QUAINT BEDSTEADS AND OTHER FURNISHINGS (Converticity 1000 by Eastmone Pattern)

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

HISTORIC STUDIES IN

10

BT MARGARET AINSLEE

(Concluded.)

The bureau, in its modern acceptation of the term, did not come into general use until the latter part of the 18th century, the convenience of the carved utilitarian chests and presses having hitherto supplied the general need. The word orig-inally meant a writing deck or escritoire, and was so called from the "bure" or beine with which it was covered. These



ceptacles for papers, deeds and accounts, and were in the days before the estab-lishment of banks frequently made with and were in the days before the estab-lishment of banks frequently made with escret drawers. and carvings of lion's head and claws

An elaboration of this idea was the farfamed Bureau du Rol made for Louis XV In 1760 by Riesener, Aside from the beauty of its marguetry, the magnificence of its mountings and the perfection of its grace and symmetry, this masterplece of Ries-mer's has considerable historic interest. Having survived the iconoclasm of the French Revolution, this famous cheir d'onsive was during the rule of Napoleon 1 in the Tulleries, from whence it was moved to St. Cloud by Napoleon III; there it would have undoubtedly heen captured by the victorious Germanis in 2570 had it not been transferred to the Lowvre, its present home. In spite of the richness of the materials in this plece of furniture, its careful decoration on front and back and the two years' time taken in 1769 by Riesener, Aside from the beauty and back and the two years' time taken for its construction, it is difficult to real-

The first the present valuation of the Bureau du Rod is about \$100,000. In our forefathers' day the "festive board" was rather a crude reality than a pontie Reense, for during the Middle es the table was literally a board of Ages the table was literally a bourd of boards, rough-hewn at that, placed across trestlies in the baronial hall which served as dining-room, parlor and bedroom com-bined in one. In Saxon castles a special table covered with scarlet cloth was placed across the dais or rated portion of the hall for the thane, his family and



pler tables, or side tables, the two end ones being semi-circular in shape. Then the "drawinge table" was contrived, an

the "drawinge table" was contrived, an arrangement for drawing out two flaps from either end. This in time was super-soded by the "Tolding table," which was made, oftentimes, with as many as 20 legs, and, as its name implies, could be folded into about one-third of its greatest length. It was not until the year 1800 that our modern extension table was invented, "to reduce the number of less nillars and

reduce the number of legs, pillars and claws and to facilitate and render easy "sorutoirs" were generally used as re- square tops rested upon upright cylin-

vival of classic forms and arabesque or-namentation of the Italian renaissance, together with the super-ornamentation of the later renaissance, soon spread to France, and was brought thence into Eng-ind when the edict of Nantes (1685) evict-ed some 50,000 artisans from France, Dur-ing the Stuart period, table and chair furniture were frequently combined in one writele of furniture areas in the Unit

article of furniture, as seen in the illus-tration of Theodore Hook's chair. APPEAL TO GERMAN VOTERS

Address Issued by German-American McKinley and Roosevelt League.

The address issued in New Tork to "Citizens of German Descent" by the German-American McKinley and Roose-velt League was as follows: Fellow Citizens-The greater and more powerful a country the more important it is that its government be in safe hands and controlled by sound principles. Never before were the United States as power-ful as now; our commerce and our indus-

ful as now; our commerce and our indus-tries had never yet attained the pres-ent eminance. Never before did we occu-py as commanding a position toward other powers as we do now, a position which is due mainly to our remarkable industrial and commercial development. The general prosperity of the people has reached unknown proportions. It is our principal duty to maintain these acquisi-

tions, namely, our prosperity, our in-dustrial development and our command-ing position in relation to other powers. This duty requires us to give to the country at the next election the best and most capable leaders. Above all, we have to see to it that our National honor is held high. Proved probity, strict right-courses and the greatest wisdom must be found in the men in whose hands we propose to place the reins of government

bropose to place the reins of government for the next four years. German honesty is one of the quali-tles which we have brought into our adopted country; men of German descent will never permit dishonest principles to prevail in the conduct of their govern-ment.

nent. It is easy to see that the principles for It is easy to see that the principles for which William Jennings Bryan mainly stands are not honest, and that it would discredit the United States if through Bryan's election they would prevail. Bryan insisted that the silver question

