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

FAMOUS ART GAL-LERIES OF THE WORLD

(Continued.)

The German galleries are rich in Italian pictures generally. A very famous work belonging to the Drosden gallery is the "Beading Magdalen," for many years ascribed to Correggio, but now believed by experts to be the work of Allot! a later painter of the Fiorentine school. The subject of this pentient in the desert, accompanied by improving literature and burnan skulls, has been a invorte and human skulls, has been a favorite with many of the older painters. She is commonly shown in tears but here she seems to be entirely cheerful and occan. The first tones are pale and greenish, not at all like Correggio's, and the picture is painted on copper, which is said never to have iseen used for paintings, mutil at least half a century after Correggio's time. Much more characteristic of Correggio is the famous picture of the Nativity in Dresden, usually known as "The Night." In licht and shade the painter appears here in his best vein, the illumination of the whole field, by a beauhuman skulls, has been a favorite pointer appears here in his best vein. The illumination of the whole held by a beautiful touch of imagination, appearing to proceed from the figure of the infant Christ, brightly shifting upon the focement it and shuding delicately off into the bundscape. In whose calm twilight prems to appear the foreshadowing of the new sun that is just rising upon the world.

world.
Titiun is very well represented in Germany, especially in the Dresden gallery.
One must visit Italy to see him in his graniest works, but there are several of his easel pulntings in Germany that call for attention. His painting of Mary Magdalene, with SS. Jerom and Paul, bedaiene with SS. Jerome and Paul, be-fore the Virgin. Child, and John the Bap-tist, in a description of moral thought rather than material fact, and presents the idea of the heaven't mercy that awaits the repentant sinner. The exthe same in an arrangement of the expression of the Virgin's face is particularly admired. I have heard it sposen of as the embodiment of all femialies of as the embodiment of all femialise charm. The Dresden gallery is rich in another class of works in which Titian surpassed all painters—descriptions of the female form, so which classical titles were given, but which in fact, were splendid studies of the pude. The ability to paint the human form is universally recognized as the greatest technical endowment that a number can possess; berecognized as the greatest technical en-dowment that a printer can possess, be-nides the wanderful perfection of skill shown in these works, they might be called a liberal education in this domain of art. The dignity, beauty, spantane'ty and purity of these works are indescrib-

As with the Italian masters, so in a still greater decree is it with those of Spain the German gulleries give us an introduction to them merely, for full ac-quaintance is to be obtained only in their quaintance is to be abtained only in their own country. Of a certain class of Mu-rillo's works we can gain knowledge hore-his early pictures of street life. The Munich gallery has a unique group of those works. The most familiar ex-simple depicts two beggar boys playing as dice, with another boy and a dog near by, and in the foreground a basket or by, and in the foreground a make, or fruit. These works are readistic, clever and popular, but they represent Murillo in a field which be abandoned entirely when his higher powers were awakened. The touch of nature, however, in these early works is unquestionably that which makes them so widely admired by the populace. To Velasquez, the greatest of Spanish artists, the Berlin grillery gives us a pleasant introduction through the remarkable portrait of Alexander dol Borro. To artists this work is especially Borro. To artists this work is especially interesting, owing to the peculiarity of its lighting and for its skillful foreshortening, for it was painted to be seen from below, and the proper delineation of its proportions made demands upon the parest powers of draughtsman-ship.

The fortunes of time have so scattered the works of the various schools that it is necessary to visit almost every coun-

in eccessary to visit almost every coun-try in Europe to see the full manifesta-tions of its complex art. Of the quality of Durch and Flemish art one can learn st in Holland and Belgium, naturally, but the German galleries contain numer-ous striking examples of these schools which demand attention. For instance, one finds nowhere a better representa-Teniers than in the Munich ga lery. And whereas acquaintance with Rembrandt in Holland is made chiefly through his large compositions, like "The Night Watch" and "The Anatomical Lecture, as a portrait painter he can be studied to equal advantage at least in Germany. A fine example of his power as a mister of light and shade is the great of himself in the Munich gallery, painted when he was about 60 years old. The richest gallery in Germany in Rem-brandi's portraits, however, is that of Here is his picture of himsa bridegroom, with Saskia, his bride, as a bridegroom, with Saskia, his bride, sitting on his knee. It was the fashion for artists in his time to celebrate their weddings by painting themselves and their wives together, and this joylal cantas is Rembrandi's contribution to the collection. He appears never to have wearied of painting his young wife, whom death took from him after eight years of pure happiness. Here also is the earliest known portrait of her, painted in 1622. a year before the marriage, and probably at about the time of Rembrandt's first ac-quaintance with her. But the most benutiful of all the portraits of Saskia is that

