TWENTY LESSONS IN FRENCH CONVERSATION

(Copyright, 1900, by Seymour Eaton.)

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

Note.—These lessons have been prepared for The Oregonian's Home Study Circle by Prof. Benno Kirschbaum, of Philadelphia. They are intended primarily for Americans who purpose attending the Paris Exposition. The lessons will include (1) common French words and phrases, (2) easy conversation and (3) simple reading lessons.

PREMIÈRE LEÇON. PRUR-MYAH LES-CONG.

LESSON NO. 1.

Hints on Pronunciation.

1. The student will note at the outset that there are sounds in the French language for which there are no equivalents in English. These can be represented by means of English sounds, but very unsatisfactorily.

2. The following are essentially French sounds. They are nasal—that is, they sound through the nose: *am, an, em* and *en* are pronounced like *aun* in aunt; *aim, ein, im, in* and *ym* are pronounced very much like *an* in anxious; *ion* and *ion* sound like *e-yon*, viz., *fiancée*; *om* and *on*, when not followed by another *m*, are sounded like *on* in long; *eun, um* and *un* have the sound of *un* in lung.

3. The above sounds may be imitated more strongly by saying *ang, ahng, eng* and *ung*, if the final definite sound of *g* is omitted and the nasal given. The nasal may be considered as a vowel with a strangulated *n* after it, sounded at the "top" of the nose.

4. Final consonants are generally mute in French.

5. The *é* (accented from right to left) has the sound of *ay* in *hay* and the *è* (accented from the left to the right) the sound of *e* in *where*. The final *e* (unaccented) has no sound at all, while the *e* in the middle of a word or syllable has the sound of *u* in *but*.

6. Note well that all final consonants are mute, except when followed by a word commencing with a vowel, then the sound of that consonant is usually blended with that vowel. For instance, *nous_avons_écrit* is pronounced *roo-za-vay zay-kree* (you have written). Such blending will be marked throughout the lessons with a small arch (‿), to connect the two words.

7. Additional hints will be given in introducing subsequent lessons.

Memory Exercises: Much-Needed Words and Phrases.

1. French; français; fron-sae.
2. English; anglais; ong-lae.
3. London; Londres; lon-dr.
4. England; l'Angleterre; long-gl-tair.
5. Paris; Paris; par-ree.

6. I do not speak French;
Je ne parle pas français; zhuh-nuh par-ri pah ——.
7. I do not understand;
Je ne comprends pas; —— —— con (g) pron (g) pah.

Note—The student will note that when pronunciation is omitted the same word or phrase occurs in some previous exercise or lesson.

8. Do you speak English?
Parlez-vous_anglais? parrl-lay voo zong-lae.
9. Not very well.
Pas bien; pah-bee-yn.
10. Do they speak English here?
Parle-t-on_anglais_ici? parrl-tong —— zoo-cee.

11. Yes; oui, monsieur; wee mus-ecuh.
No; non, madame; nong mu-dahm.

Note—The French add sir, madam or miss in addressing persons.

How do you do?
Comment_allez-vous? com-mong tallay voo.
12. Good morning.
Bonjour; bong-joure.
14. Good evening.
Bonsoir; bong-swahr.
15. This way, miss.
Par_ici, mademoiselle; parr-eeeee mad-mwa-zell.
16. That way, gentlemen;
Par là, messieurs; parr-lah may-srleuh.
17. How much? combien? com-bee-yan.
18. If you please;
S'il vous plaît; seel voo play.
19. Thank you; merci; merr-see.

Note—At table, in refusing anything, "merci" means "no, thank you."

20. Entrance; entrée; aun-tray.
21. Exit; sortie; sorr-tee.
22. Private; salon reservé; sal-long ray-servay.
23. No admittance.
Le public n'entre pas_ici; luh puhb-leek non-tr pah-zeeeee.
24. To let; à louer; ah loo-ay.
25. Furnished rooms.
Chambres meublées; shum-br meuh-blay (or)
Chambres garnies; shum-br gar-nee.

26. Bedroom to let; chambre à louer; —— ah loo-ay.
27. Refreshments; consommations; con-sommah-see-young.
28. How much is it? combien_est-ce? —— nace.
29. Ring; sonnez; son-nay.
30. Knock; frappez; frap-pay.

31. Hot water; de l'eau chaude; duh-lo showed.
32. Some soap; du savon; doo sav-vong.
33. Give me; donnez-moi; don-nay mwa.
34. A towel.
Une serviette de toilette; unh sairr-yet duh twal-lett.
35. Some matches; des_allumettes; dase allu-mett.

36. Come in; entrez; aun-tray.
37. Wait; attendez; at-tan-day.
38. Here it is; le voici; luh vwa-cee.
There it is; le voilà; —— vwa-lah.
39. Which is the train for Paris?
Où est le train pour Paris? oo ay luh tra-hn poor ——.
40. I do not know; je ne sais pas; —— say-pas.

