the shortest possible focus, and at the

attempts to combine these desirable fea-

than the diagonal of the plate of the camera, thus allowing the indistinct por-tion of the image circle to fall outs do the limits of the picture to be used. Under

the limits of the picture to be used. Under these immutable conditions it will be seen that only a lens of very limited speed can be had when the double convex form is employed. This is the cheapest form of lens made. The simple meriscus lens is an improvement on the double convex form, which it resembles, with the exception that the surface toward the object a mixed invent invent of outers.

is curved inward instead of outward. This increases the area of sharpness in the image circle and permits the use of a lens at shorter focus and greater aperture.

and is superior to either the double con

that still further results can be obtained by the proper combination of two achro-matic lenses, constructed for the purpose,

into one compound lens. The simplest form is that known as "rectilinear." in which two meniscus achromatic lenses called "systems" are mounted in a rube

with their concave surfaces facing each

to the single lens, excelling in all the properties which we have mentioned in connection with lenses. If all objects could be photographed at a distance of 100 feet or more from the camera, single lenses might

do quite well, but when it is desired to make at one time sharp pictures of all objects from immediately in front of the iens to the greatest distance, it is im-portant to have a lens which will do so

without unduly reducing its speed. Depth of focus; as this property is called, varies directly with the focus of the lens, being

depth of focus can be increased in any lens by "stopping it down"—that is, cut-ting off the marginal rays and reducing

the speed. Rectilinear lenses have only half the focal length of single lenses hav-ing the same image circle, hence are much more rapid, will make a much larger

deture and have greater depth of focus

They also possess one other feature of reater importance—the ability to repro-tuce straight lines correctly. In the

single lenses the distortion of the image is such that when photographing a build-ing or other object having parallel lines the lines appear crowded together at the

margin of the picture, while in the rectili-near lens no such distortion occurs. The rectilinear lens has its defects, being un-able to reproduce lines at different angics with equal distinctness.

In the manufacture of lenses a varia-tion of 1,000,000th of an inch is as readily detectable as a hand's breadth's difference

in ordinary measurement. All defective lenses are rejected. Herein lies the snare for the unwary purchaser. The unscrupulous manufacturer may use lenses with slight defects such as the layman could not himself detect, with the result that the purchaser of such a lens would find himself with an instrument from which it is impossible to obtain the best results.

t is impossible to obtain the best results,

although it may be apparently perfect. It is for this reason that only lenses by mak-ers of established integrity should ever

Women's Rights at School Elections

PORTLAND, Feb. 12 - (To the Editor.)-Is it necessary for a woman to rega-

It is it necessary for a woman to rega-ter before woting at a school meeting?

I is it required that a woman should produce her tax receipt before her wate will be received?

I Suppose her property has never been assessed, must she hun; up the assessor and request him to receive her taxes?

AUNT JERRISHA

1 No. The registration law applies

only to persons voting at a general elec-

AUNT JERUSHA.

be considered.

greatest in the shortest-focus lenses. The

rectilinear lens is vastly superio

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

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR AMATEURS

III. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC LENS.

BY L. R. ELECTOTT.

(Rochester, N. Y.)

Svery one is more or less familiar with the action of a lens, yet an air of mistiness always seems to surround this most essential pert of the photographer's outfit. The fundamental principles on which lemses are constructed and which govern their use are not at all difficult to understand. The action of a lens in forming a proture depends upon the fact that light fravels in arraight lines until if meets with an obstruction, and if the obstruction is one through which light can passi, e., transparent—the ray will be bent out of its course while passing through the substance and again diverted when it emerges into the air. This phenomenon picture depends upon the ract that light travels in arraight lines until it meets with an obstruction, and if the obstruc-tion is one through which light can passe-t. e., transparent—the ray will be bent out of its course while passing through the substance and again diverted when it emerges into the air. This phenomenon



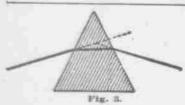
size image circles to differ in focal length by one-half, according to the law of inten-sity, the image formed by the lens having the shorter focus will be four times as bright as the other, the illumination will be four times as intense and the lens will secure a picture in one-fourth the time required by the other.