England. The figure with the hand above the dog's head is that of the boy who became afterwards Charles II; the boy at the right, who looks like a girl in long clothes, became James II, and beside him is Mary, who became the mother

of King William.

Hardly any other master makes so strong a representation in the German gulleries as Reubens. His "Arab Lion. Hunt" in the Munich gullery is one of Hunt' in the Munich gallery is one of the most vigorous animal paintings in the world, beyond compars in drawing, action and color. It is a terrible picture; a scene of blood, savagery, agony and con-fusion. It is painted with such ease and mastery that it exhibits absolutely no sense of effort. It was painted when the artist was at the zenith of his powers, in his \$2d year. Reubens "Last Judg-

admiration for the work, but also won-dering at the perserverance and ability of those who possessed such perfect knowledge of the French classics and French literature.

STREETS AND PATHS.

Already the New Commissioners Are Given Some Pointers.

PORTLAND, Aug. E.—(To the Editor.)
—Out on East Twenty-fourth street, between Division street and the Powell Valley road, a lot of grading was done this Spring, and preparations apparently made to put this piece of street or road in first-class condition. If, however, remains just as the graders left it some months ago, and unless gravel or some other surface material is soon furnished, the Fall rains will, in the course of a few weeks, convert it into a sea of mud, which will he cut all to pieces by passing wagons. It is the writer's understanding that this piece of street is still under the care of was at the zenith of his powers.

the county, and it is perhaps not asking too much to inquire who is responsible for the unseemly delay. Hawthorne ave-



gallery, where there is a whole rounful of his works, equals the wildest action of Tintoretto or the majestic power of Mich-ael Angelo. Imagination indulges the most lawless flights and description strains its utmost power. Weighted by by condemnation from on sin, pursued by condemnation from on high, the fall of the lost from the heights of heaven to the lowest depths of hell is pictured with irresistible and overwhelm-



ing dramatic force. orld makes a more amazing display of

Note-This study by Mr. William Howe ownes, of Boston, will be concluded on Wednesday next.

Harvard's Cercle Français.

An attractive and interesting exhibit the American Education and Social Economy Class, at the Paris Exposition, is the display of the Cercle Francais de l'Universite Harvard, which has been awarded a gold medal and grand prize in the class of higher education. This award is similar to that given to the Congressional library at Washington, and to Harvard, Yale and Princeton Universities, and is therefore a very great credit to

Among the exhibits of the Cercle ap-



CHILDREN OF CHARLES I, OF ENGLAND. (By Van Dyck-in the Dreeden gallery.)

in which she is seen holding out a pink in her extended hand. She stands in full, fair light, wearing upon her face an expression at once sweet and sad, as if a hint had come to her of the death that was to befull her a few months later. Still extended hand. She stands another likeness of her is interesting as having been painted two years after her death, from memory, no doubt. This is in the Berlin sullery, and is accomised one of Rembrandi's best femule heads. As with Rembrandi, so with Van Dyck. one must visit the German galleries to see many of his best portraits. A nota-ble example of his work is the group in the Berlin gallery representing the chilill-fated King Charles I of

pear photographs of the French lecturers brought over to America by the Cer-cle: Rene Doumic, Edouard Rod, Henri de Regnier, also diplomas, medals, certifi-

French performances of the Cercle, and a curious and quite original collection of photographs representing the cast of each play. This year's play "Le Pedant Joue," of Cyrano de Bergerac, attracted much attention, and the dramatic critics were very sulogistic in their praise.

