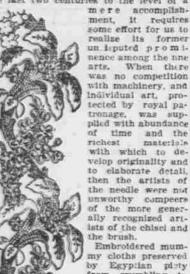
THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

HISTORIC STUDIES IN HOME FURNISHING

BY MARGARET AINSLES.

(Continued.) The art of lacemaking was introduced into Ireland during the middle of the 18th century by a Jesuit who brought thither plece of Venetian lace as a pattern, On this account much of the needle-point lace done in convent schools is known as "Jesuit lace." In 1846 special efforts were made to encourage the spread of lacemaking as a means of support to the famine-stricken populace. Applique, Limerick lace, Irish tatting and Cork crochet lace, known as point d'isiande, have been brought to this country but most popular of all is the Irish raised

Skill in embroidery having sunk within the last two centuries to the level of a



Egyptian picty m crumbling to from crumbling to dust prove to us how ancient is this art even older than pattern weaving. Passages in the scrip ous in proof that methods of embroidery were well known to the early Jews. of decoration for the

Embroidery in gold well of the temple, and pearls upon the wedding cost of the "Grand Dauphin."

The early Greeks and Romans always believed the cultured Phyrgian and Lydian people to have been the inventors of em-broidery, the Roman word "phrygio" meaning embroiderer. To this day the women of this portion of Asia M nor embroider their head coverings, towels, aprons and bodices in the Phrygian bands of animals, rosettes, and birds so largely borrowed by the Greeks and Ionians for decorating their pottery. The pictures on the Greek vases and the ornamental incisions on the draperies of Greek statues show great diversity of design, how-ever, proving that this aesthetic nation comprehended the restrictions and the possibilities of the art of embroidery as well as the other arts. Helen and Penelope's accomplishments in this line were sung by the early poets, and upon a Greek vase from Chinsi Penelope is depicted as ornamenting with richest nee-dlework one of the beautiful robes from her loom. Many of the ancient so-called tapestries have been recently proved to be embroideries; for embroidery presupposes a foundation, and these ancient fab rics clearly show that the ornamentation was stitched through the foundation instead of being woven into its substance.

distinctive marks of a chief's costume, as upplemental to religious ritual and as agenious intensifiers of feminine charm. These results were obtained by the simplest machinery—a needle and thread. The primitive needle, regarded merely as was made successively of thorn, fish-bone, wood, bone and ivory before the present metal form was devised. The primitive thread was undoubtedly wool.
The invention of flax fiber for linen has been attributed to Isis, and is mentioned among the vestments of the high priest Aaron and his sons. At the same time cotton from India was brought by caravans to Egypt and the neighboring coun-tries, but does not seem to have been discovered by the Greeks until the time of Alexander the Great, whose descrip-tions of the apparel of his conquered op-ponents, as made of "tree wool" or "wool growing out of nuts," clearly have ref-erence to cotton. Although silk had been known since 1300 B. C., in China, where it was called "the divine thread," it was the latest filament to come into Europe and was scarcely known there before the time of Julius Caesar. Long before the introduction of silk embroidery, however, sumptuous effects borrowed from



Cross or Orphrey on the Back of Cope of Louis XIII's, Embroidered in Gold and Silver.

the Orient had been produced by the lavish use of gold and sliver threads, which were made by cutting gold leaf into narrow strips and winding it around the ordinary embroidery thread. The modern Japanese gain this effect very inexpensively by using gilt paper instend of gold leaf. That this gold-embroidered cloth especially commended itself to the barbaric taste of the primitive peoples is shown by its frequent mention as the ideal of richness, in the writings of Homer, Ovid, Aeschylus, Viruil and Pliny, David also extols it in the Forty-fifth Psalm, where he says of the apparel of the king's daughter: "Her clothing is of wrought gold. She shall be brought in to the king in raiment of needlework."