For rapid photography, and this includes enstitutes refraction, and is easily demon constitutes refraction, and is easily demon-strated by the familiar experiment of placing a pencil in a glass of water and viewing it from above and from the side. In either case the straight rod appears to be bent. In reality, of course, only the rays of light reflected by the pencil have been bent by the water. Had the glass been filled with some fluid lighter than water, such as alcohol, the pencil would have appeared less bent, while had the substance been more dense, for in-stance chieroform, it would have apparent-by been bent more, thus it is that the the greater part of amateur photography, it is obvious that the lens should have ly been bent more, thus it is that the greater the difference between the density of the air and that of the refracting sub-stance, the greater the amount of refraction. Skillful opticians take advantage of this fact in the construction of lenses, combining dense and light glasses to give the greatest amount of refraction with the lessit dispersion of the light into its primary colors. The subject of dispersion. same time be able to produce a perfectly sharp image over the whole plate. The d'floulties of the opt can begin when be is one of great interest to the photog-rapher, but one which would require a treatise in itself to explain thoroughly sence we shall content ourselves with

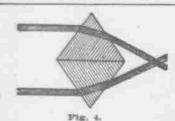


be statement that if objects are viewed through a prism they appear fringed with colors. The same is true to a less extent if an ordinary strong magnifying lens is substituted for the prism. Were these is substituted for the press. Were these color fringes present, even in the smallest degree, in the image formed by the photographic lens they would cause indistinctness and render the lens useless. If a ray of light be allowed to pass through a prism if will be found to have have been reported by the prism in such a

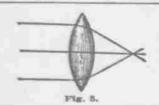
seen refracted by the prism in such a



manner that it is bent toward the thick end (See Fig. 1.) A lens is, in effect, two prisms with their bases or their



edges together, as the case may be. If the bases are placed together rays of light passing through each prism would



gross at some point, while in the other the rays would continually diverge

instead of flat, their effect on light passing through them would not be altered.

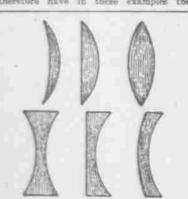


Fig. 6.

basis of the two principal kinds of lenses. the convex converging lens and the con-cave diverging lens. (See first and fourth lenses shown in Fig. 6.) The almplest form of photographic lens

he a single convex lens. A convex lens will cause the rays of light coming from an object or group of objects to converge until at a fixed distance they form a sharp, clear image. This distance is called the focal length of the lens, and is greater or less according to the curvature of the less having strong curves and longer when | 2. If a woman's vote is challenged, she | with it.

the readlest way of doing this is by pro

fucing her tax receipt.
3. If her property has never been as cessed, she is not a taxpayer, and therefore is not entitled to vote. Before she can vote she must be a taxpayer. Had she made a proper return of her property to the assessor, she would have been duly taxed, and there would be no necessity for hunting up the assessor and requesting him to receive her taxes.

CLEVERLY PRESENTED.

A Pleasing Performance of "Won Back," by Manasaita Club.

A very large audience crowded the Mar uam Grand last night for the play "Wo Back," presented by the Mansanita Dra-matic Club for the benefit of Ruth As-sembly, No. 127, of the United Artisans. The plot hinged upon events of the Civil War, excitonal feeling running high. The actors entered thoroughly into the spirit of the piece, and the audience was kept in a state of pleasurable excitement that the number of rays of light which it will converge upon a given area. Light proceeds from every luminous object equally in all directions, hence all lenses having the same diameter will receive an equal amount of light. It is the manner in which the lens converges the light which determines the speed. The photographic plate is affected more or less quickly as the light which fails upon it is more or less intense. The intensity of light varies inversely with the square of the distance from its source. For practical purposes we may consider the source of light failing upon the photographic plate to be at the lens. Then, supposing two lenses of the same diameter and having the same size image circles to differ in focal length by one-half, according to the law of intensity did not abute till the curtain went down on the last act at about 11:20. This, and the frequent outbursts of enhusiastic applause, bore elequent testimony to the success of the effort.

Success of the effort.