The beginner is advised to learn these phrases thoroughly. A small French-English dictionary will help in interpreting the literal meanings. Do your best with the pronunciation. You cannot get it perfect. If you lived in Paris twenty years your French pronunciation would still stamp you as either English or American. But you can make yourself understood just as a Frenchman makes himself understood in talking English.

Easy Reading Exercise.

The reading lessons will supplement the conversational exercises. They will aid in making students familiar with French words in printed form and will also afford excellent practice in pronunciation. The student is expected to translate the exercise into English. A great many of the words and phrases have already been used in the conversational phrases.

Vocabulary.

Moi; word. Je viens; I come. Quitté; left. Angleterre; England. Lundi; Monday. Matin; morning. Suis; am. Je suis; I am. Arrivé; arrived. Appartement; rooms. Fenêtre; window. Voilà; there is. Veuillez; be so good as. Fermé; shut. Aujourd'hui; to-day. Défense; prohibition. Fumer; to smoke. Sais; to know. Je sais; I know.

Read and translate into English:

1. Je suis_anglais, je ne parle pas_un mot de français.
2. Je viens de Londres.
3. J'ai quitté l'Angleterre lundi.
4. Je suis_arrivé à Paris le soir.
5. Entrez mon_appartement meublé.
6. J'ai vu "à louer" dans la fenêtre.
7. Voilà le sorti.
8. Je ne comprends pas le français.
9. Parlez-vous français?
10. Non, monsieur, je ne parle pas français.
11. Veuillez m'apporter du savon, de l'eau chaude et une serviette de toilette.
12. Ainsi que des_allumettes.
13. Le buffet_est fermé aujourd'hui.
14. Défense de fumer dans cette chambre.
15. Y a-t-il_une boîte aux lettres dans cet_hôtel?
16. Je ne sais pas.

Note—The second lesson in this course will be published on Tuesday next. In addition to the lessons in French conversation the studies will include hints of special value to tourists relating to hotels, cabs, restaurants, railways and Parisian customs generally.

RECENT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES

(Copyright, 1900, by S. B. Crockett.)

1.—LIQUID AIR.

(Concluded.)

The Absolute Zero.

As the work upon the liquefaction of gases proceeded, experimenters were brought to a more and more intimate knowledge of conditions which had been matters of mathematical demonstration rather than of experience. The measurement of these conditions was very difficult. The properties of substances in this extreme cold were unknown and a great field of research was at once opened.

As heat consists in the energy of motion of the molecules of a body, the idea at once presents itself that the point might be reached, theoretically, at least, where the molecules, having lost their energy of motion little by little as the temperature was reduced, had been brought to rest. Such a point would mark the limit of cold and a body at that temperature would possess no heat at all. This point, for obvious reasons, is known as the "absolute zero." Its value is determined, by means of the relation between expansion of gases and temperature, to lie between 273 and 274 degrees below the zero of the centigrade scale. Logically, all temperatures should be reckoned from that point, as, indeed, for many practical purposes, they are.

Now, with all known gases liquefied, we are getting wonderfully near to this point. Just how near is as yet somewhat a matter of inference. All ordinary thermometers fail. Even the air thermometer is frozen solid, and the hydrogen thermometer is of little use. Electrical methods are doubtful, because nobody knows just how the electrical properties of substances vary at such temperatures. Dewar, with liquid hydrogen, has obtained a temperature within about 21 degrees of the absolute zero—some 280 degrees centigrade or more than 500 degrees Fahrenheit colder than the temperature of an ordinary summer day; and solid hydrogen is about 5 degrees centigrade colder yet. It will be interesting to relate, so far as they are yet known, some of the properties of substances at these low temperatures.

Properties of Liquefied Gases.

The beautiful experiments which it is possible to perform before an audience with liquid air in quantity have become well known. All ordinary liquids are frozen. Alcohol becomes ice, mercury a solid so hard that it will drive nails. A jet of carbon dioxide gas falls as snow; and to make the liquid air boil violently it is only necessary to set a kettle of it upon a cake of ice. In spite of this, liquid air is kept for hours in unsealed cans, in which evaporation is comparatively slow. For the rarer liquefied gases, in small quantities, Dewar has devised the vacuum flask. The liquid oxygen or hydrogen, or whatever it may be, is in the inner vessel, and the space between that and the outer flask is exhausted, the two flasks being sealed together at the neck. It is found that the evaporation is only about one-fifth as rapid as when this space is filled with air.

Under such conditions air may be seen as a clear, colorless liquid when pure, or as a transparent solid when very cold. The solid air at higher temperature is characterized as a nitrogen jelly, from which a strong magnet will draw the oxygen.

