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

the whole matter.

One more thing was to be done before

One more thing was to be done before the process of liquefaction of gases was established on a satisfactory basis. Some method must be perfected by which lique-fied gas could be produced in quantity at a reasonable cost. This was accomplished in the so-called "regenerative method," or method of cumulative effect, in which no cooling substance is used except the

no cooling substance is used except the

Note.—This study will be continued on fuesday, February 27.

RICHARD ELBERT PERRY.

Soldler of Second Oregon, Who Died at Manila-Interment in Yambill,

SOUTH YAMHILL, Feb. 17 .- (To the

Editor.)—At the request of many friends of the late Richard Elbert Perry, late private, company A. Second Gregon vol-unteers, who died at Manila, P. I., whose remains were returned here to his par-

ents last Saturday, and whose funeral was held Wednesday, the 14th inst., I inclose copy of the funeral address made by Mrs.

Nettie Olds Haight, requesting the pub-

lication of the same in The Oregonian. LEE LAUGHLIN.

Funeral Address.

Sad as is this day, there is yet a sweet denaure bending o'er it, and in the midst

cear of his majority in your community.

fallen sons of this republic. I can so

lating sons of this repulsion. I can source by add more worthy words than that this young life was given for his country. There is nothing nobler or sublimer with in the possibility of words to convey. Our country is dear to us because she cost us

the precious blood of many of our boys; young men whom the ties of home and friends could not stop or stay in their

stermination to answer duty's call; young

ness is diminished. But when we can

onsolation appear to cheer and bless.

And it is only as this consolation comes

life and labors of our dead.

Today, while old wounds are torn anew by the presence of all that now remains of one whose loved form once moved among

us, here in this place and amid these surroundings we shall not be able to do justice to the higher worth of our fallen

these sad scenes, when consolation shall have bound up every wound and dried every tear, then shall we truly know how grandly bautiful was his life-how grandly

his life, builded upon the principles of honesty, purity and thoughtfulness, has left its immortal influence for good upon

left its immortal influence for good upon this community and upon all who knew him: we shall know that by his earnest-ness as a student, a searcher after knowl-edge, he has helped to lead others into the true path: we shall know that through his enlistment in the cause of justice, to liberate an oppressed and suffering pen-ple from the rule of a tyrant nation, he

has belved to atve a newer, better meaning to the old flag, he has helped to strike a fatal blow at the moneter Tyranny, he has belped to place the banner of fustion

and equal rights a little higher on the standard of the earth's nations, he has belved to hasten the glad day when men shall not opprass their fellow-men, no

some not owness their intow-men, no matter of what name or unifor; when right and not might shall be the sunrame ruler in the affeirs of mankind, and when war, sirts and bloodshed shall be no more. We will recite out there shortens

ruths and we shall also know that we his

service and coath in a distant and he has

e and glory of his complex a notice

but a little way removed from

beyond the cloud, then does the light

selfishness-when we can look

st sacred memory

Non-These papers on Practical Science have ably solld cargen.

Greater successes followed quickly. Call-leter soor produced liquid nitrogen-only institute.

E.E.IQUID AIR.

The "Permanent Gases."

But a short generation are, as generations are usually reckoned, men still obtained from the most retractory had cost much more than its weight in diagram.

Greater successes followed quickly. Call-leter soon produced liquid nitrogen-only a few drops, which remained but three seconds: then liquid air, and finally hydrogen in the form of a mist. Picter obtained hydrogen partially liquid and probably partly solld. The "permanent" gases were no more. All known gases had at last been liquided by a mist of particles, probably solld expense. But a short generation are, as generations are usually reckoned, men still spoke with some confidence of the "permanent gases." This term, when it was a traduced many these ways are the confidence of the "permanent gases." introduced, meant those substances which occurred only in the stage of gas, such as exygen, nitrogen and hydrogen, and which it was originally thought could not possibly be made to become liquid or

ficient apparatus and much effort wasted in futile methods of attack. The result would probably have been reached some years earlier if one property of gases, which was not clearly set forth until late in the '68s, had been understood at the beginning. This is the 'oritical temperature'—a particular temperature for each gas above which no pressure, however great, can convert the gas to liquid. That some such condition must be fulfilled was vaguely apprec'ated by the greater minds, but it remained for Andrews to elucidate the whole matter. As interest in the matter grew and suc-As interest in the matter grew and suc-cessive experiments, scattered, perhaps, over long intervals of years, accom-plished the change for one gas after an-other, the list of the so-called "perma-nent" gases grew smaller and smaller, until there remained but the three. These encountilly restated all efforts to liquely them, although it was generally recog-nized by the most advanced scientific