Bryan insisted that the silver question should again be made prominent. Four years ago this question was decided by our votes; the judgment which we pro-nounced in 1896 we certainly will not re-verse in 1990. The silverites by the 15-to-1 plank desire to obtain legal support for the proposition that the mints of the United States, shall be required to give to the owner of silver a full dollar in return

United States, shall be required to give to the owner of sliver a full dollar in return for half a dollar, thus enriching that owner. If they should succeed in this the result would be the destruction of the credit of the country, a diminished pur-chasing value of our money and our ab-solute dishonor. Four years ago Bryan said in one of his speeches that the main-tenance of honest money would ruin the people, and would expose them first to poverty and then to crime; but the four years which have passed aince his first

years which have passed since his first defeat have proved the incorrectness of his judgment. Through honest money and honest financial management our prosperity grew as never before. Bryan's elec-tion would cause the loss of all that for which we stood successfully four years ago, all that which we mainly owe our present favored position.

present lavored position. Bryan also says that he desires to com-bat trusts. What a contradiction! As though the intended silver grab would not be the most gigantic trust ever cre-ted! ated! The laws which the Congress'of

ated! The laws which the Congress of the United States has so far passed against the misuse of trusts emanated from the opponents, and not the adher-ents, of Bryan. The trust plank in the Democratic platform is a catch-phrase for captivating the unwary. Should Bryan be defeated, however, all corrupt trusts will be proceeded against with energy, for such is the proclamation in the platform which Messrs. McKinley and Roosevelt have accepted and which contains a distinct plank to that effect. Imperialism is the next catch-word. Are we to abandon Cuba, Porto Rico, Hayti, and the Philippines? Are we, now that our country has become great and

over, no one will today claim that the purchase of Louisiana and Fiorida or the conquest of Texas and California created

Hence we will do our utmost to pre-

U. S. GRANT SUED HERE DEFAULT AND JUDGMENT FOR

\$1200 WERE TAKEN. The Famous Soldier's Horse Was

Seized, but He Paid the Debt and Went His Way.

HIELSBORO, Or., Aug. 15.—The Wash-ington County archives contain a partial history of a case wherein suit was brought against a man who afterward became President of the United States. The case was filed years ago, when Ore-gon was yet a territory, and when the defendant was a petty officer at Van-couver Barracks, then known as "Colum-bia Barracks." This was away back in 1854, when nearly all the supplies for the Vancouver post were purchased at San Francisco, and when no transcontinental roads or tele-

when no transcontinental roads or tele-



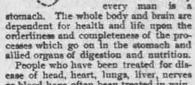
graph lines bound the West to civiliza-tion; when no telegram of tomorrow could tell the department at Washing-ton that an officer of the United States Army was today derelicit in his duty. The details of the story which led up to the case cannot be learned, but the trouble grew out of a draft on Captain U. S. Grant, who bore the rank of Captain and Assistant Adjutant Quertermaster. The dreft was for \$1200, and was signed by a Lieutemant at San Francisco, and read as follows: as follows:

as follows: "H200, "San Francisco, July 20, 1853.—At three days' sight, please pay to Adams & Co., or order, tweive hundred dollars, and charge the same to my account. "GEORGE 12 DERBY, "Lieut Corps Engineers." "To Capt. U. S. Grant, A. A. Q. M., Co-lumbla Barracks, Oregon." The draft was accepted by Grant on the 12th day of August, 1853, and a year later it had not been spaid. Adams '& Co., through their agent. Justin Steinburger, then commenced suit against him in the District Court. They filed a bond in a sum equal to the face of the draft, and, being unable to get a summons served on

but equal to the face of the draft, and, being unable to get a summons served on the defendant owing to his being a resi-dent of another, territory, the case went by default and a judgment was granted. Bichard E. Wiley was then the Sheriff of Washington County, and he watched his opportunity to catch the young Cap-tain on the Oregon side. After several trips, he happened to be in Portland one day when Capitain Grant came in on a bord bringing with him his horse. Sheriff Wiley attached the animal as soon as the Capitain landed. As soon as Grant recov-ered from his surprise, he asked Wiley to go with him to Adams & Co.'s agent, where he though the could arrange things satisfactorily. Arriving, Grant paid a part of the judgment in cash and gave his note for the balance, thus securing



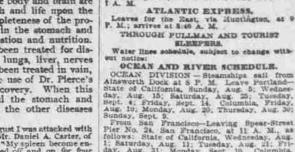




ease of head, heart, uning, inver, nerves or blood have often been treated in vain, until they began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When this medicine had healed the stomach and cleansed the blood, the other diseases disappeared.