Miss Susan May Richards had the heavy work of the evening, and acquitted herseif brillianty as the young Maryland bello and Washington favorite, who sacrificed fortune and happiness in the cause of duty, and of the man. rificed fortune and happiness in the cause of duty, and of the man she loved. Never for a moment did she faller, though her role made such arduous demands upon her. She was as natural and uncon-strained as though she were in a drawing-room, instead of on the stage, and mis-tress of every situation.

Miss Ida Jennings, as the impulsive

young Vassar girl, won her way com-pletely into the hearts of the audience by her bright and ingenuous ways and clever work. The scene in which she gave, in strict confidence, her ideas on matrimony was especially well received by the big

was especially well received by the big audience.

Miss Ella Hoy gave her lines with commendable ease. There was nothing theatrical or ranting in her manner, which was marked rather by refroshing simplicity and the frank naturalness of one long accustomed to the footlights.

Henry Coffey, as the man of inexorable purpose and cruel heart, who was the cause of many of the complications of the play, won many plaudits. Vieing with him in the importance of his role was Charles M. Richards, whose fate as a prisoner of war fluctuated in the balance in the last act of the play, a sudden attack on the camp, and the unexpected death of his bitter enemy bringing about his final release. This restored him to the woman he loved, and ended the play in very happy fashion.

Much of the comedy element in the play

Much of the comedy element in the play was devolved upon Mrs. Cora K. Coff-man, whose hot-tempered demonstrations in the role of Homer Cooke, of South tures. To return to our single convex lens, a portion of its indistinctness can be done away with by placing an opaque stop, with a small circular opening in it, in front of the lens. The smaller the opening the larger the area of sharpness will be; at the same time the volume of light will be correspondingly reduced and the lens made slower. The practical solution is the use of a stop of moderate size and a lens having an image circle much larger than the diagonal of the plate of the in the role of Homer Cooke, of South Carolina, were conspicuous throughout the four acta. In the last, a unique expedient was resorted to—viz., that of branding him as a coward by putting him in a barrel, in which he was allowed to walk around helplessly and judicrously in camp. Bruce Stuart, R. N. Parks, L. F. Clark and Miss Lois McCoy also took more or less prominent parts in the play.

FROM THE CHILD'S MOTHER Mrs. Nelson Makes a Statement Con-

cerning Her Daughter's Death. PORTLAND, Feb. 22.-I desire to state a few facis in regard to the recent illness and death of my daughter, Marguerite Nelson, in order to correct false impresdons that will unavoidably be gained from statements already published. The child contracted a cold nearly two weeks before er death, which gave no symptoms of nything different from an ordinary cold intil the night of the 15th Inst., at which line the first indications of croup were

The rays of light which fall upon the tortions of a lens farthest from the center, naw at the most oblique angles are the ones which are most acted upon by the manifested. She was 7 years and 1 month old, and ones which are most acted upon by the iens, and which, unless some special provision is made for them in the construction of the iens, cause indistinctness in the image and make it necessary to shut them out by means of stops, therefore the lens which can bring the geratest number of these marginal rays to ald in the formation of a sharp image will be the most rapid and give the least distorted image. The next step in this process is the employment of two lenses of different shape camented together to form one lens. One lens is of crown place with comparahad from infancy been lable to attacks of croup, resulting from cold, but hither-to those attacks had readily yielded to remedies used. In this instance, also, I saw what I believed to be evidences of her recovery until Saturday morning, when the case seemed to take an unfavorable urn. I immediately sent for Dr. A. S. N.chols, who pronounced the disease to be croup, and treated it accordingly. A trained nurse was immediately procured, but no instructions were given to any member of my family to display any signal of diphtheria till past i o'clock P. M., and till that time I had no succession. One less is of crown glass with comparatively low refracting power, and the other of flint glass of great refractive action. The id till that time I had no suspicion nor intimation that the disease was of a contagious nature, and since that time seither I nor any of my family have visited resulting lens is called an achromatic lens, ox or meniscus, as i's image circle has a larger gharply defined area and a, much horter focus may be employed on the he homes of any neighbors, except one and that at the invitation of that n oor; and no neighbor ever suggested any nethod of treatment for my child. same plate, thus giving greater speed.
These single achromatic lenses are also made double convex and meniscus, of which the meniscus is the better. Having proceeded so far, it is easy to see