At the time of the Christian era. Rome. as mistress of the civilized world, importod thither all the wealth and luxury of the Orient. Rivalling the glory of Cleopatra say the purchaser had cheated him out and Antony, Augustus imported magnifi-contly embroidered stuffs from Persia and "I would not winter in that country

chase for the couches surrounding his triclinium or three-sided banqueting table covers of such wondrous Babylonian embroidery that they cost about \$35 000 of our money, and rose so immoderately in value that Nero was giad to purchase them for 25 times the original price. As the term of each Emperor's reign became more brief the court gave out peremptory com-missions of such increasing extravagance that the shuttle, which in normal times might have executed these orders, was obliged to give way before the swifter

handiwork of the needle. With such gorgeous patterns before them, native artificers were not slow to draw their inspiration from Oriental design, soon producing handiwork which compared favorably and in originality even surpassed their models. The Byzantine court, shining with the borrowed splendor of Asiatic opulence, soon outdazzled Rome. While the pictorial excellence of Byzantine embroidery was pe-culiarly appropriate for the draperies commonly hung between the colonnades



Florince of Black Silk Guipure.

and porches of cathedrals and palaces it gave to the articles of clothing for which it was frequently used stiffness instead of dignity, rigidity instead of suppleness. The sacred scenes so exquisitely depicted upon altar cloths were manifestly out of place upon court costumes. The Empress Theodora were a cloak embroidered with the "Adoration of the Magi," and rich Senators proudly displayed as many as 600 sacred figures on their robes. It is easy to imagine the delighted curiosity with which the street urchins of Byzantium must have followed such a garment, which, in spite of its pictorial elucidation of the miracles, must have been about as grace-ful as the advertising boards upon the back of the modern itinerant. What wonder that a righteous bishop of the church invelged against those "who wore the gospels upon their backs instead of in their hearts!" About this time the Emperor Justinian



Embroidered Cover Made for "The Papal Bull of the Immaculate Conception," by Binis.

devised an expedient for breaking up the silkworm trust, the Chinese having enjoyed an unbroken monopoly of this industry for nearly 20 centuries. To this end he sent two itinerant Persian monks into China, where they so cunningly evaded the vigilance of the natives that they were able to bring home their hollow staves filled with silkworm eggs. From the rearing of the worms thus craftly brought to Byzantium sprung the European silkworm industry.

During the seventh century the rise of Mussulman power brought a new spirit into waning Byzantine elegance, and as a result the resplendent costumes of the callphs soon beggared description. The The embroiderer's art then extended its province to the exquisite decoration of leather work-boots, saddles, harness and scabbards, as well as the swords and daggers which they covered, being lavishly decorated by the needle-worker. So devoted were the nomadic Arab chieftains to beautiful hangings that they invariably carried with them their superbly embroidered tents, one of which the famous Haroun-al-Raschid sent to Charlemagne

The adornment of the Kasba at Mecca naturally brought forth the very best handiwork of which the worshipers of Mohammed were capable, and to the one who could combine the rarest of tissues with the richest workmanship was ac-corded the privilege of decorating the prophet's tomb. At times the weight of these votive offerings even threatened to endanger the stability of the temple.

this day it is the custom annually to replace the curtain, a highly ornamented place the curtain and the property of texts from the Koran upon embroidery of texts from the Koran upon the green ground sacred to the prop of Islam, by a new scroll brought from Egypt upon the back of a consecrated The old curtain is then torn into strips, which are distributed as relics to

Note-This study will be concluded to-

CAME HERE TO VOTE.

Nome Miner Who Wanted to Help McKinley. W. H. Cataline, formerly a Portland

photographer, returned from Nome yes-terday, after having been absent from the city since May. He took up a big tent and photographer's outfit with him, which he sold in Nome after having made considerable money selling views of the vicinity, so he is one of the few who come back shead on the venture. He says he sold pictures at \$1 each as fas as he could develop them at first, and after that sold them uncarded at 70 cents, so if the boom had lasted all Summ instead of only three weeks, he would nave made quite a fortune.