Oxygen as a liquid in considerable quantity shows a pale blue color, as does the solid oxygen. It is highly magnetic and a food insulator. Liquid ozone is indigo blue, and very explosive. Nitrogen forms an opaque solid. Hydrogen as a liquid is colorless, and transparent, and as a solid is a transparent ice, with a frothy surface, due probably to very rapid evaporation. It is said to be distinctly nonmetallic. Fluorine, very difficult to liquefy, is a clear yellow liquid, very mobile. It does not attack glass at these low temperatures. Argon forms a colorless liquid, and at very low temperatures an opaque solid. The liquids are generally colorless and transparent, except fluorine and chlorine, which are both yellow.

Effects of Very Low Temperatures.

Temperatures as low as these we are considering have a very marked effect upon the properties of familiar materials and upon chemical action. Wires of metal are made much more hard and brittle, and their tensile strength is increased. Rubber, cork and such substances are as hard as stones, and organic substances of all kinds are frozen solid. Chemical action is very much diminished or ceases altogether, and the action of light on photographic films is very weak.

Upon living organisms the effects of very low temperature are various. Cold-blooded animals show but slight resistance, while warm-blooded animals resist surprisingly well until the resources of the body are exhausted. Few insects can resist very low temperatures, although snails were subjected to a temperature of —120 degrees without apparent injury. Bacteria, unfortunately, seem to be unaffected by the lowest temperature to which they have been exposed, —213 degrees C. Possibly later experiments at —250 degrees to —260 degrees may show a different result. The beneficial effect of the cold bath is well recognized; but probably no one, before Pictet, ever advocated one quite so cold as 110 degrees below zero centigrade. By the cautious use of an air bath at this temperature he cured himself of chronic indigestion of long standing, and a "cold well" constructed under his supervision was afterward in use by many people.

The effect of low temperatures on the germinating power of seeds has twice been tried, once at —182 degrees C., and again, within the last few months, at —252 degrees C. In the more recent experiment a number of seeds of different types were exposed to the temperature of liquid hydrogen. Some of each were cooled slowly, and kept for more than an hour in a sealed tube immersed in the hydrogen. The others were not so carefully treated. In transmitting the second packet of seeds for planting, Dewar wrote: "I have sent you seeds today which, if the treatment with cold can kill, ought to be dead. They have been immersed in liquid hydrogen for upward of six hours, and no attempt was made to graduate the cooling. . . . The seeds have been soaked in liquid hydrogen." The seeds showed no trace of their hard experience and all sprouted. This experiment is particularly interesting, as the temperature to which the seeds were exposed is very nearly as low as that of the great interstellar spaces, and their survival lends additional weight to the idea that life may originally have been brought to the earth on some seed-bearing meteorite.

Industrial Applications of Low Temperatures.

Now, of what use is all this? First, much has been added to the store of human knowledge. Utility from the scientist's point of view is not the highest aim—probably few of the men who have devoted years and great labor to this work would have toiled so long or so patiently for something merely useful. But to most people utility is now the main question. A few of the possible uses of the great development in this direction have no doubt suggested themselves. Very cold substances may be as useful as very hot bodies in certain operations in medicine or surgery, cautery for example, and no one can predict to what extent low temperatures can be used beneficially in the treatment of disease.

Next, cold, under control, is a marketable article. The extent to which liquefied gases are used for this purpose depends only upon the cost of producing them. A substance as cold as liquid hydrogen produces in a few seconds about the most perfect vacuum known, by freezing out all the contents of the chamber to be exhausted. When these solidified gases have fallen to the bottom the empty chamber can be sealed off above them.

Liquefied gases might be used as explosives, either alone, to operate by natural expansion, or mixed with other substances and fired. A liquefied gas confined in a closed vessel and exposed to ordinary temperatures would soon be heated above its critical temperature, and the expansive force of the substance, which could no longer remain liquid, would be great. By the other method liquid air which has lost much nitrogen by evaporation, and is therefore very rich in oxygen, is mixed with grains of charcoal. Liquid oxygen alone might be used, but the oxygen is most cheaply obtained from the liquid air. This explosive has been made by Linde, and is said to be successful. In regard to the most important of possible uses for liquefied gases, their use as a motive power, little can be said. The expansive power of liquid air is very great, and no doubt an engine will be designed which will use it efficiently. Possibly this has already been done. The question is one solely of relative expense. In no case, however, can it be conceived as a possibility that more can be got out of it than is put in, and the extremely low temperature would prove a practical disadvantage.

CHASED BY A BULL.

Deputy Sheriff Had a Narrow Escape on Sauvie's Island.

