COURSE IN PHOTOGRAPHY FOR AMATEURS

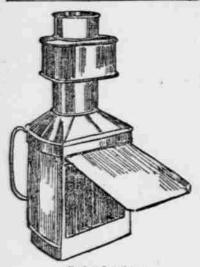
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THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATCN

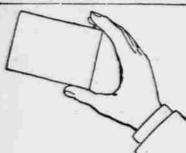
III .- THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATE,

BY GEORGE W. GILSON. That which we find most advantageous to a beginner is a plate that will require at least two or three seconds' exposure on a landscape in good strong light. After we have worn off the "scare" which we feel at first, it will be ample time to take up the more rapid brands of plates. The plates come one dozen in a box. When we open them we find they are packed face to face. That is, the film sides are facing. They are of a creamy white, and should only be opened by a ruby light room that is otherwise perfectly See that no light enters the room from cracks around the doors or windows. white light should be completely shut In making your ruby light you can an ordinary window, shutting off all the light except one pane of glass. Over this place one sheet of what is known as "postoffice" paper. It can be obtained from almost any postoffice or stockhouse, and is of a deep yellow color. Over this

paper place one sheet of "ruby" paper,



Ruby Lantern which can be obtained from any stock-You will find that in most cases this light will be perfectly anfe; but it ould be tested before using. To test it of the plates from the box, in total darkness, and wrap a sheet of perfectly opaque paper around half of it. (The black paper which comes around the plates in each box will answer the purpose admirably.) Now expose the other half of the plate to the light, about one foot distant from it, for about five minutes. after which develop (we will speak of developing later on) it in total darkness. If there is no change in the end of the plate that was exposed to the light, we may feel sure the light is safe. If, however, it is found that half of the plate has developed darker than the end that was covered by the paper it indicates that the light is too strong. To remedy it we should add one more thickness of the postoffice paper. If preferred and more con-venient, a perfectly dark room may be used, and the light obtained from a ruby lantern—that is, a lantern made for pho-tographic purposes and giving only red light through red or ruby glass. (The dark room will be treated separately.) Now that we have our light safe, we can open the box of plates without any fear ruining them. The next move is to d the holder. There are many styles load the holder. of holders on the market; but as a usual two plates. They are what we might call a thin box, in which the places are placed. They are from one-half to one inch in thickness, and whatever width and length plate from the box and lay in the holder, in narrow grooves that run round the edge of the holder for that purpose, with the film side of the plate "out," or toward the "slide." After the plate is in the grooves, we then replace the "slides." It will be noticed that one side of the slide When loading the slides the should be placed next to the When we have made an exposure we return the slide with this black side out, to denote that the plate it covers has been exposed, and proceed to load the other side of the holder in the same man-To tell which is the film side of a plate we should hold it so that we can get reflection on the plate from our light. It will be noticed that one side of the plate shows a strong reflection. The other side has a dull appearance, somewhat resembling ground glass. This is the film placing the plate in the holder we should dust the film with a soft camel-hair brush, about two inches wide. The reason we do this is to remove any dust that may be on the plate, and by this means we avoid "dust spots" in our nega-tive. This dusting of the film must be done in a very careful way. Only dust one way. Do not go from one end of the plate to the other and then back to the If you do this you will take



the dust off one way and bring it back on

Holding the Pinte.

the other way. The proper way to do is to take the plate in the left hand, hold-ing it so that the thumb is on one edge and the middle finger on the other edge, with the film side of the plate up. Take the brush in the right hand and dust from the top of the plate down to the bottom. Ther back to the top and come down again, and so on, going very slowly. If we dust fast we will electrify the film, and every particle of dust flying about in the air will settle on the plate. Be careful not uch the film with the fingers, or it will leave grease stains. It is just as important, too, that we do not touch the back of the plate with the fingers, for it may be that some time we will have the film of one plate come in contact with plate that the fingers have This will also give grease stains, for the film of the plate will take up the stains from the back of the plate. and perhaps spoil an otherwise good negative. However, it is always better to pack the plates after exposure, and before development just as they are turned out by the manufacturer, face to face. Do not make the very common and natural mistake of removing the black paper from plates before they are all This paper is wrapped around the plates for two purposes—to protect them from any light that may creep in to them around the edges of the box and also to the cardboard, of which the box is made an will be shown later on, this chemteal is very ruinous to plates or photographic papers unless used in the proper place, when it becomes one of our most valuable chemicals. The presence of this