He did not try his hand at mining be-cause the beach was dug over and the country for 50 miles away staked out before he arrived there.

"What was the use of a man pros-pecting" he said yesterday, "when he would be obliged to give up the claim to someone else if he struck anything? Several men bought claims which had been taken up by power of attorney, and when they struck gold the former owner would come along with an injunction

there, ice-bound for eight months, while people down in Oregon are living in Para-dise and eating big red appples? Not

"Above all, I would not stay in a place where I couldn't vote for McKinley. I expect to make several speeches at the ward meetings of the city before election day, and as I am an ex-Democrat, I know just how to hit the Democrats below the

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston and Brooklyn Broke Even Yesterday.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 1.-The first game of today's double-header lasted 11 inninga Boston won out. Kennedy had the Bostons at his mercy in the second game which was stopped in the seventh because of darkness. Attendance, 2200. Score-First game:

RHE Batteries-Nichols and Clarke; McGinnity and Farrell. Umpire-Hurst. Second game:

RHE Boston 2 0 Brooklyn 5 9 1 Batteries-Willis and Connor: Kennedy

Philadelphia Bent New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Carrick was the cause of the New York's defeat this af-

ternoon. Attendance, 500. Score: RHE Philadelphia ... 11 2 New York 2 10 2 Batteries-Donohue and McFarland; Carrick and Grady. Umpire-Snyder.

Chicago Bent St. Louis. CHICAGO Oct 1.-St. Louis' miserable lding allowed the locals to win thiay. Attendance, 1100. Fcore:

R H E R H E Chicago 7 2|St. Louis 2 9 5. Batteries-Eason and Donohue; Jones Umpire-O'Day.

National League Standing. Boston St. Louis Cincinnati

Races at Hawthrone. CHICAGO, Oct. 1.-Results at Haw-

thorne: Six furlongs-Compass won, Tonicum second, Hampshire third; time, 1:17. Six furlongs—Brownie Anderson won Zasea second, Aurora third; time, 1:17½. One mile-Senator Thompson won, Lit-tle Singer second, San. Venado third; time, 1:4634.

One mile and an eighth-Aloha II won, Molo second, Owensboro third; time, 1:5814 One mile-Quannah Parker won, Hub Prather second, Locust Blossom third; time, 1:46%.
One mile and 70 yards—Percursor won,

Lennep second, Irish Jewel third; time, Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. L-Results at Klinoch Park: Six and a half furlongs, selling-Tildy Ann won, Necklace second, Harry Duke third; time, 1:221/2.

One mile-Jim W. won, Glenlake second. Haviland third; time, 1:44.
One mile and a sixteenth-Loves Labour

won, Alice Turner second, Miss Mae Day One and one-eighth miles, selling-Amelia Strathmore won, W. B. Gates second, Kitty Clyde third; time, 1:57.

Chicago Murder Mystery. CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A silver tooth-plate, to which two false incisors of the upper was found tied in a grain sack in Cedar Identification of the victim of the supposed murderer by means of the head is absolutely impossible, so far as recog-nizing the features are concerned, because the head was packed in quick-lime before being thrown into the lake, and the features were destroyed by the action of the chemical. The only hope of getting a clew to the mystery is that the dentistry work may be recognized by some dentist. The head bids fair to fur nish a murder mystery as famous as the Guldensuppe case in New York.

Southern Pacific's Presidency. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.-The headquarters of the new president of the Southern Pacific Company will be in this city and not in New York, according to a statement of J. C. Stubbs, second vicepresident of the company, made upon his return from a three weks' trip to the East. Stubbs also said that the work that C. P. Huntington had done would be split up between the chairman of the board of directors in New York and the president, with his office here. Chairman Tweed will continue to manage the financial business of the company and the new president will handle the adminis-trative affairs. Mr. Stubbs said he did not expect a president to be selected for

Harrison's Vacation Ended.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 1 .- Ex-President Harrison and family spent half an hour in Utica this afternoon, en route from his camp in the Adirondacks to New York. He said he expected to remain in New York about 10 days, and that he would go from there to his home in Indianapolis. "I do not know yet." he said, "whether, I shall take an active part in the political campaign. I have been in Camp Beverly, in the woods, all Summer, and can say nothing about the political situation. I have heard but one sale of it, and all I know concerning the matter is what I have read in the newspapers."