The exhibit drew a great deal of attention from the French literary public, and the Paris press referred to it in the most flattering terms—expressing not only French performances of the Cercle, and

"Fail of the Damned," also in the Munich - nue, east of Twentieth street, has, during nue, east of Twentieth street, has, during the past two months or more, been undergoing some "improvem nt"—this, also, I believe by the county—and it lacks a very great deal of completion. Rains will surely overtake the g aders soon, and the result will be a slough of raud and a deal of wasted work. Now surveys have been made on East Thirtieth street, between Hawthorne avenue and Division streets, a road also under the care of the county.

"We are aware that many warehouses and flouring mills in your section are controlled in a common interest, but this is road also under the care of the county, trolled in a common interest, but this

which we riders should be duly thankful, but if any one will ride on these paths during a rain, as has the writer, he will find that in a thousend places, the surface water actually leads into the center of the path, which it follows, instead of running off at the sides, as it should. This sunds the sides above the second to ruin paths, suntry, we should be supported to the ride of the path, which it follows instead of running off at the sides, as it should. This sulsed above the second to ruin paths, suntry, we should be supported to add.

It is far from the opinion, how ever, such control as you refer to is objectionable, or results in oppression or injustice to the producer. In our opinion the community is better served by having responsible people and corporations with which to deal than if subjected to the risk of loss, which is large, where business is more divided, and among many whose responsibility is questionable.

"Any statement regarding a combination between the grainbursement with the opinion, how ever, such control as you refer to is objectionable, or results in oppression or injustice to the producer. In our opinion the community is better served by having responsible people and corporations with which to deal than if subjected to the risk of loss, which is large, where business is more divided, and among many whose responsibility is questionable.

"Any statement regarding a combination the community is better served by having responsible people and corporation the community is better served by having responsible people and corporation the community is better served by having responsible people and corporation the community is better served by having responsible people and corporation the community is better served by having responsible people and corporation the community is better served by having responsible people and corporation the community is better served by having responsible people and corporation the community is better served by having responsible people and corporation the communit country, well crowned at the center and with a little gravel well rolled into the surface, will shed water admirably, and will last for years. I trust that these few remarks will awaken the newly elected Commissioners to a realization of the fact that we put them in office for business rposes, and that they should take a resonal interest in the roads and paths of the county, and build them as if they were building them for themselves. T. G. F

"Tommy Atkins" Given a Whack.

PORTLAND, Aug. 28 .- (To the Editor.) Your comment upon my proposed rem edy for Northern race riots was nothing more than I had expected, and I had no thought of troubling you with a second letter until my attention was called to a communication in today's issue from that most contemptible of all fellows-the anonymous ass. This one, who hides himself under the somewhat foreign pseuof "Tommy Atkins," while atdenym of Johnny Alama, tempting to give advice to "true Americans," is as stupid as he is ungrammatical and cowardly. He certainly is a poor specimen of the "strenuous life," and Theodore Roosevelt, brave man that he is at his best, would be ashamed of such a product. One who would rush into a product.

print with such little comprehension of
the subject under discussion as to get a
St. Louis riot mixed with the New York
and Akron riots is well named. He is,
""heent-minded beggar." As and Akron riots is well named. He is, indeed, an "absent-minded beggar." As an ex-volunteer, however, I totally repudiate this cynical Kipling expression as applied to our citizen soldiers. In the year A, D, 1776 (Tommy Atkins may recthe date), the American colonists revolted from a particular form of gov-ernment, and all true Americans have "hereditary opposition" to that form of government ever since. It is this traditional opposition, combined with love for republican institutions, which has ade the American volunteer a distinctive type among soldiers. God grant that he may ever be such. ROBERT J. O'NEIL.

Homestend Entries. GLENWOOD, Or., Aug. 27.—(To the Editor.)—Would you please answer the following query: Can a person make homestead entry before the cierk of the cour the county seat of his county, instead f going to the land office at Oregon ity? Would it be lawful? J. T. WESTINGHOUSE.