I had previously employed a neighbor living at 505 Columbia street, to do some sewing. The statement has been published that I thus exposed a family of young children to contagion. The youngest child In the family is said to be 16 years old.
A green flag was conspicuously displayed
till the remains had been removed from
the dwelling, and I leave the public to judge from the facts just stated in regard to my intentions or my carelessness in exposing my neighbors to contagion. ALICE M. NELSON.

MANY GOOD SPEECHES.

Lively Meeting of Young Men's Republican Club.

The regular meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club, at 407 Worcester block, ast evening, was well attended, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. A special programme had been arranged, of which the prominent features were the singing of "The Star-Spangied Banine singing of "The Star-Spangled Ban-ner" by the Oregon Quartet; and an ad-dress by John P. Kavanaugh, a talk on "Oregon's Young Men in the Philippines," by General Owen Summers; a solo by Jack Fowler: an address by Arthur L. Veazie, on "The Republican Party"; solo by N. H. Alexander, and an address on "The Republican Policy of Expansion," by J. M. Long. Appropriate music was "The Republican Policy of Expansion," by J. M. Long. Appropriate music was furnished throughout the entertainment.

Mr. Kavanaugh's Demarks on "The Young Man in Politics" gave evidence of careful study of the subject, and his speech was well received throughout. "Gold Standard and Expansion" were ably championed as the leading planks in the Republican platform. the Republican platform.

Mr. Veazle outlined the different policies of the great parties now about to con-front each other for supremacy, and he gave cogent reasons for young men to follow the Republican standard-bearers. S. C. Spencer spake on the ancient pol-icy of the Democratic party on the question of expansion, and referred to Jeffer-son as one of its great expansion leaders. Fred Mulkey congratulated the club on the conversion of several young men of opposite political faith, and he favored the pronounced policies of the Republican party on finance and the retention of the territory acquired by war. The meeting adjourned with each member resolving to do his share toward Republican victories in the impending battles of the bal-

Election of Road Supervisors.

Salem Statesman. Road supervisors are to be elected by so people at the next general election in June, and every two years thereafter, the boundaries of road districts being the same as those of the precincts, each pre-cinct electing Rs own supervisor. The po-II ical parties, then, at their primary elec-tions, should nominate candidates for that office, and not leave it for the delegation to do. The people at the primaries con-stitute the proper authority to nominate precinct officers, and it should not be delegated to others, nor should the counvention by in any way sumbered

must show that she is a taxpayer, and UNUSUALLY HIGH SCORES

MULTNOMAH NEARLY SMASHES A RECORD.

iany Northwest Bowlers in a Tournament-More Games to Be Played Tonight.

The final series of games of the interstate championship contest opened in Portland last night, with the Union Club, of Tacoma, at Arlington, Seattle Athletic Club at Commercial and Seattle Bowling Club at Mulinomah. The Portland clubs fared best in the games, Multnomah win-ning four straight games from the Bowl-ing Club, Commercial three from the Athietic Ciub and Arlington breaking even with Tacoma. The Multnomah team put up a total of 1120 pins, which is within 13 pins of the association record. Gillette, of the Seattle Club, carried off the honors for high total and single game. He se-cured a total of 20% and a single game of 70. Idleman led Multnomah with 208. Buckman, of Multnomah, put up a brill-

	First	Second game	Third game	Fourth game	Total
Seattle Bowling— W. T. Sauls R. J. Husion C. M. Baidwin A. H. Harrison Roy E. Darlington F. G. Gillette	36 30 36 42 49	27 44 52 48 32 47	34 32 36 40 40 65	46 35 49 49 83 44	150 150 174 173 148 268
Grand totals	219	250	253	254	994
Multnomah— H. L. Idleman. R. H. Pickering. C. A. Craft. E. E. Mallory. B. D. Sigler H. Buckman	49 50 38 38 37 54	48 41 53 49 41 40	62 50 55 42 42 42 42	47 39 58 35 43 67	206 180 204 167 163 200
Grand totals	266	272	300	252	1120