Tinworkers' Scale.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—There was a re-newal today of the conference between the representatives of the Tinworkers Association of America and officials the American Tin Plate Company in this city. The negotiations of the tin plate company are being conducted by Vice-Presidents Graham, Leeds and Arms, while George Powell, president of the Tinworkers' Association, is looking after the interests of that body.

British Recapture Guns. LONDON, Oct. 1 .- A dispatch from Lord

Roberts, dated Sunday, September 30, "Rundle's troops in the Bethlehem district have recaptured from the Boers a mountain battery gun lost at Nicholson's Nek, and also 65 000 rounds of Martini Henry ammunition."

Baden-Powell at Pretoria. PRETORIA, Oct. 1.-General Baden Powell has arrived here to take command of the police in the Transvaal and Or-ange River country, where it is proposed

to maintain a force of 12,000 men, all under General Baden Powell. President of Bell Phone Company. BEVERLY, Mass., Oct. 1.-John E. Hudson, president of the American Bell Telephone Company, died suddenly in the Boston & Maine Railroad station at Bev-

erly Farms while waiting for a train. Headache Vanquished.

USE OF FOREST RESERVES

WASHINGTON STOCKMEN CONFER WITH COMMISSIONER HERMANN.

Continuation of Grazing Permits and Protection From Tramp Herders Most Desired.

TACOMA, Oct. 1.—A delegation of men interested in the stock industry, were in conference with Commissioner Hermann today, relative to the use of the forest reserves for grazing purposes. Among the sheep and cattle men who met Mr. Hermann were the following: John Clemans, W. R. McCrea, Samuel Cameron, Daniel game:

R H E

R H E

A 5 0 Brooklyn 3 8 4

Nichols and Clarke; McGinnicell.

Sinclair, A. G. Splawn, P. A. Bounds, Dr. G. J. Hill, all of the Yakima district in Eastern Washington. There were present among those interested in the sheep and cattle industry, also, the Hon. Ira P. Inglehart and Dr. G. J. Hill, of North Yakima W. Inglehart and W. J. Hill, of North Yakima W. Inglehart and W. J. Hill, of North Yakima W. Inglehart and W. J. Hill, of North Yakima W. Inglehart and W. J. Hill, of North Yakima W. Inglehart and W. J. Hill, of North Yakima W. Inglehart and W. J. Hill, of North Yakima W. Inglehart and W. J. Hill, of North Yakima W. Inglehart and W. J. Hill, of North Yakima W. Inglehart and W. J. Hill, of North Yakima W. J. Hill, of North Ya Yakima. Mr. Inglehart was a member of the last Legislature and Dr. Hill is chairman of the Republican Committee of Yakiman County. Mr. William Rey-nolds, of Buckley, was also present, rep-resenting the mining interests of the Mt.

Rainier district.
The meeting was held in the gentlemen's parlor of the Tacoma Hotel and was called to order by United States Senator Foster, who stated that, in addition to the representations made by the Washington State Congressional delegation to the Interior Department and to the Com-missioner of the General Land Office, it was desirable to have the cattle and sheep men discuss the situation regarding grazing permits personally with Mr. Her-

Policy of the Department. Commissioner Hermann stated that he

was very glad of the opportunity to meet the cattle and sheep men, and referred in flattering terms to the work of Senator Foster and the Washington Congressmen, Cushman and Jones, in representing their interests in his department. He said that primarily the object of the forestry division of the United States was the con-servation of the water flow and the pres-ervation of the forest growth. In the State of Washinigton the department felt that the great rainfall tended to preserve drier sections, and that the policy as regards the Coast was more liberal than that applied to New Mexico, Arizona, and other states. He referred to the fact that the forest area of the United States now amounted to 46,000,000 acres, and that applications were on file to increase the re-serve by 100,000,000 acres. These petitions were being considered in their order with view to increasing the forest area of e United States.