Michael Faraday,

men that there was needed only a greater perfection in method to change them also, and that every substance, under appro-priate conditions, would assume the solid or the liquid or the gamous state. "Per-manent" gas had then come to mean only a gas which was very difficult to liquefy. The term, however, has now no meaning, for there is no known gas which has n been converted into a liquid.

Early Experiments.

The first important step in this line of sork may be said to be marked b. Faraday's liquefaction of chlorine gas. Some few experiments before this seemed to have some measure of success, but they were isolated and in most cases doubt-ful. In 1823, however, Paraday, who was then Bir Humpbry Davy's assistant in the Boyal institution, tried an experiment, at Davy's suggestion, which had import-ant and unexpected results. In a closed of thick glass he heated a substance which produced chlorine gas, Davy was not present, but Dr. Paris, a friend of Davy's, happened to be. The anecdote has often told, but it is warth repeating

Both Davy and Dr. Parls were to din and the doctor, finding himself and, with time to spare, dropped in he laboratory of the Royal Institu-where Faraday, the assistant, had left to work. He found Faraday beging something in a tube, and, glanc-ing at it, he rallied the experimenter on using unclean versels, calling his attendob to an olly substance in the tube. Farminy looked, acknowledged the justice of the remarks and immediately proceeded to file off the end of the tube. Immediately, to the great surprise of both, there was a violent explosion and the oil vanished.

Fareday went on with his work, and on be following day the doctor was surprized to receive this note: "Bear Sir: The off you noticed pretenday turns out to be chinrine Yours faithfully, M.

This was the beginning, and it was noting before Faraday and Davy had ausong before rathony and they and suc-cepted to converting to the liquid form award gases, including ammonia, attrous earlier dioxide, or "carbonic and gas." This carbon dioxide is a gas of the most common occurrence. It is produced by regitation and by combustion of any little respiration is but one form of combustless-and is a constituent of atmos-pheric air in pretty definite and constant proportions. The balance is maintained by the action of plants, which break it up. direct the carbon and set free the exygen solidity, and was for many years important in work of this kind, being used in the liquid or the solid form to produce

There came now a break of many years in Faraday's work upon grass, and in the interval the name that stands out most prominently is probably that of Thuorier. He successed in producing liquid carbon ordide in large quantities and in solidity-g it at 100 degrees below zero cent-ade without compression. This solid obserted with ordinary either is known "Thilorier's mixture," and will produce temperature of 110 degrees below zero entigrade, or 166 degrees below zero Pakmiball. Some unsuccessful attempts were made to liquidy hydrogen and oxygen by reasure nione. We should know now het such attempts rould not possibly suc-

In 1845 Paraday, attmulated by the work In 1846 Paradary, stimulated by the work of Thillorier, began again in experiment upon gases. He succeeded in liquefying many—their names would be familiar only to the chemist—and in soliditying some of them. The liquids were, as a rule, trans-parent and coloriese and the solids crye-sillier transparent or translatest. He ine, transparent or translocent. He not successful in liquefying the rnument" gases, but he predicted that a low enough temperature could be pro-If a low enough temperature could be pro-duced they would pase into the liquid or the solid state, and he hoped to see oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen "either as liquid or solid hodies, and the latter prob-ably as a metal." This last has proved not to be the case, for solid hydrogen a distinctly non-metallic, according to the slatements of the experimenters who have