Ordinary homestead entries must be made with the Register of the land office. There is a provision in the law allowing a man who desires to commute his homestend to make the necessary affidavit before the clerk of the County Court, and another allowing an applicant for the benefit of the homestead law, if prevented by reason of distance, bodily infirmity or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, to make the affidavit required by before any Commissioner of United States Court or the clerk of any court of record for the county, but under ordinary circumstances an applicant for homestead entry must file his entry at

WHEAT WILL NOT GO EAST

NORTHERN PACIFIC REFUSES TO MAKE SPECIAL RATES.

President Mellen's Reply to Request for a Reduction-Serious Blunder Regarding Tonnage Figures.

President Mellen, of the Northern Paeffic Railway Company, has refused the request of the Commercial Club of Walla Walla for a lower rate for grain to Eastern points, says the Walla Walla Union, and has written a long letter to President Paine, of the Commercial Club, stating his position on the matter. The letter certainly came as a surprise, as a num-ber of the members of the club thought the request would be granted, and they are much disappointed at the stand taken by Mr. Mellen. Still at the same time they will relax none of their efforts in other directions, and it is hoped that one of the other transcontinetal railway com-panies will make a rate which will re-lieve the local situation.

In his letter President Mellen takes is-sue with the Commercial Club on va-

rious points and simply says his com-pany will not grant the request. He sets forth at length his understanding of the grain fleet proposition and declares there is sufficient tonnage chartered to arriv before December 3l, which will double the amount of last year and no embarrass-ment from lack of shipping facilities. President Mellen's letter, which is self-

President Mellen's explanatory, follows;
"Northern Pacific Railway Company,
Office of the President, St. Paul, Minn.
Aug. 21, 1900.—Mr. F. W. Paine and Others. Committee of Commercial Club,
Captilemen:

walla Walla, Wash.—Gentlemen:
"We recognize that Walla Walla is the trade center of the Walla Walla Valley: that your valley produces a large amount of grain; and, furthermore, that amount of grain; and furthermore, that its population is greatly interested in the price received for that grain. "We do not, however, agree that that price depends upon shipping facilities, but rather upon the supply, we having in

but rather upon the supply, we having in mind many instances where the supply of shipping facilities has been in excess of the demand, yet the price of grain has remained exceedingly low.

"Our information regarding the grain fleet seeking cargoes on Puget Sound is much at variance with your statement; we having knowledge of tonn general to be a proper process."

now under charter to arrive before De-cember 31, 1809, of double the amount of the previous year, and we believe no embarrassment can ensue, therefore, from lack of shipping facilities.

"The prosperity now being enjoyed by the cities on the Sound, and by the North Pacific Coast cities in general, has resulted in large importations, and the vessels to arrive must have return cargoes, forcing us to the conclusion that charters will not be at an unreasonable figure, as compared with previous years; and, but for the demands of the Governand, but for the demands of the Govern-ment on account of the difficulties in China, vessel owners would, we believe, have great difficulty in securing remun-erative rates for the coming season.

"Your grain crop is not so much larger than any previous year as to warrant a material change in rates, and it is our belief any change made would not inure to the benefit of the producers, but would be absorbed by the middiegnen, leaving

and rumor has it that this street is to be widened and a cut made in a hill. The myower. So far as location upon our writer wants to ask why, in the name of all that is orderly, do not these people by all who have the money to build, grade, gravel and complete one road, ere

scheme of this magnitude can be seriously considered, and its mention in this connection detracts from rather than helps your argument.

There is little demand for your wheat in the Eastern part of this country; to reduce the rates to bring it here would simply deprive the farmers of Minnesota and North Dakota of such profit as they and North Dakota of such profit at they now enjoy, and entail a further reduction by the railways to restore our former conditions. To help you in the way desired would be to put an injustice or burden upon other sections of our territory, which must seek relief in a read-justment of rates, leaving the situation relatively the same as now, so far as you are concerned; result in serious loss to us; benfiting only the middlemen in whom you have little interest, and who, according to your statement, are fully according to your statement, are capable of caring for themselves.