Whenever the department saw that the grazing of cattle or sheep on the forest reserves tended to decrease the value of the timber growth, the policy has been to prohibit such grazing. In the past in the State of Washington, as in other states, it was found that the grazing privileges resulted in injury to the forests largely through the setting of forest fires, and one of the best evidences of the successful work of the department in exercising control of the forest areas, was the fact that very few, if any, forest fires had broken out this season in areas under the jurisdiction of the department. One no-table exception was in Southern Callfornia, where considerable damage had

been done, Forest Supervisor McCoy, of the Mt. Rainier reserve, then stated that there had been no fires on his reserve during Seven furlongs—Duelist won, Obia second, Orleans third; time, 1:29\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Six furlongs—Doublet won, Master Mariner second, Vict Vance third; time, 1:4\(\frac{1}{2}\).

One will be the market of the grazing of sheep and cattle. Fires now and then occurred because of camp fires built by tourists and Indians, but no material damage had resulted. damage had resulted.

The Commissioner referred to Mr. Mc-

Coy's statement as evidence of the suc-cess of the department in preventing for-est fires, and also to the fact that this Fall the atmosphere was clear and in most instances free from the dense smoke that resulted in years past from the destructive fires in the forests of the Pacific Northwest. Heretofore, at this season, he stated, the great sisterhood of snowcapped mountains on this part of the to which two false incisors of the upper jaw were wired, is the only clew to the identity of the severed human head that Helens and other mountains of the Coast stood out visible in all their beauty.

Continuation of Permits. Mr. Inglehart opened the case on behalf of the cattle and sheep men. They desired to secure some definite assurance

regarding the continuation of the permit system now in vogue. He stated that the cattle and sheep men present represented the industry in the state. Mr. Clemens, who is a very prominent woolgrower, stated that the great apprehension feit among the sheep and woolraisers of the state was caused by the fact that there was no certainty as to the continuation of their permits. The Commissioner assured him that new permits would have to be granted each year, and that in cases where privileges had been violated it was the intention of the department to refuse to grant permits. Mr. Clemens was very anxious to secure some definite statement which would show that the Government proposed to summarily punish tramp sheep men for going upon areas reserved for others. This seemed to be the most important point discussed, and was under consideration for fully an hour. Commissioner stated finally that, the department approved of a plan of issuing permits whereby certain areas could be set aside for certain sheep men, such areas to be agreed upon by the sheep men themselves, still as the matter now stood the department was not pre-pared to go into the question of deciding the rights and equities of contestants or sheep men who did not feel bound to abide by the decision mutually arrived at by the woolgrowers of the state. As regards cattle, he said that the department dia not feel warranted in prescribing certain areas for certain bands of stock, because it was felt that the cattle might move about from place to place. The nub of the discussion, however, seemed to center on the importance of a mutual agreement among the sheep and cattle men assigning among themselves areas, each to respect the boundaries of his permit. Without the establishment of a court to pass on the various claims of contending cattle men, the Commissioner did not feel that the Government could take up the question of protecting the and sheep men in their permit privileges.