Others were working at the same prob-lem, but none of them succeeded in solv-ing it although Natterer produced in his cratus the enormous pressure of \$60) mapheres-about 54,000 pounds to the

square inch. The Passing of the "Permanent" Gas At the meeting of the French academy on December 24, 1877, two communications were read. One was from Callietet, and had been in the care of a member of the ad been in the care of a member of the scalining for three weeks. In it Califette stole, under the date of December 2, 1877; I have to tell you first, without looking moment, that I have today Bugered ayean. ... " He seemed to feel some scalination in making so broad a statement for be had produced only "a mist became" that he "inferred the presence

exygen flow. from Pictet, at Genera, dated De-er E. 1877: "Today I liquided oxy-at a pressure of E% atmospheres and parature of 100 degrees (centigrade) maintably liquid exygen, the liquid jet I which in turn owes it to the herole exam

an boast of her loyal and patriotic cons. Then who can say that this young life, though blotted out thus early, was fruit-less? How long we live, not years, but actions, tell.

How long we live, not years, but actions, usil
Seldom is it permitted to be crowised
into such a short site so much that is
truly fruitful, so much that will remain
a living factor for good.

This, my friends, should be to us an object-lesson. Each and all of us should
constantly endeavor to so live every day
and month and year that, when death
shall remove us from this scene of action, there shall have been something of
worth accomplished that will grow and
blossom and bear useful fruit in the lives
of those who remain. For thus do we
build our immortality. No good deed, no cost much more than its weight in dia-monds. More than half a century had been spent in the slow evolution of ef-ficient apparatue and much effort wasted

gas itself. The principle involved was al-ready thoroughly understood and had formed a part of the process employed by nearly every successful experimenter, but its possibilities, as applied to this purpose, had not been appreciated. of joy, without tasting so much as a single dreg? What while yet his bark tossed lightly on the waves in the bay, it went suddenly down, escaping the maily foaming billiows just beyond life's harbor bar? Yes, there is at least this consolation for us, that, though this dear life was short, it was full of brightest joys and anticipaons, and having accomplished much that will remain of permanent value to the world, he escaped much if not all of life's sorrow and sadness.

Summer dows and winter rains, Sweet powers of earth shall klas, And thoughts shall bloom that he is free From corrow such as this.

As for death itself, our young friend had no fear. His life was testimony of his belief that if one does his whole duty as he sees it; if he goes forth with brave and loving heart to every task; if he does the right as it appears to him, without hope of reward or fear of punishment, he builds with his own efforts that which immortalized him in the hearts of those whom it was his pleasure to serve. Death itself is a principle of nature, and quite as necessary to our well-heing as is life. If aught of joy or comfort awaits man after passing from this sphere of action, it will be none the more or none the lean because of any belief he may hold. If man has a conscious existence after this one, it is a fact in nature, and the guarantee to happiness there does not depend upon our beliefs, but upon our acts. For a life well lived, for a life fraught with kind and loving deeds, such as was the life of this truthful joyal, lov-favors which Engand was always gene-favors which Engand was always gene-favors which Engand was always gene-favors which Engand was always gene-As for death itself, our young friend had the less because of any belief he may hold. If man has a conscious existence after this one, it is a fact in nature, and the guarantee to happiness there does not depend upon our beliefs, but upon our acts. For a life well lived, for a life fraught with kind and loving deeds, such as was the life of this truthful, toyal, loving boy, there is no fear. He is entitled by his acts to the bighest and best that pleasure bending o'er it, and in the midst of our sadness we cannot but rejoice that it has been given us. Today we claim our own, and are permitted the one last opportunity which mourning love so craves, of laying, with tender reverence, the body of our loved one to rest in his own native land, in the soil he knew and loved, amid the scenes of home and friends, which, in life, were his joy and pride. We have this blessed comfort today, which, of all sod things, is so often denied the loved ones left at home by those who go to fight and die on foreign by his acts to the highest and best that

those who go to fight and die on foreign shores. Let us endeavor in this our sad hour to rightfully appreciate this blessing. content to leave our dead where hattle leaves them, on the silent shores of eternal rest. On the sea of eternity, every bark is bearing outward. We watch them pass the harbor bar, beyond which line no human eye can catch the sunset's purno human eye can catch the sunset eye ca Friends, it is not my purpose to speak to you of the man, or I might say the boy, Richard Elbert Perry. He was born July 21, 1877, near this place, and lived to the rear of his majority in your community. It was not my pleasure and pitvilege, as it was yours, to thus know his personally. You were all very familiar with his daily walk in life. You were his companions his achoolmates. Today you vivildly remember the period and circumstances of his enlistment, how with readiness and willingness and earnest convictors he left his school his home and ple hus. In vain we watch, but none return to tell us of the land beyond.