"The conditions concerning the mar keting of grain are such that should we carry your product for nothing, the farm-er would receive no more than now, the consumer realize little or no benefit, and the interests you now feel are oppressive be the only ones to thank you and us for the effort. The situation is one wholly beyond either your or our control, and we do not feel like sacrificing our revenue, or any portion of the same, for such a result. We note your quotation from President Hill's remarks regarding rates to prevail between Buffalo and China when certain steamers now said to be under construction shall be put into service. We are inclined to doubt the accuracy of the same. We appreciate Mr. Hill has accomplished much in the handling of railways before thought. the interests you now feel are oppressive the handling of railways before thought impossible, but we prefer to adjust our-selves to such conditions as are pre-dicted when they materialize, and not anwe can carry business such a distance at such rates, and we prefer and at such rates, and we prefer not to en-courage our patrons to expect what we have been unable to demonstrate the practicability of.

Your letter emphasizes the desire of your community to realise more for its grain, and in this we have very disposi-tion to assist, but the methods suggested would, in our judgment, entail a great loss upon us, and fall in the direction sought; and we believe until there is either less grain produced, or more con-sumed, the markets of the world will fall to give that response to your desire that will afford relief; and in the mean-time we are as impotent to change the conditions existing as yourselves. Yours truly, C. S. MELLEN, President."

(The Commercial Club founded their (The Commercial Club founded their plea for lower rates on misleading and incorrect figures regarding the tomage situation on the Coast. By thus departing from facts at the beginning of their argument, it has weakened throughout, and any points in their favor which might have been made in other directions were have been made in other directions were obscured by the distrust caused by the faisity of the figures. Such misrepresen-tation might be expected from ignorant agitators who take delight in fomenting discontent at times when natural condi-tions favor their work, but coming from an organization of the standing of the Walla Walla Commercial Club, it is certainly surprising, and undoubtedly due to imperfect knowledge of the matter. The amount of tonnage listed for grain from Oregon and Washington ports, ex-

nage, on August I, was the largest ever recorded on that date. The list for Portland included 103,315 tons en route and listed and 12,225 tons in port to load. For Puget Sound there was en route and listed 55,745 tons, with 7490 tons in port. For the same period in 1890 there was en route and listed for Portland 55,357 tons, with 833 tons in port. For Puget Sound on August 1, 1896, there was en route and listed 54,116 tons, with 1432 tons in port, making the total for Portland and Puget Sound of 113,727 tons in 1899, compared with 168,762 tons in 1990. It is thus apparent that compared with former years there is adequate tonnage for handling the grain which is liable to move early, although there is not enough already secured, nor there is not enough already secured, nor has there ever been enough in recent years, to move more than a small por-tion of the entire crop.

This is not the fault of the exporters.

but of the farmers themselves. When the exporters commenced taking ships for the crop coming to market, there was plenty of tonnage obtainable for \$5 shillings, a rate about I cents per bushel lowplenty of tonnage obtainable for \$5 shillings, a rate about I cents per bushel lower than is now ruling. With such a large crop in sight, and freights strong all over the world, this seemed a reasonable rate, and had there been any assurance that the farmer would market his wheat when it was needed, all of the tonnage needed would have been picked up. The exporters, however, had taken ships at \$5 shilling a few years before, and when they arrived, the farmers held fast to their wheat, and squeezed the financial life out of some of the dealers and seriously strained the bank accounts of others, by demanding prices from three to ten cents per bushel above the export value of the cereal. With a painful recollection of this experience before them, the exporters refused to place themselves in a position where they could be seriously hurt by being forced to meet tonnage demanded by the farmers.

This condition of affairs can be remedied only by the farmers a few months hence, he should give the exporter a chance to help him out with cheap charters picked up early in the year, by selling as soon as harvest is over, any buying futures in New York or Chicago. This saves insurance, taxes and storage obarsees, and the element of chance is smaller than it is under the present method of holding the actual wheat for the purpose of squeezing the exporter, and

od of holding the actual wheat for th

smaller man it is under the present make od of holding the actual wheat for the purpose of squeezing the exporter, and making him so timid that he is afraid to charter ships. Freight rates are governed by world wide conditions, not by local business, and accordingly Mr. Mellen is correct in alluding to an alleged combination between shipowners and shippers "unworthy of serious consideration."

