## LITERARY REMINISCENCES: BY DR. E. E. HALE

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

#### LITERARY TALKS AND REMINISCENCES

It must have been in 1830 that I first heard the name of Oliver Wendell Holmes. I was a little boy 7 or 8 years old. The country had just turned out John Quincy Adams from the Presidency. The Southern oligarchy, which, by tak-ing a Western candidate and electing a Western President, had put New England upon the back seats again, sought some fit opportunity to slap New England

With an ingenuity almost Machiavel-lian, the Secretary of the Navy, whoever he was, acting in this amiable view, an-nounced that the Government was going to break up the frigate Constitution, called for conven ence "The Old Frigate." In truth she was hardly 30 years old; she had been launched in Boston. In a gene ration she had revolutionized naval war-fare. She had fought with success in many battles; she had escaped as by a miracle from hostile fleets. But she was a John Adams frighte, Massachusetts a sonn Adams frigate, Massachusetts built and Massachusetts sailed. To ireak her up before a generation of the men who built her had died, just as the younger Adams had been turned out of office, would be a good token that the reign of the Adamses of New England

was indeed finished. So the order was given that Old Ironsides, as she was called familiarly, should be broken up. This order roused Oliver Wendell Holmes with a theme worthy o him. He went up into his little attic room in the old Cambridge parsonage, the bouse which was General Ward's headquarters in the slege of Boston. On the roadway below, Prescott's regiments had formed on their way to Bunker Hill, and the parson had offered prayers to the God of battle. Holmes shut himself into his little room and wrote his immortal

> Nail to the mast her holy flag. Spread every threadbare sall, And give lier to the God of storms, The lightning and the gale.

Holmes was a ind of 21. He took the ode, hot from his pen, to the office of the Daily Advertiser, of which paper my father was the editor. Of course the Adver-tiser published the poem. It flew all over the country. The "harpies of the land" were frightened, cowed and blinded, and the order was revoked. The Constitution is affoat today. We saved her from An-napolis in the days of the rebellion, and now she lies a shrine for worship in Bosharbor, as the vessel of Theseus lay

Well, my mother was always on the lookout for "pleces" for us boys to speak lookout for "rieces" for us boys to speak when Saturday came round, and so Holmes ode was cut out from the paper and I was made to learn it and to speak it. That was the way in which in those days boys learned by heart "Scots who hae," "Nelson and the North," "Down to the dust with them." "The Turk was dreaming of the hour" and oth-er like lyrics which did them no harm. And thus I first knew the name of Oliver Wendell Holmes. I used to tell him afterward that I was the first of a million boys and girls to repeat his lines on the schoolroom stage, and I think he 'lked

ne the better for it. But when I saw him first our conditions were reversed. It was in 1800, and I was in college. His reputation was assured now. He was the young roet of the time. People knew what he could do, and ') us boys he was the representative of young Harvard. So as we all sat amont 2000 graduates and undergraduates in the lorgest pavilion ever heard of on the 20th anniversary of "fa'r Harvard's" birth. he was our hero among the great men o he was our hero among the great met the occasion. Webster, Everett, Story, Shaw—these were sreat men; but we wanted to hear Holmes, and for us he bore away the laurels. The little man onswered the call for

Holmes! Holmes!" and r cited that very

When college first begun' Two nephews of the president Sometimes the entering class was small, And sometimes there was none Lord! How the seniors kicked about That freshman class of one.

I may say in passing that I have often been at one or another dinner par where he spoke, where the audience ma him stand in his chair or even on the table, so that they might see him and him the better. And, indeed, one does not know his odes at their best unless one has heard him deliver them it was always above and beyond recita-tion and declaration.