Thus we know that it is not for us to serve the dead. Our service is meant for the living. If this young life was so lived that we know he is deserving of the best that we know he is deserving of the best that nature gives, then we should strive to make conditions possible for other lives to be as nobly lived. Let us honor the dead by helpling the living. Let the example of his honesty, his loyality, his consecration to all that was purest and best in life, be to us an inspiration to nobler efforts and truer lives. Let us go, from this sacred dust resolute upon serving the hest interests of our fellows—upon rasking the world better and happier every day we live in it, so that when we shall ness and willingness and earnest convic-tion he left his school, his home and friends, to serve in his country's cause, saying that it was somebody's duty to go, and that he could go much better than many others. If I know nothing else of Richard Perry, this one remark were enough to show me the nobleness and beauty of his character. He not alone had the spirit of pairiotic devotion to his country, but also that great love for his fellow-men which enabled him to carry, with pleasure, the burdens of his less fortunate brothers. day we live in it, so that when we shall be called upon to journey across the si-tent sea, our immortality shall be secure in the ever-increasing joy and happiness otic pens of our countrymen

Every task that delly duties give; fear not. In death is perfect rest; He shall know to die who knows to live.

AN ATTACK RESENTED.

Spirited Reply to Unwise Aspersions of Germans and Irish.

determination to answer duty's call; young men of heart and brain, of courage and devotion; young men of business, social and educational promise, to whom we justly looked with pride and fond an-tichations of future beneficence to our communities and to the world. With sad and sorrowing hearts we gave of these, our best and brightest, for our country's PORTLAND, Feb. 16 .- (To the Editor.)have read a communication in your issue of the 14th inst from one calling, or sign-ing himself, "Commen Sense." I am sorry to see that he is so poorly informed in regard to the war in South Africa, and, regard to the war in South Africa, and, furthermore, I notice his prejudice in regard to the Irish and Germans. In the trat place, the Irish and the German people, as a general rule, do not hate the English, as individuals, but they do as a nation, as they look upon the English governing power as a land-grabbing power, which, under pretense of civilization, wants certain parts of the world, and its wealth as for instance, the Transvasi. sake. It was a dear price, and the names thus enrolled on liberty's sacred banner must forcer be to the American people first in our hearts, our reverence and our After the first dull pangs of grief have passed, it will be a consolution to par-ents, relatives and friends to know that son, brother and companion was one of these precious gitts for liberty; that his memory is forever enshrined in the immortal tablet of our country's honor, wealth, as, for instance, the Transvasi.
"Commense Sense" uses very little zense
when he wants to have us believe that safe from the ravages of time, the mol-dering power of death. What a blessing is this faculity of the human mind to and consolution, even for the most polguant grief. Much of our sorrow for the loss England was our true friend in our war with Spain, and if that be true, that we should stick to her now, whether she is right or wrong in her war with the South of friends is selfishness. We mourn the loss of those who minister to our happi-ness, because in their death our happi-

African republic.
"C. S." says that the Germans hardly know anything else than to turn good water into bad beer, and fresh milk into bad-smelling cheese. I am inclined to think that "Common Sense" thinks that lager is not intoxicating enough for him, and that he therefore regrets every gallon to us and dries our tears and rosts our aching hearts that we can solve and stout or ale, and that instead of the Gerknow the higher, grander meaning of the mans (some of them) turning out American choses they should turn out good old can cheese they should turn out good old unds are torn anew