The Arlingtons won the second and fourth games from Tacoma. It was impossible to get the scores of the Tacoma team last night. The Arlingtons scored

s follos:							
PLAYERS.	First game	Second	Third game	Fourth game	Total		
Arlington— P. Mays. B. Crousman Virt Minor H. Lothrop. L. R. Reid V. F. Burrell.	45 45 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	133 45 28 42 42 41 47	41 56 54 50 31 29	53 35 44 43 40 30	173 165 151 143 140 137		
Grand totals	200	241	223	245	112		

At Commercial, the home team won out by the timely high score of C. A. Burckhardt. The score follows:

PLAYERS.	First game	Second Same	Third Third	Fourth game	Total
Commercial— Graham Bieradorf C. A. Burckhardt. Cuillison Ek.	35 40 45 43	51 11 29	23 44 26 44 37 42	52 67 33	150 182 194 160 140 168
Grand totals	261	255	237	264	
Seattle— Bowes Church Nelson Huggins Cole Barragar	47 45 45 46 42 18		33 44	STER	153
Grand totals		203	250	394	

game. Tonight the Athletic Club plays at Arlington, the Bowling Club at Commercial, and Tacoma at Multcomah.

ON THE LINKS.

Several Notable Events on Washington's Birthday.

PLAYERS.	ore.	p	070.	ľ
				ŀ
Men's singles—			153	П
P. H. Blytn, first prize	95	114		П
P. B. Gifford, second prize	101	1311	1411	Ш
Dr. H. E. Jones T. R. Fietcher	114			ш
	119			В
T. N. Strong W. M. Whidden	114	6 10	108	В
A. L. Mills	122	10	113	Н
W. J. Burns	123	10	113	Н
R. S. Howard	125	10		P
C. E. Ladd		14		L
Ladies' singles-	-		210	В
Miss A. Heitshu, first prize	63	*2	65	В
Miss L. King	66	-27	66	Ш
Mrs. Koehler	71	4	67	В
Miss M. Macleay	69		69	1
Mrs. A. L. Lewis	78	4	74	L
Men's foursomes—	-			H
Futcher-Strong, first prize	114	9	105	40
Young-Tronson		1 3	107	1
Reid-Goode		.9	110	1
Wilcox-Brooke	131	10	121	1
Mrs. Koehler-Mr. Whiddent	62		200	ı
Miss M. Macleay-Mr. Kerr			58 60	ŧ,
Miss L. King-Mr. Gifford			63	Г
Miss A. Heitshu-Mr. Ainsworth			66	1
Mrs. Burns-Mr. Linthleum	80		73	ı
Mrs. G. Good-Mr. Spuhn	85		76	
	_	_	-	1
*Owe. †First prize.			11000	П
The Tacoma team did not	2004	O Tes	100	Ľ
The Lacoma team did not	27.07	927	11.22	ŧ.

appearance, but it is hoped a contest can yet be arranged with some of the mem-bers of the bowling team who are siso golf cracks,

AGAINST KILLING BIRDS.

Warning From the Humane Society to Thoughtless Boys.

Reports of the wanton killing and wounding of song and other birds by thoughtless persons, principally boys, having reached the Humane Society, it becomes necessary again to admonish, as we have many times before, the perpetrators of these acts, which are not

cruel, but criminal, and are punishable by fine or imprisonment. The wanton killing of any living harmless creature reveals the destructive and deplorable conditions of human tendencies, and we fall to note wherein is derived a tithing of pleasure or satisfaction in viewing the lifeless form of a bleeding bird, which but a moment before was joyous with song, and perhaps the parent of a tender brood, upon whose care their lives depended. The great benefit of birds to mankind is too well known the value of all of the assets, less Habili-At of birds to mankind is too well known for the writer to enter into argument upon the subject at this time. Our object is ence more to inform the reader that City ordinances and State laws have been enacted for the protection of native and imported birds, and it is the special duty and purpose of the Oregon Humane Society to see that these laws are observed, and that all persons found violating same will be specific brought to justice.