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR AMATEURS | the plate if it comes in contact with the film, thus causing the plate to become worthless. Therefore, when a pate is taken from the box, be careful to wrap the remaining plates again with the black paper, after which replace the lid to the box, when there need be no fear of the plates getting light-struck, if the box is in good condition. Plates should be kept, both before and after exposure, in a cool, dry place. If they are kept in a damp place the film, which is of an absorbent nature, will absorb the atmosphere and damp and sticky, and this, course, renders the plate useless. If the plates are kept in a warm room they will soon deteriorate. After we have the holder loaded we should wrap it in black felt cloth until we are ready to place it in the camera for the exposure. This further insures our plate from being light-struck. One cannot be too careful in handling his plates to prevent them being light-struck. We are now ready to take

IV.-CHOICE OF SUBJECT.

The selection of a subject is most important, and to get a pleasing picture there are certain principles which should be remembered, so that when a view is being selected, the finished photograph will make a picture worth looking at, a pleasure to him who looks at it, and a source of gratification to the maker. Briefly, the points for consideration may be said to consist of balance, contrast,

clouds, lighting and foreground. The first named is the inclusion of more or less prominent objects to the sides of the picture, so that one may have the effect of balancing the other. These should not be of equal size, the artistic effect will be more pronounced if unequal, a bush, clumps of rushes or a broken branch will often be all that is required to correct the lopsided look that we too frequently see in landscape pictures. Secondly, a picture without contrast always looks flat and uninteresting. It should be the alm of the artist to make this contrast grad-ual, never sudden or abrupt, the bright lights merging into the shadows without harsh or decided lines; and both lights and shades so disposed as to preserve the necessary balance. A bright white object on one side of the picture will throw the picture out unless some similar light ob-ject can be included on the other side. On this subject it may be noted that the contrast given by underexposure—or the want of it, the result of overexposure-is not art. What is to be admired is the soft print, with plenty of contrast, but with the softness of nature retained.

Clouds may be designated nature's background, and to obtain an effective picture a proper background is as necessary as a suitable foreground. Nothing gives a picture such a finished appearance as a good cloud effect; it is not always that clouds can be obtained on the same nega-tive as the picture itself, but when possi-

ble the effect is always the best.

Methods of obtaining sky and cloud pictures will be treated of later on. The subject of lighting is of the utmost importance, and is probably the most difficult to deal with, and for this reason deserves all the more study. We are aware that a view will look entirely different at various periods of the day. When the sun is low in the horizon it throws long, heavy shadows both morning and evening, and when in the senith it gives scarcely any shadow at all, ex-cept underneath. Then, too, from the pothe object, showing all detail distinctly, slavery. They were to have a new lesson or it may be behind the object, throwing of the character of Englishmen, and it the side next to us into comparative dark-ness. All these give different effects to the scene, and we should study the view under the varying conditions so as to select that lighting which will give the best results for the object we have set before us. When the sun is full on the scene and nearly vertical the resulting picture will be generally flat and wanting in conyour camera is capable of making in a pleture. There are two "sildes" that fit trast; good effects, with plenty of light into the holder. When we start in to and shade, can be had with the sun more load we will draw the sides and take a or less to one side of the view; and at times, with the light slightly behind the chosen portion, a very pleasing effect may be secured. However, no hard and fast rule can be laid down, the particular light that will suit one scene will not suit another, consequently the choice must be left to the individual whose object in every case should be the securing of a picture conveying in an artistic manner the impression created in him by the view and the better he is able to show in his work that impression the more claims will be