English cheese.
"Common Sense" is very cautious, as he even withheld his name from the public, showing him to be either a man very little sense or too much prejudice to allow his name to be seen by the public who read The Oregonian. He also says, in regard to the Catholics, that they are meddling in this war, especially the Irish, but it must be remembered that the Boers are not Catholics, but either Lutherans ble was his death. We shall know that or Protestants, and this is well known by

nost people. In all "Common Sense" has not brough forward anything new, or of any benefit to us, whether we sympathize with the Boers or not; but his whole purpose was simply to use The Oregonian as a tool or medium to abuse the Germans and Irish, as most of us sympathize with that fearless, true, patriotic and God-fearing people, who have so far earned the respect of all nations, English not excepted. They have shown to the world what a small nation, determined to uphold and defend their country, can do, and have done so far, against a great land-grabbing

power like England ANTON KELTERER.

Bellef and St. Peter. PORTLAND, Feb. 16.—(To the Editor.)-For Mr. Gibson's information; Belief "he substance of things to be hoped for the evidence of things that appeareth not." Taking a Byronic view of the matter, the only way that some people will ever flop wings will be by pursuing their earthly tactics at the Celestial kop and sneaking in during the rumpus, J. H. MURPHY.

CATHOLIC RESPONDS

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION, WHY

build our immortality. No good deed, no generous act, no noble impulse of the human heart, is over wasted. Like a halo of joy and glory it remains to best and guide throughout the years of time.

and Briton in the columns of The Oregonian during the past three or four months. I desire to say a word at last, especially as a demand has been made which calls guide throughout the years of time.

as a demand has been made which calls for one of my birth and belief to come to the front.

The death of youth is always particularity and to me, and yet who can say but that it is best, "just in the sumilest hour of all the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail, to dush against the unseen rock and hear the billows roar above the sunken ship?" After all, it may be best to pass quietly from harvest field, ere yet the growing grain is touched with gold, for the harvest so seldom brings that reward which hope gave us reason to expect. It may be best to gently close the eyes while yet the shadows are falling toward the west, for dark and deep and tragic are the clouds which too often skirt the sunset of life.

Youth is hopeful, youth is joyous. The future is radiant with all that ambition craves. Kind nature withholds from youthful eyes those scenes of discouragements and trials which, alas, too often cause the saved to sigh for the relief of the sunset of life.

As demand has been made which calls for one of my birth and belief to come to the front.

I want to say, to begin with, that I have taken very little interess in the discussion relative to the merits of the combatants in the Trunsvaal war, nor do I care a pln, on general principles, who the winner is I do not recognize the Boer as a model of civilization or his government a pattern for emulation; neither do I consider that Great Britain is actuated in the contest by any motive better than self-aggrandisement; hence, as an American with the sunset of life.

Youth is hopeful, youth is joyous. The future is radiant with all that ambition craves. Kind nature withholds from youthful eyes those scenes of discourage ments and trials which, alas, too often cause the served to night for the relief of discourage and trials which, alas, too often cause the served to night for the relief of the contest of the do not believe the Transvali war should enter into our political conventions, our legislatures, or any other deliberative assembly, where it is liable to disturb the harmony of our acts and feelings as Americans, or that the quality of a man's citizenship, or his worth as an individual, should be gauged in the remotest degree by his symmathics in the struggle any ments and trials which, alak, too often americans, or that the quality of a man's cause the aged to sigh for the relief of citizenship, or his worth as an individual, death. Then can we not today rejoice should be gauged in the remotest degree that our young friend drank of life's cup by his sympathies in that struggle, any

more than by his alignment on a doglight or a horserace. The only thing that has attracted my notice and grieved me throughout the discussion of the past few months has been the wanton abuse of the Irish Catholics, as such, on account of the sympathy expressed for the Boers by the large ma-jority of our people, (in common with a majority of the men I meet every day, natives as well as foreign). The most significant feature of the wordy conten-tion is that nearly every champion of the British side of the controversy brings in the Catholic, especially the Irish Cath-olic, for the most virulent abuse, and giving as an all-sufficient reason for love

and his religion that he might enjoy the favors which England was always generous with to renegade Irishmen. Another class is made up of those who have been by his acts to the highest and best that nature gives, and he will receive it.