Last season the nitrate dealers on the west coast of South Africa overbid Portland exporters, and took ships away from the Columbia River in ballast. They are bidding against the Portland exporters today in the Orient, in Europe, and in Australia. The ore shippers of New Caledonia and the rice merchants of the far East are doing the same, and the shipowner has nothing in the world to gain by forming a combination with any shinowher has nothing in the with any gain by forming a combination with any of these trades, and like any hard-headed business men, sends his ships where he has the best offers. He is demanding 45 shillings for grain today simply because can receive an equivalent rate clse

WARRING WHEAT DEALERS.

Farmers Are Profiting by the Competition of Rival Wheat Dealers.

A Moscow (Idaho) special to a Scattle paper under date of August 26 says: There is a bitter fight being waged be-tween W. R. Russell, a grainbuyer, on the Northern Pacific, and the Pacific Coas: Elevator Company, whose warehouses are located on the Oregon Raliroad & Navi-

located on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation line, as a result of which wheat
today is bringing 47 cents per bushel in
Moscow, while the market price in all
surrounding towns is but 42 cents.

This fight is bringing thousands of
bushels of grain to Moscow which would
otherwise go to other points on the
Northern Pacific, and, as the elevator
company gets about as much of this ar
Russell, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company is reaping the benefit at
the expense of the Northern Pacific.
Wheat that would otherwise go to Sunthat would otherwise go to Sunwheat that would other was as shine. Colton, Johnson, Granite, Fallans and Joel, on the Northern Pacific, is being hauled to Moscow, and stored, which ing natified to aloscow, and stored, which are sold to the competing firms, and every bushel of this that goes to the elevator company will be shipped over the Oregon Railroad & Navigation lines to Portland, and the Northern Pacific is the

The railroads are being involved in the fight, and J. V. Creighton, traveling freight agent of the Northern Pacific, is here trying to stop the fight, and an ef-fort is being made to form a truce between the rival grain firms,

tween the rival grain firms.

The fight grew out of Russell, who had been agent for the elevator company several years ago, but had quit and gone into business on his own account, transferring his business from the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company to the Northern Pacific, and taking a ware-house erected by the latter railroad last year. The elevator company, backed by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Com-pany, succeeded in taking some of Ruspany, succeeded in taking some of Rus-sell's customers, which precipitated the fight. The farmers have taken advantage of the advanced prices to dispose of considerable grain, and the merchants are reaping the benefits derived from new trade being brought to Moscow.

REVIVE OLD CANAL.

Irrigation Scheme for Eastern Part of Yakima County.

Spokane Spokesman*Review. Frank Dudley, a capitalist of Niagara Falls, N. Y., is in North Yakima looking over his irrigation canals in the district of Klona and Kennewick. In the early days of irrigation schemes he placed \$50,000 in bonds in canals in the eastern part of the county. The company with which he was connected undertook to build several canals through a rich section of country, including the Kions tion of country, including the Kiona Kennewick and Wallula districts. A canal was built, and a fine hotel, cost-ing \$12,000, was erected at Kennewick. The Dell Haven irrigation district was or-ganized and \$220,000 bonded indebtedness created.

As no interest was paid on the bonds the Eastern capitalists sent a prominent financier to make investigations. He refinancier to make investigations. He re-ported that there were but II farmers re-siding in the district, and under the pro-visions of the state law creating irriga-tion districts, each family would be lia-ble for about \$20,000 assessments on the bonds. This, of course, caused the com-pany to cease operations. At the last session of the State Legislature a bill was passed authorizing the dissolution of irrigation districts upon payment of the warrant indebtedness. It is thought now that the district will be dissolved and the property revert to the old corporation, known as the Columbia & Tak-

ima Irrigation Company.