have to be an artist. Again, the subject of foreground is an important factor, as without something in the nearer view there is a blank which is at once noticeable. It should, however, not be so pronounced as to draw the attention from the main subject of the pic-ture, but must rather be in subjection to it, and if possible should be broken up. For example, the most charming cottage will be spoiled by a large lawn or broad roadway in front, unless, indeed, it is right, or the wish or the intention on possible to include, say, a horse and buggy, a couple of children or even a dos "lo break the effect" and draw the attention from the unsightly expanse. In like man-they wanted. It was a declaration that ner, a pretty view may be destroyed by the general Government was not fighting a broad, intervening field or stretch of to subdue slavery, and that it did not water, but put a couple of cows on one claim a right to compel the Southern

complete, but are given as an indication declarations which Mr. Adams, the minis-of what may be effected by selection; it ter, had to meet as soon as he set foot must be kept clearly in mind that to get in Great Britain.
an artistic result one must study the varian artistic result one must study the various components which are to be included in the picture. One must have patience and the faculty of observation. Having association which led him to write in his

Note-This subject will be continued next week.

SMELTER FOR PORTLAND.

Its Construction Urged by a Well-Known Citizen of Baker.

SUMPTER, Or., Feb. 26.-(To the Editor.)-In reading your paper, I see there is a movo en foot for a smelter at Port-land. Few people of Portland realize what this proposition means for the City. Admitting that a great deal that is read in the papers about mining in Oregon 1s not reliable, the fact still remains that we have a country lying in Baker and Grant Countles that will surprise the world with the output of precious metals. I have been in this section in mercantile business, mostly with mines, for the past nine years, and have visited every and nearly every prospect in this section, and can say, without doubt, that we have not yet commenced to develop our country, and time and capital alone will prove my assertion. Mining is a ventures iness only in so far as the management is reckless and careless, and most, if not all, of the failures made in this section can be laid at the Cour of the management of the property. This applies especially to people who have mined in this section from Portland.

Some may say Portland is too far from the mines for a smelter, but this is a mistaken idea, for the reason that it would cost nearly as much to get material here rotect them from the box itself. There to smelt ores as it will to get the ores more or less hyposulphite of soda in to Portland to smelt. If a good smelter ores as it will to get the ores erected at Portland, it will draw all grades of ore from all sections of the Northwest, and thus get a mixture which will assimilate to the best advantage.

The management of a smelter, if one be erected, must be placed in the hands of the best men of Portland, and the very

dismal that the feather-weight philosopher is only too glad to back out and direct his mental energies to something more promising and not quite so hard to handle.

JOHN WARREN.

strictest honesty must be applied to

Miners, as a rule, or, at least, the suc cessful ones, are made up of the most honest class of people on earth (the pre-valling public opinion to the contrary, not-withstanding), and if any one ever gives one of them a chance to think he is any-thing but honest, their business relations will forever cease. On the other hand, no class of people will go as far to recip-rocate for a favor extended as these same people, and one good turn for them will, if they are successful, be repaid a

thousand-fold. But to return to my subject. As partial proof of what I have said about the County, I will describe the latest find in our immediate vicinity. A few days ago o thought was a low-grade gold propositior. There had been work done on the claim by a dozen different parties in the past 16 years, and assays ran from a trace to 18 in gold and silver. Immediately after securing the option, the party had an as-say made, which run as above in gold and silver and from \$28 to \$180 in copper, with a ledge 15 feet wide. This hole is within 200 yards of the Granite road, and only five miles from Sumpter, and there is no doubt but the mine will pay its own way from the grass roots, an is very apt to rival any of the great Montana copper mines. Yet people have been running over it for 40 years, and the writer shot grouse within 50 yards of the hole last fall.

It stands Portland in hand to rush her smelter along, for the reason that if this country keeps up its development of the various metals, we will have all kinds and descriptions here soon. It has always been said we had no lead. In the past year the Cable Cove country has nearly overcome this assertion by showing up from 8 to 12 per cent in two mines, and now comes our latest find of copper, with an average of over 20 per cent. It is the writer's opinion that in one year there will be enough ore going out of the Sumpter district alone to keep a smelter in

CATO J. JOHNS.