He loved Cambridge and the college and all college festivities with genuine and inimitable enthusiasm. When we were both well forward I had, as I said, by secident, to preside at a dinner of Phi Beta Kappa. In making sure of the le for guests I wrote to Holmes and asked him to remember the day, to which request I received a very funny answer. He could not come and would not. He was rired of being tapped for verges like a cider cask for cider when ever an anniversary came pound. He would not respond to such calls any lon-To which I replied at once:

said anything about verses? Not I!" was embarrassed with riches already. had Longfellow and both Quincys, and I knew not how many others. But the boys ould want to see him, and all that ! wanted of him was to sit at the cross table and let them look at him, he need not say a word. As quick as the two letters could so and come I had his answer. It read something like this:

Dear Hale: The idea of a Phi Beta dinn without my reading some verses is ridiculous. I have a good motif already and have the poem half written. I shall come and shall exto sweak. Observe, I shall be very angry with you if you do not call me up.

as the man said who could not his hat when he made one, I can boast that I have contributed one of Holmes

poems to our college literature. would be a good working history uld be made from Holmes' poems, Lowell's and Whittier's, with a few from Bryant, Emerson and Longfellow. The "Biglow Papers" would come in, of course; Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn" and gix or eight good marching songs of the Civil War. To this anthology, perhaps, Bolmes would furnish the most. But the best of our historical ballads, in one of the best of the modern bal-

Longfellow's ballad of the French fleet, Holmes and Lowell were 10 years apart in age. Holmes liked to say that 1809, year of his birth, was 100 years after the date of Sam Johnson's birth. He pre-tended to regard it as an "annus mirabilis." It was the year in which Gladstone was born. This was always in a sort of bling fun, in which he was at his best, in which there was not the least fleck of conceit or vanity. He and Lowell were both Cambridge boys, and in a the old war days of 1775 with the war days of 1861. In the Cambridge gardens of those days were, as there are now, the recks of Putnam's and Ward's intrenchthe ceiling in Massachusetts Hall from rhich we pretended that soldiers' hammocks hung when the college buildings were barracks. At West Cambridge they showed bullets of the day of Lexington in the timbers of the wooden houses.

Lowell was born within a mile from Holmes' birthplace, ten years after him. He never remembered a time when he did not know Holmes, and he was among the eager group of boys who heard with de-light Holmes' Phi Beta Kappa poem. do not involve any study of his methods. Those who are familiar with the writings or of the secret of his successes. It is

of both will remember the enthusiasm with which they always turn back to their Cambridge memories.

Lowell would question the old negro
who remembered Earl Percy's march
from Cambride bridge to Lexington:

Old Joe is dead, who saw proud Percy goad His slow artillery up the Concord road. And he tells how that tale grew from year to year, so that if the old white-haired negro could have lived a little

Vanquished Percy, to complete the tale, Had hammered stone for life in Concord jail. His boyhood's home is but little changed, a beautiful old house, of the kind which rich tories lived in then, and which we are apt in New England to call colonial houses. His mother was not in strong health, and his training fell much into the hands of an older sister, a charming woman, who seems to have known early that she had a poet in her charge. At all events, the training was just such as you and I might be giad that a poet should have. Lowell's love of nature is not in the least manufactured, and his acquaintance with hangbirds and blue jays and brown thrushes is the friend-ship of a man who had known them from his childhood. So in skating on French pond, in tracing up Beaver brook, and in the freedom and ease of his knowledge of trees and flowers, we find—I do not say a country boy, but a boy who had been brought up in the open air. There is an amusing but pathetic story about Lowell's fortunes in college, which about Lowell's fortunes in college, which has a lesson so important that I believe



The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. (From Vanity Fair, London, June 19, 1886.)

it is worth repeating. I say this because the person who himself put it in cir-culation was evidently proud of his own part in it. This gentelman was in Rome in the Spring of 1538, when Dr. Charles Lowell, the father of the poet, was there. "I heard that Dr. Lowell had not received his American letters, and as I had mine I thought I would go round and see him. So I said to him that I had my letters. And he asked me what was the Cambridge news. And I told him that my brother was to have the first oration at the college commencement. And I told him that his son James had been rusticated—that is, suspended from college and sent into the country in exile to work with a cirrical tutor. But I told him the class had chosen James to be the

That was pretty grave news to tell an affectionate father about a son greatly beloved, and dear old Dr. Lowell met it by saying: "Oh, James promised me that would quit writing poetry and would

I am afraid that most fathers at 60 years would be glad if any son of 18 or 19 would promise to "quit writing poetry and to go to work." But all the same one is glad in this particular case that the country and the world did not lose "Sir Launfal" and the "Biglow Papers" and many others like them because a fond father hoped that a dear son would 'ouit writing poetry."