The greatest benefactors of our race are these who, with loving hands, have anatched from the pillow of death every thorn of fear. The dead do not suffer. Peace reigns within the tomb, We are content to leave our dead where nature leaves them, on the silent shores of eter-

the!r use,
But, with all this abuse that has been so lavishly bestowed, I would have re-mained silent had I not deemed it proper to answer some of the questions propoundof those whose interests we have served ed by J. L. Mcrnerson, of Lents, under date of 14th inst., wherein he displays a very pronounced hate of the kind I have already mentioned. He aska: "Why, if England is such a tyrant—such a hideous monater—that every colony except 'poor Ireland' is ready with money and men to fight when the mother country is in trouble? Will some Irish Catholic arise and say Just why Scotland, Australia. Cameda and other colonies love England and will 'fight for their queen,' while all Catholic Irish and all 'Byron' men hate

nor the excuse too trivial to demand

In answer, permit me to say that "po-Ireland" is not a "colony," but is a part of the Kingdom of "Great Britain and Ireland," yet, strange to say, it is dis-criminated against in every sense in a manner that the government would not dare to assume toward any of her colonies. Imagine one of our sovereign states ruled as a dependency and you have the condition of Ireland. In every colony of Great Britain there is freedom of thought and action, and an untram-meled right to the exercise of citizens privileges. Yet, if Mr. McPherson will read the current news of the day, he will find that our Canadian neighbors are not united in their love for Great Britain or their readiness with men and money to ald her in South Africa. He will find that blind loyalty to the queen is confined to the British and their descendants, who were placed there by the government un-der pay, and were well provided for with gifts of land. The loyalty of Australia comes from the same class, and is en-hanced by the non-interference of the home government in their affairs. The loyalty of Scotland arises from the

fact that for many years the rights of her people have not been curtailed on ac-count of religion, and a large measure of freedom has been enjoyed in the management of her local affairs. Her manufac-turing and commerce have not been crip-pled by unfair legislation, as was the case with Ireland, and the peace and happiness of her people have not been destroyed through systematic oppression; through legislated starvation; through the presence of a cruel standing army, and through the thousand forms of inhuman treatment which have blasted the lives of the Catholic Irish for several hundred years, and have generated an undying hatred of the government that perpetu

The Irish people believe that the soil of dear old Ireland is their own, yet they have seen it wrenched from their owner-abip and distributed as premiums for perfidy and cruelty toward themselves; they have suffered the most unbeerable abuse and outrage from these usurpers; they have seen the time, when to avov their belief in Catholicity was sufficient provocation to take away from them their property—horse, cow or other article of value found with them on the public high-way—and the despoller was protected by the law in case he could show that poor Pat was an avowed Catholic. They have seen the time when the price of a morse, seen the time when the price of a morsel of food from the public charities which were generously supplied by donation from America was the denial or abandon-

from America was the denial or abandon-ment of their religion, and they have seen thousands die in the ditches, of starva-tion, who were too faithful in their re-ligious belief to pay the price, Americans of liberal and enlightened minds cannot understand how such things could be, and are inclined to pass over such accusations as the outcome of preju-

dice, but there are probably 106 men in Oregon of undeputed vernelty who could give personal evidence to substantiate these assertions. England, Scotland, Canthese assertions. England, Beotland, Canada and Australia have not passed
through the same awful experiences. Can
Mr. McPherson see any reason to justity a difference in feeling coward the Britlah crown? The Celt has a long memory
for either kindness or an outrage, and
the British government has so ground the
latter into his every bone and fiber at
each turn in his existence that he has
little else to think of.
Mr. McPherson asks, "Some good Catholic to explain why they did not acise in
their might and do something for Cuba
in her 10 years' war for liberty?" My impression is that the voice of the Catholic
Irlahman was as strong in sympathy for
the Cubana as that of any other men in

the Cubans as that of any other men in existence and that the Catholic Irishman was as numerous as any other in the ranks of those who carried the Stars and t can newspapers that while Catholics were coming forward with vigorous patriotism all over the country, there was painful and suggestive silence among the whilom "patriots" who, but a few months before, were proclaiming themselves the especial guardians of this nation against Catholic eneroachments.