DIPLOMATIST'S DIFFICULTIES Charles Francis Adams on the States manship of William H. Seward.

Charles Francis Adams has just published a b'ography of his father, Charles Francis Adams, who was Minister of the United States to Great Britain during our Civil War. The book is by no means com plimentary to Mr. Seward, for we find that statesman described in it as unfor tunately conservative in the first instance and as hardly less than flighty, when he should have been dignified and serene, further on. From the Boston Herald's review of the book we take the following: The great disappointment in this cour

try as regards the course of those in

power in Great Britain when the American war broke out was in their lack of sympathy with the Northern section country. It was a gub-little less than wonder, grew out of the previously this of and it open and unrelenting opposition of Great Uncie Tom's Cabin," which created a furore of popular ty in that country. She had gone over ther to be fesated and feted, and her appearance had been the occasio of British reproach to America for toler-ating siavery. This had continued down to the time that the rebellion broke out That the rebellion was in the interest of slavery every one at the North knew, and, indeed, it was not denied at the South. In view of that fact, the North tooked with a confidence in which there was not a shadow of doubt to the cordial sympathy and well wishes of Englishm sition we take up the sun may fall on in their resistance to the assaults of came speedily. Englishmen's jealousy of the growing strength of the United States and their dislike of republican institutions predominated promptly over their con ientious conviction of the wrong of slavcry. We speak of the general governing ower of England and her more aristocratic society in saying this, but it is no to be forgotten that Lord John Russell, of the Liberals in politics, then yielded to it, and that one of its most unjust and offensive supporters was Mr. Gladstone. Cobden and Bright and Forster are about the only men of distinguished prominence in public affairs that Mr. Adams, the olographer, finds to be taking our though it will be remembered that Francis Newman and Goldwin Smith, in literary circles, came to our advocacy, while the manner in which the working people stood by us and saved us in the enthe wrong the others would have wrought is never to be forgotten.

But those public men of Great Britain who were willing to ignore their previuse convictions on the subject of elavery and, after all their taunting of the North for its existence in the Nation, to go over to the South and give slavery their me support in this crisis, naturally sought an excuse for their betraval. It was reador a boat on the other and the whole pic-ture is changed. States by force to remain in the Union This was untrue in the light of what fol-The above hints are not by any means lowed in both instances, but it involved

er what is the best position, form your opinion as to the most suitable light, and when these are decided, and the time is opportune, expose your plate.

In too usary: "My duty here is, so far as I can do it honestly, to prevent the mutual irritation from coming to a downright quarrel." He reasoned naturally that if the subduing of the slaveholding States. It was little less than madness for us to take on ourselves a foreign war in s Yet what must have been Mr. Adams' dismay to find that this was just what Mr. Seward was preparing to It is on record that the Secretary of State and proposed to the President to provoke a foreign war with Europe, under the amazing assumption that this would end the rebellion and unite all Americans against the foreign foes. Mr. Adams knew this, because Mr. Seward had so informed him. He knew that intelligence to that effect had reached Engiand also, and was believed there. To crown the whole, in the course of time came the account of the taking of Mesers, Mason and Sidell from the Trent steamer by Captain Wilkes, which appeared to be the carrying out of that purpose.

Here was the culmination of a long p ied of anxiety for Mr. Adams. ool, celm and eminently skilful through the whole, and in the end success was won against this and subsequent dangers, but that his post was a most difficult on the portion of its embarrassments we have escribed makes amply obvious. And there were others of them.

Markham's Dismal Poem. PRINEVILLE, Or., Feb. 25.—(To the Editor.)—It is now perhaps a year since "The Man With the Hoe" was given to the public. The poem is still the subject of numerous communications to the columns of this paper. As a whole, the communications are of doubtful merit, but they do furnish high evidence that, as a literary production, "The Man With the Hoe" was not born to die. Each line of the poem contains a thought, which, when followed, leads into the labyrinths of eco nomic science where the opaqueness is so dismal that the feather-weight philosopher

THE WORLD'S FAMINES

PRESENT DISTRESS IN INDIA RE-CALLS PAST AFFLICTIONS.

amines in Various Countries at Different Periods of the World's History.