The following is the City ordinance regarding bean-shooters:

"Section 14. If any person or persons

"Section 14. If any person or persons shall use, cause to be used, or encourage the use of any bean-shooter or other contrivance or invention used in shooting or throwing beans, stones, publies or other

park, lane or alley or other public place in said City, they shall be guilty of a mis-demeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more

than \$50."

The foregoing ordinance is comprehensive and will cover the sale and use of air-guns, which are dangerous weapons in the hands of small boys and are exceedingly detrimental to the numerous birds which inhabit our City and contribute so generously their welcome songs. The Oregon Humane Society has endeavored through prizegiving to inculcate in the minds and hearts of the children of our public schools lessons in kindness to all living creatures, and will again award several cash prizes at their coming 20th anniversary.

anniversary.

Will it not be far better to win a prize in a worthy contest than suffer arrest and punishment for violation of City and State laws? W. T. SHANAHAN.

Corresponding Secretary Oregon Humane

Society.

The Society has a standing reward of \$10 for the arrest and conviction of offenders of this class.

SHEEP GUARDED BY DOGS.

Interesting Incident of Last Year's Blizzard in Montana.

A. M. Holter, of Helena, Mont., who

s largely interested in the cattle and sheep industry in that state, is at the Portland, accompanied by his wife. The winter has accompanied by his wife. The winter has thus far been a very easy one on gtock is his country, he says, and very little loss from cold or exposure has resulted, though tast October a cold spell killed several sheepherders in the Great Falls district, one of whom was taking care of Mr. Holter's flocks. At that time two feet of anow covered the range in places, and the thermometer indicated 40 degrees below see. The bender was forcer to death low zero. The herder was frozen to death on the prairies, while caring for the sheep, and it was three days before his fate was known to his employers. Two shepherd dogs were with him when he died, and one of these stayed with his body, while the other attended to the sheep, just as though the herder had been with him. The dog drove them out on the range in the morning and back again the range in the morning and back again at night, guarding them from wolves and preventing them from straying off. Neither dog had anything to eat during the three days' vigil, so far as could be ascertained; but the 200 head of sheep thrived as well, apparently, as though directed by human

In regard to the new Federal building at Helenm, Mr. Holler says delay in ob-taining a sultable site has prevented the work going ahead. Half a block had been purchased by the Government, but been purchased by the Government, but the prominent business men of the city found that the other haif, 150 feet in width could be purchased for \$39,000, and so the authorities at Washington were asked to look into the matter. Present indications are that the whole clock will be finally purchased, and that the building will be set in the middle of it, after the fashion of the Portland postoffice, which, Mr. Holter thinks, is wise. He and Mrs. Holter will take in Astoria and Seaside while enjoying a few weeks of Oregon's balmy atmosphere. balmy atmosphere,

PREPARING FOR A RALLY.

U. S. Grant Club Will Open Its Campalga Next Friday,

Senator George C. Brownell, of Oregon City, yesterday wired his acceptance of an invitation to open the campaign for the U. S. Grant Republican Club, of the Eighth Ward, by an akiress on the political issues of the day. His address will be given Friday svening, March 2, at Gruner's hall, corner East Seventh and Stephens streets, and within one block of the City & Suburban Rallway. It is the only large hall obtainable in that part of the city. It is expected that there will be the inrgest political gathering that has been held on the East Side since the last Presidential election. For the arrangement of details there will be a meeting of the members of the club Sunday afternoon at 3:20 o'clock. A temporary comnoon at 3:20 o'clock. A temporary com-mittee was appointed yesterday to make some preliminary arrangements and issue invitations, all of which will be submitted at the Sunday afternoon meeting. The

at the Sunday afternoon meeting. The full list of committees and honorary vice-for presidents will be announced later.

The meeting of the U. S. Grant Club for the election of officers, announced for Saturday night, March 3, will be called off for that time. Instead, the members will be asked to assemble at 7:30 Friday might, before Mr. Brownell makes his address, and elect the officers. The address will commence promptly, if possible, that 8 o'clock, but the club will be able There was a large attendance at the Seliwood Links yesterday, and the day turned out very favorably. The various contests resulted as follows:

Enst Side Notes.