Mr. McPherson says: "My opinion is that if they could only succeed in destroying Protestant England the next in order would be Protestant America." Mr. McPherson is evidently one of those chaps whose occupation of firing the American heart against Catholics was described.

Mrs. W. J. Kidder, of Hill Dale Farm. (Newspapers)

whose occupation of firing the American heart against Catholics was destroyed by the Spanish war, and who would like to resume it again when there is no danger of his being called upon for active duty. Allow me to inform him that the battle of Ireland against England is not a religious one. The British crown has no more loyal subjects in the world than Catholic Englishmen, who are numerous and powerful, and eyen in Ireland there are many influential Catholics as loyal to the government as any citizen of Eng-land, while on the other hand during the past century the most strenuous opposition to the government has come from Protestants, such as Robert Emmet, Welfs Tone, Curran, John Mitchel (a relative of my friend, Mr. Irvine, of Mehama), Rev. Nelson and many others.

Rev. Nelson and many others.

The great principles upon which the contention of Irishmen is founded are outside of the pale of any particular church or creed. The religion of the Spaniard and of the Cuban was the same, yet that fact did not make the oppression any more pleasant to bear. The religious belief of the pickpocket does not add to or diminish the loss of your stolen purse. The oppression suffered in Ireland has just as much sweetness in it coming from an English Protestant government. from an English Protestant government as if that government were Catholic Hindoo or Mahommedan.

So far as "Protestant America" is con-cerned, she is in no danger except from blatant, bigoted demagogues such as Mr. McPherson, but even these fellows will be kept harmless. The Catholics have helped to make "Protestant" America what it is in wealth and glory and freedom of cittsenship, and they will help to keep it progressing along those same keep it progressing along those same lines, taking very good care that the bigots and disturbers are given no oppor-

tunity of impering with our liberties or subverting our free institutions. This great country knows no creed. Such Christianity as is recognized is all-embracing and all-sustaining, and the day must never come when sectarian hate shall be allowed to enter powerfully into our public affairs. The enlightened press of the nation has a great duty to perform in seeing this intelligent spirit of tolera-tion firmly planted in the minds of our developing citizenship. Respectfully, FRANK DAVEY.

PROTECTION OF DEER.

Enforcement of the Law Desirable for Various Reasons.

EUGENE, Or., Feb. 16 .- (To the Editor.) I noticed an article in The Oregonian a few days ago, from Mr. Wheeler, of Groenleaf, stating that the local senti-ment in his locality is not in favor of en-forcing the game law. Now, of course, nobody likes to inform on his beighbor, even if he is in favor of the law, and as there is no great loss without some as there is no great loss without some gain, it might be a good thing, for some ur every year; another is the habit hunters have of setting out fires in the open hills in the dry season, for the pur-pose of clearing off the brush and fallen timber, in order to make better huntingground, destroying millions of young fire that are just springing up; still another as in the case of Mr. Wheeler, is the damage they do to grass and garden truck.

Now, if the law is an unjust one, is should be abolished or remodeled; but it is a good one, and it is the will of mojority of the people of the state that the deer be preserved, and I believe it is, even of the people in the mountains, then is the duty of every person to abide

y the law; otherwise the deer are likely o go the way the elk have. Now, as Mr. Wheeler keeps no gun and does not enjoy an occasional hunt, he and does not enjoy an occasional nunt, he can have no sympathy with a man that does, but I believe that at least some of his neighbors would like to have a few deer to hunt a few years later, and I hope they are all noble-minded and do not enjoy the killing and wounding of deer as I am sorry to say some of the race of sportsmen do.

of sportsmen do. of sportzmen do.

As hunters who live in the mountains and foothills are, as a rule, better shots and know the habits of the game better than hunters from the vailey, it seems to me that they would be able to get a good share of the game if they were to hunt only in the open reason and have good share of the game it they were to hunt only in the open reason, and have much better hunting, and it has been my experience that they are willing to help their friends from the valley get a share when they come on their outlings in the open season; and I should think that if Mr. Wheeler would keep a gun he might take his pay in venion for the damage. take his pay in venison for the damage the deer do him. E. L. BLOSSOM.

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