The terrible famine in India, which affects a population larger than that of the United Kingdom itself, is likely to divert the attention of Christendom to some extent from the South African war. If war is killing its thousands at this time, famine is certainly killing its ten thousands. Destructive as war has al-ways been, pestilence and famine have constantly run it more than an even race, and of the two latter, famine is unques-tionably entitled to the precedence.

It may be said also that as war has been rendered less frequent and less san-guinary by the progress of civilization and enlightenment, as pestilence has been made less frequent and less deadly by the perfection of medical and sanitary science, so also have famines become less frequent and less destructive of life.

The causes of famine may be divided into two distinct groups—natural and arti-

ficial. Those of the former are rain, frost drought, insects and vermin. The artifi cial causes may be described as war, defective agriculture; defective transport, legislative interference, currency restrictions, speculation and the misuse of grain

By excess of rain floods are produced the soil becomes saturated, and decompo-sition of the seed is occasioned. In many cases, too, grain and other crops have been destroyed by inundations and wash-

Frost is often destructive, especially in temperate regions, by the destruction of early crops in the spring, and of cereals sefore they are fully matured in the fall Combined with rain, it will frequently lestroy the vitality of the seed while yet in the ground. Many famines in Great Britain in former times have been shown to be the direct result of frost, and in France so much damage has been done by it to vines as to greatly diminish wine

In tropical countries drought is a potent cause of crop failure. About 1000 it prevented the annual overflow of the Nile for 10 successive years, thus causing one of the greatest famines of history. Two provinces were wholly depopulated, and in another half of the population per-

Insect plagues seem to have affected th food supply from a very early period. The files and locusts were among the plagues of Egypt. Concerning the latter we are told in Exodus, "Very grievous were they before them there were no such locusti as they, neither after them shall be such For they covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was darkened, and they did eat every herb of the land, and all the fruit of the trees which the hall had left; and there remained not any green in the trees, or in the herbs of the field through all the land of Egypt." Even in our day much distress is caused by locusts, grasshoppers, caterpillars, army worms gypsy moths and other cimilar pests. And s to vermin, such as rats, mice, etc. destroying the crops, there are many in-tances. In 1581 there was a plague of mice in Essex, England, and in 1812-13, a famine in the Madras presidency of India was partly caused by a plague of rats. Wars create famines by the absence of the tillers of the soil by raids upon the grain bins of noncombatants, and by the destruction of food and the laying waste

of fertile fields to distress an enemy. Defective agriculture, of course, aggra vates distress in times of short crops from natural causes, and lessens the sur-plus which would naturally accumulate in the year of "fat kine." And before the advent of railways, canala and good roads, large populations were often subjected to famine, because of the difficulty of transorting food from fertile to famine districts. The chief difficulty in some of the recent famines in India has been the want of means of transport.

Regarding the great famines of India, of which there were 34 recorded between the years 1769 and 1878, Mr. F. C. Danvers. in his report on the famines of India (1878)

"Famines in India have arisen from several different causes, but the most One of the most discouraging features of general cause has not been the failure of these Indian famines is the attitude of the the usual rains. Distress has also, how-ever, been caused by hostile invasion, by swarms of rats and locusts, by storms and of hunger, the gods so will it, they say; floods, and not unfrequently by the immittherefore, why should they struggle floods, and not unfrequently by the immi-gration of the starving people from disfamine-stricken districts, or by combina- not eat food to which they are unaccusions of two or more of the above-mentioned circumstances.