Forests Not to Be Jeopardized. The Commissioner added that the Government expected the cattle and sheep men to graze upon the areas within the reserve just as they always had; that is, where grazing is permitted at all. It, however, did not propose to allow grazing where injury was done to the forest growth, and if it resulted that the per-mits granted in the State of Washington were an injury to the forests or jeopardized the conservation of the water flow, the permits would be refused in the future. The cattle and sheep men, on their part, expressed a desire and willingness to protect the forests as far as possible, and to assign to certain areas a limited number of cattle and sheep in order that no injury might result. The cattle and sheep interests seemed very desirous of securing the enactment of a law that would result in the arrest and punishment of any offender, either in setting fires or in going beyond the permits granted by the Superintendent of Forest Reserves. The Commissioner stated that the department was ready to recommend such a measure, and in connection with the proposed charges to be made for zing privileges, he said that while re was an undercurrent against leasing forest areas, still, as a business proposition, he felt it was warranted. He considered this a very delicate question, and said that the department had ap-

proached it with considerable caution

While the Commissioner admitted that at present there was no law warranting the summary arrest and punishment of those who disregarded the rules and regulations of the department and the mutual agree-ments arrived at between the sheep and cattlemen, still he was ready to recom-mend that the forest rangers be clothed with power to arrest the offenders and them before the United States

Rangers Must Unite. As the matter now stands, the sheep and cattlemen will have to get together next Spring and decide among themselves where certain bands are to be assigned, and, after making such assignments, the Superintendent of Forest Reserves will take up the question of reissuing permits. In the meantime, however, laws may be enacted by Congress providing for the leasing of areas within the forest reserves and also providing that the forest rang-ers shall act as Deputy United States Marshals in enforcing the rules and reg-

ulations of the department.

The cattlemen were invited in a body to attend the Republican meeting at the Lyceum Theater tonight and occupy boxes reserved for them. The only Democrat or Fusionist among the stockmen present was Mr. Splawn, who is a candidate for the Legislature on the Fusion ticket. The stockmen frankly admitted that the price of sheep has gradually advanced under the present Administration, and that the price of wool had increased in a corresponding degree.

LAST DAY OF SUMPTER RACES. Proved to Be the Most Interesting of the Season.

SUMPTER, Or., Oct. 1.—The fifth and last day of the races in this city proved to be the most interesting of the season. A large crowd was in attendance and the races were not by any means of the walk-over order.

The first race was a mile novelty race, with Baby Ruth, Chub and Co-co Tempo starting; purse, \$300, \$50 for each quarter, 75 per cent to winner and 25 per cent to the second horse. Chub won the first quarter, Baby Ruth the half, with Co-co Tempo second. The three-quarters was won by Baby Ruth, with Co-co Tempo second, and the race was won by Co-co Tempo, with Baby Ruth second. Time, two minutes flat. It was a race from start to finish, and there is no doubt but that the best horse won. no doubt but that the best horse won. Second race, special 300-yard dash; purse, the forests to a greater extent than in the drier sections, and that the policy as reming Bird, Gold Bug and Garvey. Hum-ming Bird started off favorite, but the odds afterward were placed on Garvey. Betting was very heavy on this race. Garvey won; time, 15 seconds.

Third race, half-mile heats, two best in three; purse, \$150, 75 per cent to winner and 25 per cent to second. Richmond. Pendleton, Butte and Co-co Tempo were starters. Pendleton had heretofore been behaving very badly and three ineffectual efforts had been made to start him. However, he got off well in this race, both heats, winning the first in 53% seconds and the second and the race in 53 seconds flat.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Shows a Decrease of Six Millions in September.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, September 29, 1900, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,106,156,671, which is a de-crease for the month of \$8,122,435. This decrease is accounted for by the increase in the cash on hand, and the redemp-tion of the 2 per cent bonds. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

This, however, does not include \$734.513.
697 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

96,997,212

Circulation Statement. The monthly circulation statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business September 29, 1990, the total circulation of National bank notes was \$328,335,975, an increase for the year of \$85,045,845, and an increase for the month of \$4,112,163. The circulation based on United States

bonds amounted to \$294,222,979, an increase for the year of \$86,908,806, and an increase for the month of \$3,581,623. The circulation decrease by lawful money was \$34,112,994, a decrease for the

year of \$1,862,931, and an increase for the month of \$530,540 The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$206,672,630, and to secure public deposits, \$87,635,580. Receipts and Expenditures.