The cheese factory at Gresham is using 2700 pounds of milk daily, and is in every ray prosperous.

mner Relief Corps and Summer Post meet together Saturday night at hall. Department Commander and toss' hall. epartment President Gates will be pres-Frank S. Fields will likely be re-elected erk of the Mount Tabor School District o, 5. So far there are no cambidates

No. 5. So far there are no candidates amed against him. His work has been every way satisfactory. Anthony Whitaker, the aged ploneer, lyg very ill at the home of his daugh drs. Mayo, 600 Ellsworth street, rulled comewhat yesterday. During Tuesday and Wednesday nights his death was exected at any moment, and his im ent yesterday was a surprise to the hysician attending him.

Dr. Wise is at room 614. Dekum.

Assessment of Notes. TUALATIN, Or., Feb. 14.—(To the Ed-tor.)—You are speaking of the morigage ax law in your editorial in The Weekly regonian of February 9, and mentioning ha New York State is about to impose a ax on mortgages. Well, the tax law has een repealed in this State, but I have it n good authority that notes can be as sessed here whether secured by morigages or not. Now, I should like to know where the difference comes in. It seems to me to be just a quibble, because a note is always given with a mortgage.
"NUNC LICET."

Notes are assessable, whether un cured, secured by collateral, or secured by mortgage, and where persons in making a aworn statement to the amersor concerning their property render an account of notes which they hold, they are assessed. But the assessor does not examine the county records to ascertain what notes and mortgages are of record, for several reasons One is that the foreign mortgage companles send the notes to the home office and the notes are therefore not here to be assessed, and the agents contend that they are not assessable. Other mortgage notes are placed in banks as collaterals and the original owners cannot be assesse on them, and the banks do not recognize the right of the assessor to assess notes, ties, and the right to tax notes in the banks has been tried out and decided in favor of the banks.

Again, should the assessor take the amount of mortgage notes from the county records, he is Hable to be much in error as the notes may have been nearly all paid, but the record will not show this, as cancellation does not, occur upon the records except when the instrument has been fully satisfied. Partial payments are not entered. The other reasons, mentioned, however, are the principal ones. To tax notes held by residents of this state is a discrimination against home capital, and the substance or thing, in or upon any street, tax amounts to about one and a half per

cent. This, of course, the lender will add to the borrower's interest. In view of these facts, notes are not assessed-at least, very few of them are-and there is a sort of a general understanding that they are not taxable. The inherent weakness of the system is the futile attempt to tax credits and evidences of debt.

"RULER OF THE GLOBE."

One Who Thinks England Will Realtse Napoleon's Prediction,

PORTLAND, Feb. 21 .- (To the Editor.)-A clever managing of affairs has raised England to a great power. Now it trees to gain more power and it never will stop to increase auch until it has the whole globe under control. This will come fast enough when once on a height of perfect independence, and such inde-pendence cannot be far off, either. The next movement will be to obtain the African poscessions of Portugal. As little se Spain could govern its colonies, as little, or less, no doubt, Portugal can. The next grab will be for the German and French

grab will be for the German and French possessions, and so on until Napo.son's predictions are realized.

Just now, of course, fingland needs, or at least deares, a powerful friend, who, however, is dropped as soon as it feels safe in perfect independence. It then goes, like it always has gone amongst nations—today it is friendship, and tomorrow enmity or fight. England sweeps the road, where there is any obstructions, for the benefit of its subjects and the increase of its power, possessions, and the final glory. Can it be olamed for that I surely would rather see our States in such a position; but cannot blame England.

Most all other nations are busy in the same enterprise, and, therefore, have

and all other nations are dusy in the same enterprise, and, therefore, have bardly a right, if they had the power, to stop England. Since no other nation or nations can nor will interfere against England's aggrandizement, it soon will have reached its destiny, control the earth, and accomplish what Napoleon failed in, in saling a subsequent service. in gaining a supreme mastership, a ruler over the whole globe.

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