Famines are also indirectly caused by the denuding a country of timber, which lessens the rainfall. And it may be added that another cause—a natural cause-which finds credence with some scientists is the "sun spot" theory regarding rain-

The Statistical Journal some years ago published a paper by Mr. Cornelius Wal-ford on the "Famines of the World, Past and Present," in which he gave a table of 350 famines which have appeared in the history of the world, beginning with those mentioned in the Scriptures as having occurred in Palestine and in the neighboring nations in the time of Abraham and Isaac; passing on to the seven years' famine in Egypt down through those which afflicted ancient Rome; enumerating in their order those which have visited the United Kingdom, as also those devastating Europe in the Middle Ages; ing in detail the 34 famines which have devastated India since 1769; and conclud-ing with the terrible calamity which rav-aged North China in 1877-78, by which 2,000,000 are believed to have died. great famine in India in 1769-70 2,000,00 peop'e are supposed to have perished, and 1.500,000 died in the famine of 1866. - In 1873 the rice crop in the district of Behar in Northwestern Bengal yielded only a quarter of the average harvest, and as 15,000. 000 people were dependent on this crop for sustenance, the government was obliged to make purchases of rice, chiefly in Far-ther India, and provide means of convey ing it to the distressed districts, including the building of a railway 45 miles long. For a long time 3,000,000 persons received daily support, either in alms, in work, or in loans. This relief was continued from October, 1872, till December, 1874. In this way the government expended £6.500.000. Donations also amounting to over \$1.60 000 were contributed by private subscription. In this way the death rate was kept down to only 25 persons.
In 1878 both of the monsoons falled to

bring their due supply of rain, and the season of 1877 was little better. The con-sequences of this prolonged drought, which extended from the Decean to Cape Comu rin, and subsequently invaded Northern India, were more disastrous than any similar calamity up to that time since the introduction of British rule. Notwithstanding unparalleled importations of grain by sea and rail, and despite the most stronuous exertions of the Government which expended about \$55,000,000 for purpose, the loss of life from actual starvation and its attendant train of disease was lamentable. The total number of deaths from disease and want in the distressed tracts in excess of the normal mortality for the two years, 1876-78, is estimated to have raised the death rate by

0 per cent, or 5,250,000. Great famines have occurred in Persia in recent years, and Russia has had many during the past century, but the most ing finally in the purchase from Spain of terrible famine in recent British history was the Irish famine of 1845-7. It was caused by the loss of the potato crops. Ireland had at that time a population of about 8,500,000, and it was largely dependent upon the potato crop. That of 1816 was a partial failure, and the light-hearted peasantry, who had no surplus food of former harvests to fall back upon, were foot of territory to which our Government could justly lay claim were discourse foot of the course of the c

food, and seed for the next harvest. Un-fortunately, the crop of 1846 was a total failure, and absolute ruin and starvation threatened the whole population. The Government was slow in taking adequate relief measures, and great numbers died for want of food, and from disease caused by lack of proper sustenance. Several When the wants of the suffering people. full extent of the calamity was realized the British Government and people did everything possible, and large sums of money and shiploads of provisions were sent from this country. At one time 3,000,-000 Irish people were receiving rations. A million and a half of people are estimated to have died by starvation or disease.

Many estates in the island changed hands during the period of distress, and the new English landlords in many cases victed the poor tenants who were, of ourse, at the time unable to pay rent. the Eastern Provinces alone, and of this number more than 17 000 perished, either on shipboard or soon after landing, from lisease or weakness. When we realize the horrors of these cruel evictions we annexation, and the rights of Congress to can understand why so many Irish in this carve States out of territory neither a part can understand why so many Irish in this country sympathize with the Boers in the of the case. The great Irish immigration to this country in the last half-century

dates from this great Irish famine. The Indian famine of 1896-97 was the most severe ever known in that famine afflicted country. The great famine of 1877 affected 257,000 square miles and 58,-The great famine of 000,000 people. That of three years ago af-fected 322,000 square miles and 68,000,000 persons. The highest number receiving relef in 1877 was 2,178,000, while in 1897 more han 4,500,000 were being aided during the