The story belongs here as one begins to write about Lowell. It involves a certain moral. It suggests the competition between the goddess of work, who-ever she may be, and a half-dozen other muses, more or less, who preside on such poetry as theirs, a competition which af-fected the life of Lowell-as of Holmesthink not unfavorably.

Some years ago in his own absence in Europe it fell to me by accident to pre-side in his place at the annual dinner of side in his place at the annual dinner of the Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge. The Phi Beta Kappa society wists only for the purpose of holding these dinner par-ties, and they are very good fun. There is a certain rule, stern as those of the Medes and Persians, that no word of the after-dinner speaking shall ever go into print, so that you have men of sort of fame ready to talk to each other with the freedom of so many sophomores at a college dinner table. In making my preparations for this dinner party, the advice was given me, with a certain bit-terness, that I should not "trot out the "Really, the 'old warhorses' are not a bad set. I can have Longfellow and Charles Francis Adams and Holmes-and all but Lowell. And let me tell you that the

day Lowell graduated we knew as well as we know now that he was going to be one of the leading poets of his time. If you will tell me who is going to be the leading poet of his time among the youngsters who will graduate here next Wednesday I will call him out."

I am fond of telling this story because

shows definitely the early period at which he had impressed us all with a

sense of his power.

Mr. Higginson, in his charming reminis cences of that time, says he remembers the interest with which the boys of his own age heard that James Lowell was not going to be a lawyer, but was going to be a poet. The mere idea that any-body in the world should say that poetry was to be his vocation and that other work was to be what people like to call an avocation in those days surprised and interested a set of bright fellows like young Higgison and his companions, But without anything like arrogance this de-termination was made. That is to say, after he had studied law-studied it care fully-end had opened an office in good faith, to show his friends that he was not beyond work or above it, Lowell de-termined that he would give himself to literature as his duty.

He corresponded with the journals most advanced in the politics of that time-which meant with the anti-slavery journnis. Some of his best work was written for them, and it is quite worth while for the young gentlemen and ladies who are reading this to try to hunt up in the files of the old newspapers of that day papers of his which have not been brought together in collections of his published

At that time I was very intimate with At that time I was very intimate with him personally. I saw him almost every day of his life, and I like to testify to the firm habit of work which he had al-ready formed, which as an underlying foundation is responsible for his success in life. Do not let any of the young authors who read this think they are to work spasmodically or when the fancy takes them. He says somewhere that he gave 15 hours a day to his duties as an

editor.

It is impossible to attempt here any

enough to say that for the period of the Civil War and the years which fol-lowed it his literary life is all mixed up with the life of a conscientious leader of the people. He was editor of the At-lantic Monthly and of the North American Review-sometimes editor of both at the same time. Besides the regular work of an editor he was writing forcibi articles on the duties of the men of the free states. If poetry helped in this work he wrote poetry. If men needed prose he wrote prose.

It is one of the good traditions of our

Government that in Europe we shall be represented by some men who have won their spurs in literature. Mr. Lowell, however, declined all the four great foreign missions—Russia. France, Germany and England. But he said to somebody in private that if they had offered him Spain he thought he could not have re-sisted the temptation. Such an expression was, of course, repeated in Washington, and the Government "at once offered him Spain." He went to Spain, and they found, I have sometimes supposed to their great surprise, that they got businesslike letters from him of great value and interest. It was the time when Spain had just offended us, and Mr. Lowell's business was conciliation. So satisfactory was his work as a diplomatist in Spain that to his surprise he was offered our mission to England when there was a vacancy. He fulfilled his duties there with remarkable success.

with remarkable success.
Some of his public addresses, especially that on democracy, may be spoken of as standard statements of what α republic means and what it stands for. I have been giad to see that the address on democracy is used as a text-book in the light of the standard of th in some of our better colleges.