Deputy Sheriff James Stott was chased by a mad Jersey bull while engaged in serving legal papers on Sauvie's Island, and he states that he does not care to repeat his experience. He started across a field towards the farm house, and had proceeded only a few steps when he heard the bull bellow, and, looking up, saw the animal, which was pawing the ground, tossing his head and lashing his tail. Jim concluded to make tracks, and started on a dead run, the bull after him. He had quite a lead and succeeded in keeping it, but gradually the brute drew closer, head down, and things looked desperate for a few seconds. Mr. Stott espied a grave mound, surrounded by a picket fence, and made for it, thinking he could dodge around the fence until assistance came. He got to the place in safety, and, finding a loose picket, bluffed off the bull, which had grown somewhat tired and out of breath. The house was subsequently reached all right, and Mr. Stott related his mishap to the farmer's wife, who returned the comforting answer, "I am very sorry; it's a wonder he didn't kill you."

Jim was glad he didn't, and, proceeding on his return by another route, encountered the ferryman who had brought him across the river. He told the ferryman about the bull, and again received consolation, the ferryman remarking: "Well, that was too bad; I meant to have warned you about that bull, but I forgot to."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

L J Lachman, Kan Cy
D Notars, New York
Dr Karl G Korn, Dayton, O
B H Pitts, St Louis
Thos Doyle, Tacoma
M Lynch, Tacoma
N L Brinker, San Fran
W H Stanley, San Fr
E W Bourne, San Fran
G G Graves, Vancouver
C M Kitchell, New York
C C McDonald, San Fr
R S Farrell & family, Scappoose
Chas P Little, do
Lewis B Peeples, do
H L Idleman, do
Miss Nan Russell, city
A B Weatherford, city
C M Cole, city
J W Draper, Tacoma
W P Berton, Seattle
I Warshauer, Baker Cy
Milford Jacobs, Tacoma
J G Woodworth, Seattle
J F Trowbridge, do
F H Brownell, Everett
A A McClanahan, Chgo
Geo J Birkel, San Diego
W H Fisk & wf, Chgo
L S Roth, Cincinnati
Morris Kohn, Phila
F C Nichols, New York
Miss J A Shepard, N Y
R G Calder, Chicago
H A Strauss, New York
J L Brewster, jr, Phila
Simon Wile, Cincinnati
Edwin Goodall & w, SF
Geo F Train, jr, S F
Walter Wise, New Yrk
C G Megrue, New York
J Franklin, New York
W H Thornton, N Y
Miss P Keppler, N Y
H R Metcalf, New Yrk
Geo J Ketchum, N Y
T E Fell, Pendleton
W A Wilson, city
J J Belcher, Carbonado, Pa
M Wax, city
C G Gauntlett, city
Ernest Lister, Tacoma
W Heinzleman, Washington, D C
Byron N White, Spokane
Edwd Horsky, Helena
G B Marvin & wf, Victoria, B C
Miss Grace Adams, do
M S Feder, San Fran
W I Agnew & w, Olympia, Wash
E H Storey & wf, Montesano, Wash
Walter C Barnhart, Tacoma
C E Bain, Astoria
C W Fulton, Astoria
John A Ebaw, Mill City
Joseph Dupuey, San Fr
Geo T Cook, San Fran
J D Farrell, Seattle
Alfred Battle, Seattle
Ernest Lister, Tacoma
M D Robinson, Chicago
Wm Piggott, Seattle
Mrs A E Stilers, Co Biff
E J Mayers, San Fran
C W Roane, Springfield, Mass
L N Dickerson, Kalamazoo
E H Evans, Chicago
J S Sharp, city
W H McNair, Sitka
Allan Cameron, Vancvr
J Hays & wf, N Y
T H Curtis, Astoria
H M Buchanan, Omaha
H Low, New York
Chas N Northrup, S F
P A Trullinger, Astoria
T E Gerza, Los Angeles

THE PERKINS.

S J Frank, The Dalles
D B Allen, Astoria
H V Crooks, Portland
W P Gray, Seattle
I G Ross, Seattle
E W Parks, Seattle
Mrs C W Shank, Starbuck, Wash
I T Keffer, Colo So R R
C E Wilson, San Fran
J P Anderson, St Paul
J H Smith, Jackson, Wash
Frank Hogan, Grangeville, Idaho
Mrs R H Rose, do
Miss Hall, Oakland, Or
Scott Smith, do
W F Snodgrass, Astoria
A Welsh, Astoria
Joseph West, Milton, Or
Sarah West, Milton, Or
Katie Fulton, do
Alex Lynch, Kelso, B C
C N Cramer, Ashland, Wis
George H McCloud, do
James McCully, do
D D Kennedy, do
I H Hanna, do
Minna Kelit, Wis
August Gluet, do
P Johnson, Castle Rock
J D Holton, Boise
H L Boardman, McMin
Miss Minnie Norman, Palmer, Or
F E Aikins, do
Mrs Ruby Filcher, do
Mrs W B Goodrich, Seattle
W J Henton, Albany
Mrs C Finkler, Roseburg
F B Gunther, San Fran
S J Oliver, Omaha
B J Boynton, St Paul
R R Allen, Vancvr, Wn
J T Tomery, Salt Lake
Emmet Lawler, Ft Columbia, Wash
G A Wagener, White Pass, Alaska
E C Greenman, Oreg Cy
Geo Warfield, Ione, Or
T T Nicholas, Dalles
Mrs Nicholas, Dalles
Geo Nicholas, Dalles
Lulu Nicholas, Dalles
Sophia Coutz, Dalles
J A Storey, La Crosse
W Goddard, La Crosse
M McDonald, Missoula
F L Goddart, La Crosse
Mrs J S Medley, Cott Gr
M M Duree, Oregon Cy
Mrs C H Koch, Hillsboro
Mrs A Benson, Hillsboro
J H Townsend, Dallas
B Bissinger, Phila