The comparative statement of the Gov-

ernment receipts and expenditures shows

that during September the receipts from all scurces amounted to \$45,394,326, and the expenditures \$39.169.971, leaving a surplus for the month of \$6,134,355. The receipts from the several sources of revenue, as compared with September, 1899, are as fol-

The expenditures charged to the War Department are estimated at \$14,125,284. increase, \$3,600,000; Navy, \$4,734.285, decrease nominal. During the three months from July 1, total receipts have exceeded expenditures by \$1,500,000.

Coinage in September. The monthly statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that during September the coinage amounted to \$6,549,-

Washington Notes.

T. C. Rush, J. F. Laughran and Lon Kuchner, Chehalis saloon men, have been bound over to the Superior Court in the sum of \$300 each for violating the Sun-

day-closing law. Kent hopgrowers are hastening the picking to avoid heavy losses on their hops from the injury inflicted by the ecent frosts.

The Whatcom School Board has reduced the interest on warrants from 8 to 6 per cent. Six new teachers have been elected

to take charge of new rooms now being built on old buildings. Fifty clerks in Whatcom have signed an application for a charter from the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. A telegram has been sent to the headquarters of the Union in Denver for the charter, and arrangements have been made to complete the organization next Tuesday evening. A local organization known as the Clerks' and Merchants' As-

At Chehalis the regular October term of court has been postponed to some date to be fixed by Judge Elliott in November. The postponement was the result of a petition presented to the court, signed by most of the attorneys, requesting the change until after election.

sociation will be merged into the new

The management of the first annual fair of the Valley Fair Association, which will be held at Puyallup October 4, 5 and Mr. Inglehart added that the tramp 6, is receiving encouragement from the contly embroidered stuffs from Persia and China, and Scipio did not scruple to purfor it. Do you suppose I would stay up

Headache Vanquished.

Headache Vanquished.

Sheepmen were growing less in number farmers and others interested. The indicate leaves when y u use Wright's paragon headache and Neuralgia Cure.

Sheepmen were growing less in number cathon now are that it will be a very paragon headache and Neuralgia Cure.

BAD BLOOD, BAD COMPLEXION. OREGONIAN

The skin is the seat of an almost end-less variety of diseases. They are known by various names, but are all due to the same cause, acid and other poisons in the blood that irritate and in

the proper action of the skin.

To have a smooth, soft skin, free from all eruptions, the blood must be kept pure and healthy. The many preparations of arsenic and potash and the large number of face powders and lotions generally used in this class of diseases cover ap for a short time, but cannot remove per manently the ugly blotches and the red, disfiguring pimples. Eternal vigilance is the price

of a beautiful complexion

when such remedies are relied on. when such remedies are relied on.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 7704 Lucas Avenue, St. Louin,
Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years
with a disfiguring eruption on her face, which
resisted all treatment. She was taken to twe
celebrated health springs, but received no bene
fit. Many medicines were prescribed, but with
out result, until we decided to try S. S. 5, and by
the time the first bottle was finished the eruption
began to disappear. A dozen bottles cured her
completely and left her skin perfectly smooth.
She is now seventeen years old, and not a sign of
the embarrassing disease has ever returned."

S. S. is a positive, unfailing care for S. S. S. is a positive, unfailing cure for the worst forms of skin troubles.

the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable. Bad blood makes bad complexions. Bad blood makes bad complexions.

Purifies and invigorates the old and makes new, rich blood that nourishes the body and keeps the skin active and healthy and in proper

condition to perform its part towards carrying off the impurities from the body.