# Roxbury, Mass.

CALLS BRYAN A TRAITOR. Senator Stewart Says He Has Incited United States Subjects to

Rebellion.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. St. Paul Pioneer Press.
CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—W. J. Bryan, while
in Chicago today, refused to dis uss a
charge of Senator Stewart that he la
guilty of treason under the law. Senator Stewart, who was a former supporter o Bryan, applied the word "traitor" to the Democratic party in his noonday speech Saturday. Today he declared he not only meant it, but quoted acts of Congress to make Bryan appear guilty of treason. The Senator declares that the technical difficulties in the way of proving his charge are so great that he does not believe Colonel Bryan could be succes fully prosecuted in a trial court, but he asserts the people of the United States should adjudge him guilty by applying as a penalty part of the punishment provided by the treason statute—that he shall "be capable of holding any office under the

"I consider Mr. Bryan as much an enemy of his country as Aaron Bur: or Jefferson Davis," said the Senator today, I publicly accuse him of the violation of

the following act:
"'Section 5334, Revised Statutes of the United States: Every person who incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thesef, or gives aid and comfort thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment no more than 10 years, or by a fine of \$10,000, or by both of such punishments; and shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States.' Incitement to Rebellion

"I don't think that a charge of treason against Mr. Bryan could be establish d technically under the terms of the Con-stitution of the United States, but it is a fact that Mr. Bryan's speech and the en tire programme of campaign for the Presidency have been a direct incitement to the continuance of the rebellion against the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines.
"I believe this statute was enacted as

measure against such persons as Val-landigham and other copperheads who in 1884 proposed that the Federal Government should compromise with the South-ern rebels. Then, as now, the small suc-cesses of the Confederacy were cited as reasons why the war for the preservation of the Union should be abandoned. In the same way the argument is now pre-sented by Mr. Bryan that the war to establish order in the Philippines is hope less and should also be abandoned.
"I don't think it possible to indict Mr. Bryan, as it is not necessary. to defeat his ambition to be come the President. He says that if elected he will call a special session of Congress to violate the provisions of the treaty of Paris, which could not have been confirmed in the Senate without his

Worse Than a Hypocrite. "Bryan is worse than a hypocrite. It time when he knows that the Fil.p'ne were in open war, in pursuance of treach-ery against the United States, he advo-cates the confirmation of the treaty which gave to this country sovereignty over the archipelago. I agree entirely with my respected friend, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, in saying that this action of Mr. Bryan is entirely inconsistent with

"To indict Mr. Bryan it would be, in the first place, necessary to secure least two witnesses against him. T it would be necessary to show that his offense was committed in a country or in a state in such a manner as to incite aid for the rebellion in the Philippines. Be this, there are other technical difficulties that any Attorney-General or Dis trict Attorney in the United States would understand. But despite these technical obstacles of our legal machinery. I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Bryan is ethic ally guilty of treason under the Constitu-

#### GOOD OUTLOOK FOR SHEEP. Prices Are Satisfactory and Fall Grass Grows Well.

William Hughes, a Heppner capitalist and sheepralser, is in Portland, looking after his real estate interests here. He orts Morrow County sheep all in fin addition for the coming Winter, an Fall grass growing well on the foothills, though the open prairies are still rather dry. At present the flocks which have summered in the Blue Mountains ar being now pastured on the "breaks" of the John Day. They were obliged to leave the higher elevations, as storms may be expected on the summits any time now, and sheepmen do not desire to be caught by deep snow. The animals are therefore loitering among the lower levels. fall on the open prairies.