nonth of June. The peculiarity of the famine of 1897

was an almost universal shortness of ran. There was a complete failure of the crops. only in a few districts, in Bundelcund and in the central provinces, but almost every-where there was a partial failure. Ou of 250 administrative districts into which India is divided, no fewer than 115 were classified as famine districts, although ione is so classified unless at least 10,000 are employed on relief works. Of the districts outside few, except those in Burmah, had any food to spare. Yet no large imports of food came from abroad, nor were the shipments of supplies into the famine district such as would be expected. On the contrary, there was a falling in the grain receipts by railway. At the beginning of the scarcity a large shipment of wheat arrived from America at Calcutta and Bombay, but ultimately a large part of it was reshipped to England, where better prices and a better market were found. High prices, according to the Indian standard, prevailed over an enor-mous area, but they were not relatively high when compared with prices in other countries, and even at the worst period of the famine they were too low to encourage imports of food except at very low prices. Millions of dollars were raised by private subscription, the Mansion House fund in England alone amounting to over \$2,500,000. The Indian Government also expended large sums, both for food and in public works instituted to give people em

The work of relief was conducted on the well-defined system of the Indian famine code. Every district is divided into circles, in each one of which the machinery of relief is kept in a constant state of readiness, in years of plenty as well as in years of scarcity, and its as well as in years of scales and as the efficiency is reported on by inspectors every year. When famine arrives the able-bodied are given local bor, while those unable to work receive doles of grain. This system counteracts the tendency of the Indian people to wander in time of famine from their own districts in the vain hope of finding employment and food elsewhere. Only the low castes, the coolles and the landless laborers, were willing to accept relief. The respectable families of the

Hindu villages slowly starved to death, though relief was at hand. Great nobles remitted rents and spent millions on relie vorks. Native asylums, in which distinctions of caste were respected, fed the peo-ple sufficiently at monthly cost of a ruped a head; a quarter of the dole paid in money by the Government relief works, but of this latter half was often kept back by the dishonest native officials, who paid out the wages and sold the grain. sufferers themselves. They are almost universally fatalists. If they are to die against fate. Believing that they are oftant parts into districts otherwise well fending the gods by so doing, they even provided with food supplies, and occa-sionally by excessive exports of grain into die because God wills it. Some, too, will

tomed. For instance, rice eaters will often starve rather than eat the cooked products of Indian corn. These great famines cause distinct de terioriation of physical stamina in the affected districts, especially among the lower classes. It is telling on the capacity of the laborers, and also on the recruiting for the Indian army, compelling the Gov-ernment to obtain its soldiers among the Gookhas of Nepaull, and the Beluchies and other better fed peoples of the native

States. We have never had very extensive famines in this country, although during Colonial times and in more recent years there have been many cases of acute loca distress, because of general or partial fail ure of crois. The deaths among the reconentrados under the Weyler regime in uba can hardly be called a case of famme, but rather one of enforced starvation. Another case of enforced starvation, which can, however, be remedied by the simple use of a white flag, now threatens

NATIONAL EXPANSION.

Question Many Times Considered, With Uniform Results. ALBANY, Or., Feb. 28 .- (To the Editor.) As our country is again confronted with

the doctrine of expansion or annexation, it might be interesting to review in part our Nation's bistory concerning it. The first expansion of consequence oc-curred under the administration of Presi-dent Thomas Jefferson. Napoleon, the First Consul to mg in great need of money, and for other reasons, proposed, through Marusel, to sell Louisiana Terri-tory, then embracing most of the coun-try between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, to the United the Rocky Mountains, to the United States—the proposition being made to our then Minister to France, Robert R. Livngston. It ended in President Jefferson and his Ministers entering into a written contract to purchase the Louisiana Terriory from France, for 60,000,000 francs and he payment of the French debt to Ameri-

an citizens, the total of which in our

ney amounted to \$15,600,600, The matter was rushed to completion, although it was claimed by those who were ensidered the best lawyers of their day, that the President had exceeded his authority, and that it was necessary to amend the Constitution to enable Congress to buy foreign territory. However, the ex post facto amendment to the Constitution which was suggested was never attempted, and this great contract of the first Republican President (his party then being called Republican) was ratified by Congress. The question also arose over occupation of Florida-growing out of General Jackson's first entering that then Spanish territory in 1814, and later in the var against the Seminoles, and cumi