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

C E Lytle, Bellwood
W L Gray, Vancouver
M Jordon, Vancouver
E W Harness, San Fr
H A Mulligan, San Fr
C M Cramer, Ashld, Wis
D D Kennedy, do
Geo H McCloud, do
James McCully, do
Joe Roach, Minot, N D
W H Wilson, Dalles
H A Conklin, Seattle
L S Porter, The Dalles
D V Paling, The Dalles
C W Dixon, New York
A J Albring, Spokane
W W Conway, Everett
A Officer, Dayville
H A Swain, Mitchell
O D Taylor, The Dalles
J S Foster, Salem
Will McLeod, Burns
L S Washburne, Junctn
B Purnhagen, GrntPas
M H Sheehan, Medford
J J Montgomery, Eugene, Or
Mrs Montgomery, do
C J Jessup, Salem
Jno Campbell, Vernonia
E S Parnelee, San Jose
L Flinn, Albany
E B Carr, Aurora
John W Gunn, Salem
Mrs Gunn, Salem
F E Ross, Pendleton
O H Winn, San Fran
Isaac Baer, Baker City
J D Murphy, Sumpter
C W Snell, Independence
W E Manning, Dilley
A Bettinger, The Dalles
J P Isaacs, Walla W
G A Mitchell, Tacoma
J S Cooper, Indp, Or
W H Montague, Castle Rock
Albert Dunber, Astoria
F C Reed, Astoria
C F Fischer, San Fran

THE ST. CHARLES.

W H Cordia, Halsey
E G Goodwin, Halsey
Thos Fox, Cathlamet
P Currie, Cathlamet
W M Breman, Indp, Or
C M Culloth, Astoria
Nellie Blanc, Buttevill
E Boggs, Astoria
G D Sutherland, Clatskanie
J M Jones, Dallas
A M Kitchens, Logan
J A Jensen, Oregon Cy
E Burley, city
W R Bridges, city
E H Beach, city
J D Wood, Kalama
Capt H Reeve, Clifton
W B Huntley, Eugene
E Ray, city
R Richards, Astoria
Mrs S P Wetzel, Stella
S C Siler, Arlington
L K Carmichael, St L
H G Wolfenz, Silverton
J Wood, New York
W B Sutton, Vento
Wm Chalmers, Stillwtr
A N Lemon, Woodland
S R Leisure, Woodland
H M Branson, Salem
F Marshall, Salem
F J Kinder, La Center
David Milkes, La Centr
Albert Fuller, Woodland
C C Bogarth, do
Mrs C C Bogarth, do
Foster Gardiner, do
Mrs F Gardiner, do
P P Greene, St Louis
V J Miller, Catlin
H P Jensen, Hood River
H P Jacksenen, do
E Hall, Warren
G Halleck, Warren
J B Mahana, Warren
L H Burton, St Louis
W H Cordra, Halsey
L M Fisher, Brownsville
J A Croft, Corvallis
B L Croft, Corvallis
R Thockmorton, Skamokawa
Frank S Sheldon, Seattle
J A Kemp, Columbia
D J Lamiton, Columbia
G A Ehlet, Aurora
A D Yerger, Butteville
Mrs Huntington, do
D W Harrison, Salt Lk
L D Boyed, Hood River
W A Baird, Hood River
G W Baird, Hood River
W T Campbell, Heppner
Miss Campbell, Heppner
A H Emmerson, do
Mrs Emmerson, do
S Snickers, Portland
E D Godwin, city
W M Breman, Indp, Or
J L Lee, Spring Valley, Minn
D F Howard, Stella
E C Sherman, Camas
Joe Rasmath, Camas
C H Enock, Boise
Mrs Enock, Boise

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma.

European plan; headquarters for commercial men. Chilberg's restaurant in connection.

