaction, or your money will be

**Refunded Just**

As freely as we sell our goods. Charging you NOTHING for what you may use in the trying of them.

**Come Now, Be Good**

**And help us to swell the Elks' CARNIVAL FUND**

Come and see the immense new stock of

**Handsome Presents**

We have just opened, to be GIVEN AWAY with our celebrated TEAS, COFFEES and SPICES.

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