Sheep are in big demand about Heppne Hughes says, as feed is abundant and the Winter ranges of Morrow County are not overstocked. Last Spring's lambs are held at \$2 15, and some sales are being made at this unusually high figure. Yearling ewes are also needed, but few of these can be bought at any price. The precision of purposition of the Fall practice of purchasing sheep in the Fall to sell after shearing in the Spring has become very popular with Morrow County stockmen, he says, as there has been good money in it of late years, and the annoyance of herding the flocks in a hoscountry during the Summe

#### SUNDAY TRIPS TO BONNEVILLE

The Sunday trips to Bonneville still con tinue popular, many people taking advantage of the low rate and splendid train service to spend Sunday under the pines and along the banks of the Columbia. The train leaves Union depot Sunday morning at 9 o'clock returning train reaches Portland at 4:30 P. M. Fare is only 50 cents for the round

## IS NOT A GOOD MEASURE

CHARLES' E. LOCKWOOD'S DIRECT PRIMARY RILL PAULTY.

Perpetuates the Convention System and Restricts the Right of Electors to Name Candidates.

Charles E. Lockwood and other members of a committee of the Repub...an Club of Portiana have draited a direct primary bill for the consideration of the next Legislature. A copy of the .iii was snown to E. W. Bingham, an authori.y on direct primaries, and he was asked h s opinion of it. He sala:

"In my opinion, the plan and scope of the bill are easentially wrong. The bill if enacted, would prove utterly worthlass as a direct primary law. It sims mere-ly to provide a direct primary elect on to nominate candidates for offices to Le voted for and elected wholly within a county. Hence, it would not regulate the nomination of state olicers, joint Representatives, joint Senaturs or Judges of the Cir-cuit Court, where the judicial district em-Braced more than one county. It would appear to be intended to apply only to Multnoman County, and possibly one or two other countles.

ection to the bill. What we need to a better plan or method of nominating can-didates in the names of the different 1a.ties, covering the entire state and every office, from United States Senator, Member of Congress and Governor down to Coroner and Road Supervisor—a system which will restore to the electors the power of nominating the candidates, and relegate to perdition the present system of conventions of delegates. Let the convention system become obsolete-like the system of having each party's central committee print the straight party t.ck-ets, and all the other abominable p.actices which prevailed before the intro-duction of the Australian ballot. We ne d a system of making nominations which will be so satisfactory and popular with the voters of all parties that they will all turn out at the direct primary election with as much interest as they now do at the general election, "Mr. Lockwood's bill fails entirely in

its scope. It would not provide a methid for making the nominations for state and other high offices. Therefore, the convention system in all its details would still continue, and no doubt the party managers would nominate a full ticket, state, county and all, and the only effect of the bill would be a double set of candidates for county offices. What is needed is a method of making the nominations which will consolidate the parties rather than split them up into factions. We have too many candidates on the ballot now. This bill would only tend to aggravate the difficulties. If it is the intention in this bill to prevent by statute the party or a faction of the party from nomina ing any candidates for county offices by any other method than the one prescribed in the bill, when once this method is pati-tioned for in a county, then the bill prescribes an exclusive method, and it is open to the same constitutional of jec-tions which were successfully urged against the Stratton primary law in Cali-

'Another radically wrong feature is in sections 12 and 15, providing for printing the names of the candidates of each party upon a separate sheet, and giving the voter only 'the ballot of that political party which he shall declare he desires to affiliate with.' An elector should judge for himself whom he wants to help nominate for each office, just as he now does with the Australian ballot when je comes to elect the men to office. If he has a constitutional right to make his 'ree choice when he votes at the general June election he should possess the same op-portunity at the primary election. The right to elect includes the right to nominate. In other words, such a law should leave the electors free to nominate the best men, just as they are now free to elect them at the general election, and especially for all the purely ministerial or municipal offices, which include the coun-

"The repealing clause, or section 22, is confusing when considered with section 2 and other sections and our present pri-

ereby repealed.
"This act is not to be operative in any county unless 'Upon a petition signed by at least 150 electors of the same policical party,' etc., and then it affects only that party. So that if only one party peti-tioned in a county, the other parties in the same county would act under the present primary law. And as this till does not 'conflict' with the present pimary law so far as the latter operates upon state and congressional nominati n; it would not repeal it for those purposes, In this county it would permit 150 voters to dictate to 7000 or more whether the convention system or this method should be followed. A small minority of a party rould thus be empowered to dictate to the great majority of a party which method should be pursued in making its party nominations for the county offices

-the present method or the Republican held unconstitutional for fewer faults than this one presents, and even if it were permitted to stand it would involve the expense of holding an election in each where it was invoked, nearly as costly as a general election, or to suit the whim of possibly 150 disgruntled memof a single party. And after it was held it would have accomplished nothing but to add another set of county candi-dates to those nominated by some other method. It is just as effective at present to 'bolt the convention,' or start a 'citi-zens' ticket,' or in some other way try to defeat the 'machine ticket,' and much cheaper for the taxpayers."