Hotel Butler, Seattle.

European. Rooms with or without bath. Ladies' and gents' grillrooms in connection.

Kruse's Grill Room and Restaurant—Stark street, opp. Chamber of Commerce.

DOBLEY'S KILLING PACE

REVEALED WHEN HIS WIFE USED COOK-BOOK PRESCRIPTIONS.

Thought Himself Ill and Blamed Business Life—Quiet Home Life Made Him Worse—The Cure.

"I don't know why it is," said Mr. Dobley, according to the New York Sun, as he pushed away his untasted breakfast, "but I feel a presentiment that I am going to be ill."

"You never looked better in your life," said Mrs. Dobley. "Don't give in to any such idea. It's simply nervousness."

"That's it," said Dobley. "My nerves are running away with me. They are at a tension which threatens a sudden collapse. I start at the least sound. I wake with bells ringing in my ears, and feel as though a vise were gripping my head. It's been that way now for three days."

"It's these late suppers of yours," said Mrs. Dobley. "You would require the digestion of an ostrich to consume such combinations as you have been addicted to of late."

"Nonsense, Mrs. Dobley; my symptoms have nothing about them which indicates that the trouble is a simple one which might be removed by bicarbonate of soda and seltzer. It's located here, Mrs. Dobley." Dobley tapped his brow mysteriously.

"Perhaps a headache?" suggested Mrs. Dobley.

"No; it's the rush of modern life," said Dobley. "It's the pace at which people must live nowadays. We're all in a race—trying to see which of us can push on fastest to the grave!"

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Dobley. "I felt sure that the fricassed crabmeat in a chafing-dish and the Welsh rabbit you had last night would affect your liver, and now I'm sure of it. Either one alone is bad enough, but when you combine the two it's simply dreadful!"

"It is not the liver, Mrs. Dobley; it is the brain. I have a confused sensation, as though the optic nerve had gotten tangled with the spinal cord. Then there is a singing in the ears, with a tingling feeling in the temples, and shooting pains in the back of the neck."

Mrs. Dobley looked anxiously at her husband and took down a cook-book from the pantry shelf.

"They have an excellent household medical guide in the back of this," she said, as she skimmed over the leaves.

"Have you had dizzy spells and hallucinations, with loss of appetite and a distaste for exertion?" she asked, reading from one of the pages.

"Exactly," said Dobley. "I feel as though my head weighed a ton, and when I attempt to walk, the effort of placing one foot before the other seems to completely exhaust my vitality. The very thought of taking another step is weakening."

"How about chills, with sudden flushes of heat, sallow complexion and a yellowish tinge to the whites of the eyes?" said Mrs. Dobley, anxiously.

"All of those," said Dobley. "I tell you, Mrs. Dobley, I am threatened with a serious collapse. I have been working too hard."

"You have the grip," said Mrs. Dobley, firmly, closing the book, "and you must not think of going down town today. Simply telephone to the office that you are ill, take a day of quiet rest at home. I will fix up some remedies that will break up your cold; for, really, grip is only an exaggerated cold. And the rest will do you good."

"I haven't taken a day's holiday in years," said Dobley. "I don't think it would agree with me to stay at home. I'd fancy I heard the ticker calling me, or imagine the office was on fire, or something."

"That's just the trouble with all business men in this country," said Mrs. Dobley. "They allow it to become a tyrant that holds them in constant fear. You take a Frenchman or a German or any other nationality, for that matter, and he takes business more moderately, lives longer, and never contracts nerves."

"I suppose you are right," said Mr. Dobley. "It is the pace that kills."

"Now, you go upstairs and get into a smoking-jacket and slippers, and, first of all, I will fix up something that you can eat. I will prepare it myself," said Mrs. Dobley, who had little or no opportunity to put her nursing abilities in evidence, owing to her husband's continual good health. She acted as though it were going to be a genuine pleasure to have an invalid on her hands for a day.

An hour later Dobley was wrapped in an eider-down quilt, with a flaxseed poultice on his chest and a wet towel bound about his head. Mrs. Dobley said she had taken his temperature, and declared that it was more than 100, so she decided that it was better for the invalid not to eat anything.

So a very tempting broiled chicken, with currant jelly, buttered toast and tea was taken down stairs before Dobley's eyes, although he explained that he had had the first symptoms of real appetite that he had experienced for three days. Then Mrs. Dobley made him take a dose of some disagreeable mixture, and put a piece of ice on his head. Dobley had just become eagerly interested in a new novel when she took it away and said that it would only upset his nerves to read it, and she even removed the newspapers and read him one of Mrs. Hemans' poems.

"I am bound that you will have one day of perfect rest, John," she said. "You have positively alarmed me as to the condition of your health."