disappeared. "Six years ago last Angust I was attacked with malarial fever," writes Mr. Daniel A. Carter, of Yost Rowan Co., N. C. "My spleen become en-larged and 1 was in bed off and on for four years. I went to the doctors and some of them and I had dyspepais, others said I had liver trouble. The last doctor I had called it chronic liver and stomach disease. So I paid out money and a thing did me any good. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Flerre's Golden Med-ical Discovery, and used ten bottles, and now I can do as big a day's work as any man." Dr. Pierce's Plensant Peilets are a boon to bilious people. They cure.





boon to hilious people. They cure.





"CHICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL." Leaves for the East, via Huntiagu M.; arrives, 4 P. M. SPOKANE FLYER, ID. AL 9:15

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OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE. OCEAN DIVISION - Steamships sail from Anaworth Dock at S P. M. Leave Portland-state of California, Sunday, Aug. 5: Wednes-day, Aug. 16; Saturday, Aug. 25: Tuesday, Beyt. 4; Friday, Sept. 14. Columbia, Friday, Aug. 10; Monday, Aug. 20; Thursday, Aug. 30; Sunday, Sept. 9: From Sail Francisco, at 11; A. M., as follows: State of California, Wednesday, Aug. 1; Saturday, Aug. 11; Tuesday, Aug. 31; Monday, Sept. 5; Files, Aug. 31; Monday, Sept. 10. Columbia, Monday, Aug. 31; Monday, Sept. 10. Columbia, Monday, Aug. 31; Monday, Sept. 5; COLUMBIA BIANG, Sept. 5; COLUMBIA BIANG, DIVISION. DAILY FAST TRAINS 2 If you cannot take the morning train, ravel via the evening train. Both are

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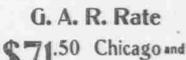
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after classic models of the table-that bane and blessing As a purely decorative feature the table

times this double purpose was achieved by richness of design, as in the quaintly elegant folding tables of bronze, with legs in the shape of llons or icopards; sphinxes, too, seemed especially adapted for the construction of the antique table.

Imperialistic tendencies. but they were made of rare woods, which

oring and spirited carring that hey were fitted with extensions early in the cen-tury and made into horseshes tables for public meetings. Within the last 100 years there has been no modification, except in carving, of the dining table. Furniture de-signers, seeming to think that human in-genuity could no farther go, have turned their attention to the invention and re-

were so much admired for their rich coi-



production occasional table-that of modern furniture.

should have no place; if its usefulness may be enhanced by rare and enduring or-mamentation, that is another matter. This was a standard principle of furnishing among the early Greeks, whose dislike of among the early directed whose disine of redundancy was one of the basics of their excellent taste. After the usefulness of an article was once established, then it was enriched with precious metals and inlay of ivory or fancy woods. Some-times this double purpose was achieved by televes of dealers as to the useful

that our country has become great and powerful, to decline to govern this great and powerful country? The sound com-mon sense of the American people and their desire for fair play are a guaran-tee that the inhabitants of the countries recently acquired by us will be given the earliest opportunity to govern themselves. Steps in that direction have been taken in Cuba and also in the Philippines. More-

HOME FURNISHING

π.

and lower board, uncovered, unroored and seantly furnished, at which retainers and domestics made merry. In those days the tables and not the seats were the movable furnishings; for the seats were laws chests or heavy benches against the walls, before which tresties and boards wains, before which treaties and boards were easily arranged. After the banquet (a word derived from "banc" or bench) was fullshed the impromptu tables were easily removed, the ministrels and glee-mon were bidden to the front and the dining-room was forthwith transformed duing foom was forlawith transformed into an entertainment hall for the lord of the manor and his entire household. In Venetia, too, this custom must have been in vogue-so Shakespeare thought-for in "Romeo and Juliet," which he wrote about 1596, he mays:

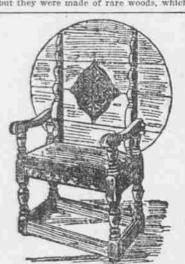
"Come, musicians, play! A hall! a hall! give room and foot it, girls. More light, ye knows, and turn the tables up." In time the trestles (from "threstule," a three-footed support) were ornamented with carved work, and the boards hinged in the middle for more convenient re-moval. For a long while it was customary for the diners to sit only on the wall side of the table, which was but 30 inches in width, so that they might be more easily served across the narrow boards, and also that they might be on the alert in case of attack or sudden raid. the elect in case of attack or moden raid. Possibly this custom may have been a survival of the old Roman fashion of re-clining on hui one side of the banqueting table. While this Grecian and Roman practice undoubtedly facilitated the table Barrice it is quite unlikely that the early Atlas Mountains. It is mentioned in the Bible, was used by the Romans for in-ed with the sumptuous furnishings of forms the floor and celling of their gods, and forms the floor and celling of the cele-trated Mosque of Cordova. When we re-the primitive customs which marked the

* AL * 1 - 19



dispensable to the earlier civilizations. by calling attention to the superstitious During the Elizabethan period trestler rare for tables of thyme wood

During the Elinabethan period trestler and bound wrre jained together in one mold piece of furmiture, and the "stand-ing table" became the order of the day. Naturally there arose the problem of ac-commodering a varying number of guesta, and the solution was reached by placing sevence journed tables to rene and arreputation, in a sevence journed tables to be a sevence of the solution was reached by placing sevence journed tables to be a sevence of the solution of the solution overlay made a harmony of menace to all the civilized world. commediating a varying number of guests, and the solution was reached by placing several "joyned" tables together. These



Theodore Hook's Chair.

brought fabulous prices. The table of Ci-cero, for instance, was said to have cost \$45,000 of our money, because it was made of thyme wood, a resinous wood from the one than

of President of the United States. To him these words of the poet apply aptly:

His honor rooted in dishonor stood, And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true. We propose to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. Our present President, Wil-liam McKinley, has proved that even un-der the most difficult conditions he could lead us to victory, power and prosperity He honestly performed the duties of his exalted office. The respect in which the President of the United States is held by the rulers of foreign countries is now by the inters of longin contributions is now greater than ever before, owing to the masterly way in which Mr. McKinley has conducted himself while in office. He is entitled to re-election. Under his govern-ment a great war was commenced and ment a great war was commenced and victoriously terminated, while at the same time the country prospered in all direc-tions. Never before in the history of the world did any country prosper while en-gaged in warfare with a powerful nation. gaged in wartare with a powerful include. President McKinley succeeded by drawing upon the best resources of the country in accomplishing great results. What he promised in 1856 he has kept. He rep-resents in his person the ability, strict in-

horse.

(C. 11)

H.

Chills and Fever.

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ors the top of the bottle.

tegrity and simple clizenship which, since Lincoln's time, we have sought and found in our President. Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for the office of Vice-President against his wish by rousing acclamation. The Govern-ment of the State of New York, which since two years has been in his hands, enables us to judge of him as an executive officer in high place. He succeeded in bringing his state, so far as honesty of administration is concerned, to the front rank, to make it a model for other states. The services which he rendered to the entire country in matters relating to dvll service, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and on the field of battle, have justly endeared him to the hearts of the

pusty endeared him to the nexts of the people. His frankness, his straightfor-wardness, his ability and tireless activity bespeak for him a great future. It will be an honor to the country to place him, its most representative citizen, in the office which is next to the highest within the gift of the people. Fellow citizens, raily and assist us in our effort to aerve our great and beloved adopted country best by giving it an hon-

naopied country best by giving it an hon-est and able administration. Let our bat-tile cry be, "Down with Bryan and his imperialistic sliver trust!" Let us march on to victory and increased prosperity under the banner of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

and Theodore Roosevelt. German-American McKinley and Roose-velt League-Arthur von Briesen, chair-man: Charles A. Schleren, Paul Goepel. Gustav H. Schwab, Dr. G. Scholer, vice-presidents; Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, Ludwig F. Thoma, secretary; George H. Englehart, assistant secretary, and hun-dreds of others. dreds of others. New York, August 9, 1900.

No Milltary Glory in Chinn.

No Military Glory in China. Baltimore News. Military glory is neither an ambition nor a realized fact with the Chinese. China is the one nation in the world whose policy has, up to the present, been opposed to the conflict of arms, and the result has not been at all attractive from many points of view. With no military many points of view. With nor military glory to quicken whe pulse of the young clement, it would seem that in at least one respect the nation has become lethar-gic, with the consequence that it has now yot out of hand and is a source of

8:40 P. M. 9:40 P. M.

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