The Columbia & Takima Company owns
2000 acres of good land, which is covered
by the canal to be constructed by Nelson It is said that work will begin within a month on this canal, and by next Spring water will be delivered to the farmers. This land will be taken at once and planted to alfalfa and fruit On the favorable report of Dud ley, the Eastern company will begin op-erations on the completion of the canals and reconstruction of flumes, now esti-mated to be worth as much as the orig-inal cost, and with \$10,000 additional expense can be put in good shape.

Carrying the Gospel. Myrtle Point Enterprise.

A Seventh Day Adventist, on a very old and unique wheel passed through Myrtle Point Thursday evening on his way to his home in Crescent City, Cal. A Seventh Day Adventiat, on a very initiation of the standing of the old and unique wheel, passed through valla Commercial Club, it is certainly and undoubtedly due to it knowledge of the matter.

He had been to Portland, preaching on the way to his home in Crescent City, Cal. He had been to Portland, preaching on the way. His wheel was a Columbia of the way to his home in Crescent City. Cal. He had been to Portland. The way the way to his home in Crescent City. Cal. He had been to Portland. The way the way to his home in Crescent City. Cal. He had been to Portland. The way the way to his home in Crescent City. Cal. He had been to Portland. The way the way to his home in Crescent City. Cal. He had been to Portland. The way the way to his home in Crescent City. Cal. He had been

Pinkham Record

is a proud and peerless record. It is a record of ours, of constant conquest over obstinate lils of women; Ills that deal out despair; suffering that many women think Is woman's natural heritage; disorders and displacements that drive out hope.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

oures these troubles of women, and robs menstruation of its terrors.

No woman need be without the safest and surest advice, for Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of oharge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Can any weman afford to ignore the medicine and the advice that has cured a million woman?

extra tires on for protection, and about of pounds of bargage, which constituted his camping outfit. The man wore a suit that was once white, but is now considerably soiled by its dusty trip, and was of the crank order, but interesting. One day on his heavy, 50-geared, odd-fooking machine, he had made \$6 miles.

John Ford (1586-1670)

Haymakers, rakers, respects and mowers, Walt on your Summer Queen; Dress with musk roses her egiantine bowers, Daffodils strew the green;

Daffodils strew the green;
Sing, dance and play,
'Tik holy day:
The sun doth bravely shine
On our ears of com;
Rich as a pearl,
Comes every girl.
This is mine, this is mine, this is mine:
Let us die ere away they be borne.

Bow to Lie sun, to our Queen, and that fair one
Come to behold our sports;
Each honny laws bere is counted a rare one,
As those in Prince's courts.
These and we,
With country gles,
Will teach the woods to resound,
And the hills with echoes hollow;
Skiedone lambs.

Skipping lambe, Their bleating dams,

Mongst kids shall trip it round; For joys, thus our lasses we follow. Wind, jully huntymen, your neat bugles shrilly, Hounds, make a lusty cry; Spring up, you falconers, the partridges freely.

Then let your brave hawks fly. Horses amain Over ridge, over plain, The dogs have the stag in chase; Tis a sport to content a Kin... So ho! ho! through the skies No he! ho! through the sains
How the proud bird files,
and swooping, kills with a grace!
Now the deer falls; bark! how they ring.

Canals in Canada.

Harper's Weekly.

The St. Lawrence canal system, the opening of which is expected to do so much for Canada, enables vessels not only to descend in safety the great fail of 207 feet from Lake Ontario to the level of the river at Montreal, but to avoid a long series of dangerous rapids. These canals have cost considerably more than \$50,000,000. The seven canals forming the link of the chain from the lakes to the link of the chain from the lakes to the seaboard have a total length of more than 70 mlles, and over half a hundred locks. Any vessel not exceeding 70 feet in length and 14 feet draught can make the trip from the Strait of Belle Isle to Duluth at the head of Lake Superior. Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, a distance of almost 2400 miles.

Don't wait until you are sick before try-ing Carter's Little Liver Pills, but get a vial at once. You can't take them with-out benefit.

Pears' soap is nothing

but soap. Pure soap is as gentle as oil to the living skin.

Pears' is the purest and best toilet soap in all the world.

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



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Rheumatism

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