"Already I feel much better," said Dobley. "I suppose my state of nervousness made me exaggerate the symptoms. Do you know, my dear, I think I should enjoy some toast and tea—and chicken? And perhaps a small piece of steak, also. I don't know whether it is the poultice or the ice on my head, but my appetite has returned."

"But the book says, 'On no account allow the patient to eat solid food while the fever rages.' I might fetch you some milk and lime water, if you think you could stand it."

"I have no yearning for it," said Dobley, "and my fever has subsided. I have an idea that I shall bring all my strength of will to my aid and go down to the office, after all. It makes me feel foolish to sit here done up in this way."

"But your nerves have quieted down—don't you see what a different person you are to the Mr. Dobley who complained at the breakfast table this morning? How is the singing in your ears?"

"Never a song," said Dobley. "Nothing disturbs the quiet but the dull drip of the ice upon my collar. How long do I have to balance this berg on my head? By the way, Mrs. Dobley, I feel sufficiently frapped now, for my own part. But I don't want to interfere with the original recipe. You are sure you have not gotten me mixed up with a dessert?"

"The ice must be renewed at frequent intervals," said Mrs. Dobley. "It's the greatest thing in the world for the nerves. I have sent out to get an extra supply."

"And the embalming process that is at present going on over my wishbone?" asked Dobley. "Is there any special time at which it may be removed, or is it one of those perpetual blooms that become part of one's very existence? The freezing of the head and the boiling of the chest simultaneously is a great idea for taking the mind off business troubles. It is impossible for one to worry about the price of gas stock with these two restoratives in operation."

"That's it," said Mrs. Dobley. "It's the counterirritant that cures. I'll venture to say that you have no symptom of tired feeling at present. You said this morning that you couldn't put one foot before the other."

"I feel now," said Dobley, "that if I could shed these various glaciers and volcanoes that you have surrounded me with I could sprint around a cinder path in time to music. About this time, as a rule, I am going out to luncheon when I am downtown. What a terrible thing it would be to be condemned to stay home doing nothing every day! It would drive me crazy in about 48 hours."

"But, like all New Yorkers, you are fond of talking about the nervous strain caused by the rush we live in, the noise, the elevated cars and all that, when, in reality, you couldn't live in any other atmosphere or environment!"

"They say," said Dobley, shifting the ice so that it would melt equally over both sides of his neck, "they say there are microbes in the New York air that are different from the germs that exist in the atmosphere of other cities. I suppose we get accustomed to absorbing these particular ones, and we get to like them. If a New Yorker found himself in a quiet country place with no prospect of getting back to Broadway and the Bowery, he would think the roar of the elevated the sweetest music in the world!"

"But he would begin talking about the terrible strain he lived under just as soon as he got back to town."

"It's artificial, but then we are fond of gilding and show in every department. Take our restaurant—and, talking about restaurants, Mrs. Dobley, I am of the opinion that I should feel much better if I were allowed the excitement of a few lamb chops just at this moment. I feel a peculiar gnawing"——

"I think you'd better have a fresh poultice," said Mrs. Dobley. "You lose the effects of those poultices unless they are changed quite often."

"I won't worry if I lose the effect," said Mr. Dobley. "There is something about a poultice that seems somehow humiliating to me. Modern medical authorities laugh at poultices. They say never put a poultice on anything but a barn door—but your little book, 'Helpful Hints for the Kitchen,' advocates them strongly, I see."

"There is nothing like a poultice!" said Mrs. Dobley.

"No," replied her husband, sadly, "it occupies a niche all by itself; it's a solitaire in the scheme of life. It's a clammy, clinging amalgamation of exclusiveness."

"I can see that you feel better already," said Mrs. Dobley. "I can always tell when you begin joking that you are really happy."

"Happiness is a big word," said Dobley, adjusting the drip to a point just above his left ear. "I've been happier than I am at this moment, and yet I have been more unhappy! There is a certain repose about the feeling that a piece of ice on the head gives one. Then, the mere fact of having had nothing to eat for a number of hours has a chastening influence that cannot be denied."

"Do you really think you could stand some breakfast?" asked Mrs. Dobley. "I am a little bit afraid to go contrary to the directions."

"Mrs. Dobley," said the lady's husband with dignity, "I absolutely refuse to be confused with the methods for cooking which are contained in that useful volume you hold. It may be all right regarding things that are to be set in a cool place and fanned until frozen, and it also gives you thorough and efficient modes for driving out red ants, but I am prepared to have some breakfast, and I would like the customary meal of steak, chops and soft-boiled eggs that are served previous to executions of death sentences."

"I don't believe that you are ill at all," said Mrs. Dobley, "You've only been shamming."

"I merely complained of nervousness," said Dobley, "and I must admit that this quiet, restful morning, in conjunction with the somewhat rigid rules prescribed in the 'Kitchen Hints' has completely restored me to my normal state of health. I am now prepared to shed my various wraps, pillows, poultices and glaciers to have breakfast, and to proceed to my daily toil."