the territory of the Floridas. Agair, in the Congressional debates over the matter of our Northwest possessions, Oregon and our northern boundaries, the principles of National expansion and the duty of the Government to hold to every compelled to take clothing and household bates over the removal of the Cherokee

furniture to the pawnshops to purchase Indians from Georgia cover much of the same ground as now discursed. It was bates over the removal of the Cherokee retained their primitive habits they should be left to their customs and tribal laws, and no attempt was made to subject them to our laws, for the reason that it would have interfered with their habis millions of dollars were raised by private subscription, and the Government contracted a loan of £8,000,000 to supply the subscription. become more enlightened, becoming farm-ers and stockraisers, instead of hunters of game, it became necessary that they should abide by the laws of Georgia and of the United States, or be removed to the forests west of the Mississippi. The case of their claim as a sovereign people, holding the right to make and maintain their own free government, was heard in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1831, being most ably argued by John Sergeant and William Wirt. The Supreme Court held "that the Indian tribes had the attributes of foreign nations, but that they were not so recognized as foreign tailons by our Constitution, and they were to be considered as domestic During the year 1847, 106,000 Irish emi-dependent nations, in a state of pupilage grants crossed the Atlantic to Canada and to the general Government, and holding the'r territory by occupancy only.

The Congressional debates, however, were more lengthy and heated over the admission of Texas, and expansion and of the original 13 States nor acquired present war without regard to the merits of the case. The great Irish immigration to this country in the last half-century dates from this great Irish famine.

The Indian famine of 1898-97 was the lution was proposed to be offered in Congress by Mr. Adams "that the power of annexing the people of any independent foreign State to this Union, is a power not delegated by the Constitution of the United States to their Congress, or any depertment of the Government, but recerved to the people." However, Congress did expand the Union and annex Texas-Webster, the great constitutional lawyer of his day, being turned down. Mr. Web-ster opposed the annexation of Texas by ongress on constitutional grounds while General Jackson urged in a letter written to Hon. A. V. Brown, in 1843, that Con-gress had such right, and that it was the Government's plain duty to annex Texas to save it from foreign powers, and for the protection of our border in case of war, with Europe.

It is not necessary further to review our national history on this point. It is sufficient to say, without making it a colitical question, that as a matter of fact it has resulted each time in enlarging our national domain. GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

VISITORS TREATED BRUTALLY How Health Officers at Vancouver B. C., Perform Their Duties.

The Vancouver, B. C., authorities treat disiting Americans very brutally in consequence of a smallpex scare, according to a gentleman whose home is in New York, but who is at present spending a few days in Portland. He says he boarded the steamer at Scattle to visit Vancouver, and when the vessel reached the and proceeded to operate on people, right and left, without as much as "by your leave." Passengers were huddled into the cabin and ordered to bare their arms. No excuse would be listened to, and women and children were forced to endure the operation and indignity, as though they were galley slaves. "Take off your coat and roll up your sleeves!" was the peremptory order, and people were shoved around, regardless of age, sex or condi-tion. This man refused, and so was held on heard the best under guard all day, and did not go schore at all. If he had landed he would have been thrown into

Passengers by train are treated the sam way, and he desires intending visitors to be acquainted with the treatment they are to receive. Many well-to-do people, he says, are now visiting the Pacific Coast, for pleasure, and a large propor-tion of them will visit Vancouver and he subjected to the vaccination, with its necompanying second-mate brutality unless warned against it. He does not object to the compulsory vaccination as he does the mnecescary tyransy of the officials,

One old gentleman, who had bared his arm and received the hypodermic injection, stood on the deck blowing the wound. into an adjoining stateroom and ordered to get out of the way.

Women and children were taken other cabins and treated separately, with just as much brutality of word and This touch of British rule made him more in love than ever with American customs, as individual rights are respected in the United States, as they are not at Vanccuver, B. C. It matters not how recently a person may have been vaccinated, the Vancouver virus must be absorbed into the system, and no back talk about it, either

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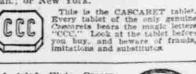
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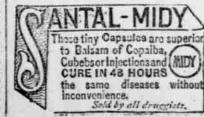
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