The Lockwood Bill. Following is the text of the Lockwood

Bection 1.—In all counties of this state, comminations by a political party, for all public offices to be elected wholly within they of said counties at the next ensuing reneral election, may be made as provided in this act.

any of said counties at the next ensuing general election, may be made as provided in this act.

Sec. 2-Upon a petition, signed by at least 150 electors of the same political party affiliation, residents of a single county in the state, and addressed to the County Court or Board of County Commissioners, being filed with the Clerk of said Court or Board, not more than five or less than three months previous to any general election, said court or board shall direct and provide for the holding of a primary election on the first Monday in April of that year, between the hours of \$ A. M. and 6 P. M., under the provisions of this act, for the purpose of electing the candidates of each political party so petitioning, for all state, district, county, precinct and city offices, to be elected at the next ensuing general election, wholly within said county, and central committeemen for each of the political parties participating therein.

Sec. 3-Upon at the next ensuing section of the political parties participating therein.

participating therein.
Sec. 3—The Judges and Clerks appointed for the general election shall act as the Judges and Clerks of said primary election, and shall qualify therefor and be compensated in the same manner as provided for in the law governing general elections.

BORDEN'S
EAGLE BRAND

CONDENSED MILK

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO, NEW YORK

# For Girls

Miss A. M. Roberson, 198 S. Fitzhugh Street, Rochester, N. Y., tells how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life.

"Three years ago I was in a pitiable condition; I had just reached that critical stage in a girl's life when she merges from girlhood into woman-hood. I had grown too fast and the rapid growth had sapped my strength. Consequently, when the change which is incident to this time of life Consequently, when the change which is incident to this time of life took place, my system was unequal to it and I broke down completely. I was scarcely able to drag myself from one chair to another. My face was white as a sheet, and I looked as though I had not a drop of blood in my body. I became so nervous that at times I was hysterical. One day a friend told me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and induced me to try them. I did so, and improved rapidly. I gained in weight, grew strong, my cheeks took on a healthy color, and I looked and felt like a different girl. In fact, I was made well enough in three months to be able to accept a position and start to work. I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People too highly, as they have made of me a strong and healthy girl."

A. M. Roberson. and healthy girl." A. M. Roberson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1896.

FRANK DOEHLER, Notary Public.

For the common complaints of women Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unrivalled.

# Dr.Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.,
postpaid on receipt of price, 50c. per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

Sec. 4—The precincts and polling places set off and established for the general election shall be the same for the primary election provided for herein. Said precincts shall contain 200 voters.

Sec. 5—At least 30 days previous to the time fixed for holding the primary election, the County Clerk shall notify the Judges and Clerks of their appointment to act at said primary election, and shall prepare and cause to be published in one or more of the leading newspapers published in such county, a notice of such primary election.

Sec. 6—The County Court shall provide the booths, necessary stationery and supplies for each polling place; contract for the printing of the official and sample ballots, and let the same to the lowest responsible bidder, and see that they are placed in the hands of the Sheriff to be by him delivered to the Judges of election before the time fixed for opening the polls.

Sec. 7—Individual electors to the number hereinafter specified, of a political party that shall have petitioned for such primary election, may join in a petition nominating one candidate for each office to be elected at the next general election. Such petition shall state the name; residence, occupation, party affiliation and office for which the person named is desirous to be nominated, and shall give the name and residence of each of the signers thereto shall make affidavit as to the truth of the statements therein made.