"Oh, you can't go now!" said Mrs. Dobley. "I telephoned them that you were very ill. Suppose we go to a matinee?"

"Which is a thought born of an intelligence of marked superiority," said Dobley. "Let us get back to our usual gait—the pace may be killing—but we can't get along without our microbes."

Assessment of Mortgages.

CRESWELL, Or., March 5.—(To the Editor.)—Many of your readers would like to have you point out where the law cuts any figure in the present method of assessment. Since the repeal of the law exempting indebtedness, there has been what seems to us much double assessing in Lane County.

For example, a man having a mortgage of $2000 on his farm was assessed $2200 on land and improvements, and the holder of the mortgage was assessed face value of same, making $4200 on which tax had to be paid, while the farm could not have been sold for more than $3000. There are other cases of like nature known to the writer, and some where the owner of land could not raise money to pay the tax on it, and the holder of the mortgage had to pay the tax on the land to keep his security from being sold, and some have had to redeem land after it having been sold for taxes for the same reason. Can you tell us is there no way that a just assessment can be made. A SUBSCRIBER.

Mortgages are not assessable. The mortgage-tax law was repealed in 1893.

Plants That Bear Jewels.

Cleveland Leader.

One of the directors of Kew Gardens, lecturing recently at the London Institute on some curiosities of tropical plant life, said that among these were the pearls found occasionally in the cocoanut palm of the Philippine Islands—pearls which, like those of the ocean, are composed of carbonate of lime. The bamboo, too, yields another precious product in the shape of true opals, which are found in its joints.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhœa.

PNEUMONIA

leaves the lungs weak and opens the door for the germs of Consumption. Don't wait until they get in, and you begin to cough. Close the door at once by healing the inflammation.

Scott's Emulsion

makes the lungs germ-proof; it heals the inflammation and closes the doors. It builds up and strengthens the entire system with wonderful rapidity.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Don't fail to try
BEECHAM'S PILLS
when suffering from any bad condition of the Stomach or Liver.
10 cents and 25 cents, at drug stores.

Marriage is said to be an equal partnership. But the kind of a one-sided partnership it really is, cannot be better expressed than in that old saying, "A wife should double her husband's joys and halve his sorrows." That's what is expected of a wife, and the wonder of the world is that she comes so closely to expectation. For as a rule from the time of marriage onward, her body is daily drained of strength and her mind daily burdened by cares. She lies on the couch, her back aching, from female trouble, and gets up and puts on a smiling face to meet her husband.

Marriage can only be an equal partnership when the drains and strains of married life of the woman can be replaced by the perfect health of the delicate womanly organs. No woman need suffer with inflammation, ulceration, debilitating drains or female trouble. There's an absolute cure for all these in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes life a pleasure, does away with morning sickness, and makes the baby's advent easy and almost painless.

"I had been a sufferer from uterine trouble for about three years, having two miscarriages in that time, and the doctors said I would have to go through an operation before I could give birth to children," writes Mrs. Blanche E. Evans, of Parsons, Luzerne Co., Pa., Box 41. "When about to give up in despair I saw the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's medicine and thought I would give it a trial as a last resort. I bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and after taking it felt better than I had for years. After taking four and one-half bottles I gave birth to a bright baby girl who is now four months old and has not had a day of sickness."

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant. Nothing else is "just as good." Refuse all substitutes. If you go for Dr. Pierce's, get Dr. Pierce's.

NO PAIN! NO GAS!

No charge for painless extraction when teeth are ordered. All work done by graduate dentists of 12 to 20 years' experience; a specialist in each department. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will cost by a free examination. Give us a call, and you will find we do exactly as we advertise.

Set of Teeth	$5.00
Gold Filling	$1.00
Gold Crown	$5.00
Silver Filling	.50

New York Dental Parlors

PORTLAND OFFICE
N. E. Cor. Fourth and Morrison Sts.
San Francisco Office, 723 Market st., second floor History building.
Hours—8 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 4.

Rheumatism

Miss ELEANOR M. TIPPELL, 3711 Powellton Ave., Philadelphia, writes:

"I had inflammatory rheumatism, which was for weeks so intense that I was unable to walk. I was treated by several prominent physicians, and tried many patent medicines, but without relief. I felt so much better after taking two bottles of S. S. S., that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely, and have never since had a touch of the disease."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only remedy which reaches this painful disease, and is guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished Everywhere
For
Delicacy of Flavor.
Superiority in Quality.
Grateful and Comforting
to the Nervous or Dyspeptic.
Nutritive Qualities Unrivalled.

Your Grocer and Storekeeper Sell It.

In Half-Pound Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd.
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

**