If you have Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, or your skin is rough and pimply, send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. No charge whatever for this service. SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

ments there are already entered about 100 head, with indications of quite a number more. The fruit exhibit will be very fair, considering the season. The vegetable department will also be good. A fine display of poultry, Belgian hares and pet stock from Tacoma and surrounding towns is assured. The indications are that an excellent display of minerals will be on the grounds to represent the gradbe on the grounds to represent the products of the mines. For the natural history and curio department have been secured a number of fine collections, including Colonel W. J. Fife's Filipino col-lection. The more enterprising of the city merchants will have booths in which their wares will be tastefully displayed.
One of the most curious freaks of na-

ture in the way of timber growth may be seen near one of the Stimson logging camps, a few miles north of Marysville. This curiosity consist of a hemlock tree growing out of the top of a dead cedar stump 52 feet high. The hemlock is 106 feet 8 inches tall, by actual measure-ment, and 16 inches in diameter at the butt, and is still growing. Its cedar foundation is firmly set in the earth, so far below it, and seems to defy the elements, as it must have withstood many a terrific gale during the centuries it has

been growing. Aberdeen telephone subscribers have petitioned for a night service.

The suit of Pierce County against King

County in the matter of the Stuck River controversy is progressing slowly, and will continue several days yet. A circulating musical library, containing much of the best instrumental and vocal music, is the latest addition to the Seattle public library.

In the old camp of Nicholia a new strike has been made, showing a four-foot vein of high-grade galena ore, which is now being shipped to Butte and Ana-

The corner-stone of the new Episcopal cathedral at Boise was laid Saturday. The Fall term of the Supreme Court opened at Lewiston Monday. It is probable that Lewiston will shortly eceive a rural free delivery ro cial Agent Annin, of the Postoffice De-partment, stated that he believed the proposition was practicable and that upon receipt of a properly referred petition he would detail a special agent to investigate the proposed route. The route will run across the river by ferry and returning to Lewiston will accommodate an area of nearly 30 miles. Its adoption will depend in part upon the concessions

There will be a sale of school lands in Idaho on October 30. The O. R. & N. has announced a fare

of 2 cents a mile over its lines to the Lewiston Fair. The Canwell mine, at Thunder Moun-tain, is to be operated by Colonel Dewey, his expert having made a favorable report on the property. E. H. Dewey states that 7000 pounds of freight will be packed on mules to the mine. A train of 40 mules will be required. Men will be kept

working there all Winter.

The Mammoth Mining Company has commenced extensive improvements and additions to its concentrator, which will result in materially increasing the capacity of the plant.

The dead that are buried at Fort Sherman will be moved to Fort Wright.

HAS NO COMPETITOR. One Patent Medicine Which Has the Field to Itself.

A prominent physician was recently asked why it was there are so many "blood purifiers," "nerve tonics" and medicines for every ill except one of the most common and annoying diseases, vlz.,

He replied there are two principal reasons: First, physicians and people in general have thought for years that the only permanent cure for piles was a surgical operation, and that medicinal prep-arations were simply pallatives and not a cure for the trouble. Another reason is that piles, unlike many other diseases, is in no sense an

imaginary trouble. A sufferer from piles is very much aware of the fact, and for this reason the few plle salves and ointments, etc., have been short-lived, be-cause the patient very soon discovered their worthlessness. He continues: However, there is a new

pile remedy which, judging from its popularity and extent of its sale, will soon take the place of all other treatment for piles. It has certainly made thou-sands of cures in this obstinate disease, and its merit, repeatedly tested, has made it famous among physicians and wherever introduced. The remedy is sold by druggists everywhere under name of Pyramid Pile Cure. It is in convenient, suppository form

composed of harmless astringents and healing oils, gives immediate relief in all forms of piles and a radical cure without resort to the knife and without pain or interference with daily occupation.
One strong recommendation for the remedy is that it contains no cocaine nor opium, and is absolutely safe to use at

One of the suppositories is applied at night, is absorbed, and the cure is natural and painless. It permanently cures itching, bleeding or protruding piles, and is the only rem-edy except a dangerous surgical opera-

tion that will do so. All druggists sell a complete treatment of the suppositories for 50 cents, and the Pyramid Drug Company, of Marshall, Mich., will mail free to any address a little book on cause and cure of piles, which may be of assistance in caronic THE PALATIAL



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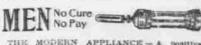
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