Sec. 8—Said petition shall contain the names to the number of at least 3 percent of the votes cast at the last preceding general election of the same political party as that for which the nomination is desired, for the office of Congressman, in case of a county or judicial district office, for the office of Mayor, in case of a city office, and of the same office in a precinct or district less than the entire county or city.

Sec. 9—Said petition shall be filed with the County Clerk shall place the same in a register of nominations, similar to the register as now provided for nominations for general elec

Sec. 10-The acceptance of the nomines shall be filed with the County Clerk at least 12 days previous to the primary

least 12 days previous to the primary election.

Sec. 11—The County Clerk shall, immediately after the time for filing the petitions and acceptances shall have expired, arrange the ballots as hereinafter provided, and post a copy of the same in a conspicuous place in his office.

Sec. 12—The names of the candidates entitled to be placed upon the ballot shall be grouped together in alphabetical order by surname under the name of the office for which they are nominated; the candidates of each party being placed to gether on a separate sheet of the same size, under the name of their respective party.

size, under the name of their respective party.

Sec. 13—A prson to be entitled to vote under the provisions of this act shall be a duly qualified elector of this state and of the county and precinct in which he offers to vote, and whose name shall appear on the precinct register for that year.

Sec. 14—The County Clerk shall give to the Sheriff to be by him delivered to the Judges of election in each precinct before the time for opening the polls, the pre-cinct registration books of that year so

the time for opening the polls, the precinct registration books of that year so
far as made.

Sec. 15—A person offering and entitled
to vote at the primary election shall be
handed a ballot of that political party,
which he shall declare he desires to affiliate with, he shall then repair to one
of the booths and mark on said ballot
a cross opposite the name of each candidate he desires to vote for.

Sec. 16—In addition to the offices to be
filled at the next general election there
shall be nominated and elected in each
election precinct for each party participating herein, a central committeeman;
provided, that in counties that shall contain an incorporated city containing
within its limits, a major portion of the
population of such county, the County
Court or Board may, provide for the nomination and election of one committeeman from each ward in such city, and
one from each district outside, of such
city, each to contain relatively the same
number of electors. Said committeemen
to be nominated and elected in the same
manner as provided for precinct officers.

Sec. 17—Immediately after the completion of the canvass of the votes by the
Judges of election and the returns are
received at the County Clerk's office, the
County Court shall meet and canvass
the returns as shown by the tally sheets
for each precinct, and the name of each
person who shall have received the highest number of all the votes cast by his
party for that particular office, shall be
placed on the official ballot (followed
with the party named), as the nominee
of that party to be voted for at the general election.

Sec. 18—Immediately after the completion of the canvass, as above provided,

of that party to be voted for at the general election.

Sec. 18—Immediately after the completion of the canvass, as above provided, the County Clerk shall notify each of the candidates for central committeemen, who shall have received the highest number of votes of his party cast in each precinct or district, of his election, and shall call them together within five days thereafter for the purpose of organization.

Sec. 19—In case of a vacancy happening in any nomination made as provided in this act, or in the position of committeeman, on account of death, withdrawal or otherwise, the central committee of that party in which the vacancy occurs, shall have the power to fill such vacancy, by electing from among the candidates, not exceeding two, who received the next

highest number of votes at the primary election, one of them, whose name shall be certified to the County Clerk and by him placed on the official ballot in place of the original nominee. Sec. 20—The County Central Committee

Set. 20—The County Central Committee chosen and elected under the provisions of this act shall have the power to select delegates to district, congressional and state conventions of their respective parties, and such delegates shall be selected from each precinct or district in each county as near in proportion to the party vote cast at the primary election as practicable.

vote cast at the primary election as practicable.

Sec. 21—The provisions of the general election law shall apply and govern the manner of conducting elections under this act, in all cases where practicable and not inconsistent with this act.

Sec. 22—All acts or parts of acts relative to primary elections, within any county in which this act may be applicable, in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Bankruptey Cases.

Bankruptcy cases occupied the attention of the United States District Court yesterday morning. The proceedings on the petition of C. Levy were continued until Wednesday, October 3. C. H. Ostrander, Susan A. Proctor and Edwin S. McCoy were each given a bankrupt's discharge.

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