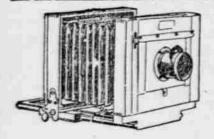
COURSE IN PHOTOGRAPHY FOR AMATEURS

(Oppyright, 1900, by Seymour Eaton.)

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

V-THE FIRST PICTURE. BY GEORGE W. GILSON.

It is sometimes almost impossible to possibility to lay down any ironciad rule get just the light that is wanted. For in-stance, it would be out of the question to will require different depths of focus. It make, during the middle of the day. a must be understood that the diaphragm is successful negative of a building facing used for two purposes. First, to secure the north, for we would be facing or greater depth of focus. The smaller the pointing the lens directly at the sun. which should never be done. In addition to the reflection on the lens, we would But the drawback in making too small a to the reflection on the iens, we would not be able to secure the proper amount of definition or detail in the front of the building. It would be in shadow, while all the other surrounding parts would be in strong light. These parts would be too white for the front of the building. trast. In the case of a house facing the east it would be better to make the ex-posure when the sun has reached the point where it falls just a little off to the side of the front. Of course, if we have a house to photograph that is facing the a house to photograph that is facing the west, the exposure should not be made until after the sun has passed the merid-ian far enough to fail on the side and front. A house facing the south is the easiest of all to handle, as it can be made either in the morning or afternoon. For the first trial, let us agree that a house be observed for the subject. Let up



camera on its tripod. It should be so pinced as to be perfectly steady. The best way to secure 'the most desirable results and at the same time have the tripod so that it will not interfere with the movements of the operator in focusing is to set up the tripod so that one leg of points directly toward the object to be hotographed. By this means the remaining two legs will be in such a position that one may stand between them in arrang-

After the camera is in position and the screw of the tripod which holds the camera has been tightly set, the cap is taken from the lens, the shutter opened by using the "time exposure," and we are ready to focus our picture on the ground-gians screen at the back of the camera.

The opaque focusing cloth is then thrown over the back of the camera and brought closely down over the head in such a manner as to shut out all possible day-light from the back of the camera. The only light we want is that which comes through the lens at the front.

Focusing is generally done by means of a screw at the front of the camera, which racks out or in, as the case may be, thus increasing or decreasing the distance of the lens from the screen. This focuses the ray of light passing from the object through the lens to the screen, making the picture clear and distinct upon the glass. As the ploture becomes sharply focused upon the screen we notice first that it is reversed, or upside down. (The reason for this is given in the chapter on lenses.) We soon get accustomed to seeing our pictures and focusing them in this upside-down position.

While focusing we have opened the lens wide, and having now focused the image on the ground glass as charply as pos-sible, paying particular attention to a point about one-third the length of the plate, we must make use of the diaphragms, o

If our camera has a shutter the diaphragms are fixed in the shutter, and either represent a revolving disk with different-sized openings or open and close by means of little wings pivoted together,

called iris diaphragms. If the camera has no shutter what are

ing the diaphragm from the lens part before focusing, to be replaced after the focusing. It would, of course, be an impoint to be remembered in using the dia-phragm is to use the largest possible, for it requires less time and the picture is better. The smaller the diaphragm the flatter the field, or, in other words, the more sameness the picture will have. It should be the aim to secure as perfect perspective or distance as possible, and if

too small a diaphragm is used it will bring the distance into nearly the same focus as the foreground, thus causing the fiatness spoken of above. About the simplest rule that could be given for the choosing of a diaphragm is to focus on house he chosen for the subject. Let us suppose that the proper light is now on the subject. We proceed by setting up our gives the effect of the distance receding gradually until the farthest distance is of a misty appearance; but even the distance farthest from the camera should be dis-tinct enough to show what it is composed of. It will be found that the disphragms are all numbered and run in numbers like this: x4 or x12 or x16 and so on. These numbers are only to indicate the size of the disphragm, but it is best not to rely on any number, but to educate the eye to see all that is in the picture to be

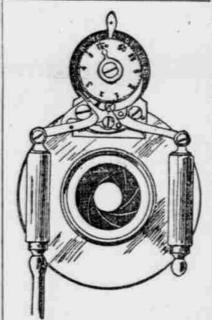
Timing the Exposure.

After the disphragm has been placed in the lens, a careful examination should be made of the object as it appears on the ground glass, to decide upon the time of exposure. This is another point where it will take experience to become anywhere near accurate. One method that is suggested for the beginner to follow is to ook fixedly at the object to be photographed, keeping the eyes as near the center of it as possible for 25 seconds, and then, without looking at anything else, put the head under the focusing cloth, examine the image on the ground ginss and count the number of seconds it takes to see the detail in the very deepest shadow. Whatever that number may be will be the time it will take to get a good negative. However, some plates re-quire less time than others. This method is good if the regular landscape plates

as put out by the different manufacturer are used. If it has been decided that a landscape

is wanted, it will require close study to find out just what will look well in such a picture. A bit of scenery which looks very attractive to the eye may make a very ordinary picture. When we look at a view we can see more with the eye than the lens will take in. The landscape should be broken in its nature. Overcome "sameness" as much as possible. Select the bit of scenery that will cause one to examine the ploture closely. After the view has been decided upon. It is then necessary that the light fall

just right to bring out what we want to



THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1900.

OTHER PURPOSES."

complished by the Measure.

as follows:

of the President.

Judge Bellinger was asked his opinion this matter, and said: "The case is simple enough. Under the statute quoted, the man can be naturalized again, assuming that he has been naturalized but has lost the means of establishing the fact. He may be naturalized by showing his enlistment and honorable discharge and one year's previous residence. The The proof of his discharge is defined or required to be 'competent.' His discharge Important Object Sought to Be Acpapers will suffice for this."

CECIL TOOK FRENCH LEAVE Portlander Who Worked His Sn Graft in Manila.

Manila (P. L) Tribune, Feb. 16. Cecil R. Holcomb, who has been moving in the best Amer.can society.in Manila. has unexpectedly left town, owing those who trusted him a considerable sum of money. He sailed on the Grant, without announcing his departure to his acquaint-ances. His action has occasioned much comment, and yesterday in the lobbles of the leading hotels it was the chief topic

of conversation. Cecil Holcomb came to Manila several months ago from Portland, bearing intro-ductory letters to General Otis and other high officials of the regime, from General Summers and other well-known men of the State of Oregon. On the strength of such credentials he soon gained admit-tance into the best homes of this city. His polished manners, stately appearance and open-handed generosity won him the friendship and confidence of those he met. He was a great favorite with the ladies, and no gathering seemed complete without the genial Judge and his wonderful irongray hair, that created so much admira-

Upon his arrival in Manila he avowed his intention of building up a law prac-tice in this city. However, he found himself received with so much enthusiasm that his duties to society demanded the most of his time; therefore his future law practice soon assumed infinitesimal proportions. His slim pocket-book could not stand the drain of the society life. and ere long he found himself dead broke. In order to maintain the impression he was making, he resided at the Hotel Oriente. His board bill began to assume gigantic proportions, and he began to work his legally trained mind, hoping to hit upon some scheme to avoid its payment. "Eureka!" he cried at last, "I have the idea," and, acting upon his inspiration, the handsome Judge arose languidly from his reclining chair in which he was sipping his morning coffee, and tore down the notice on the wall of his room, which informed guests that "the management of the hotel was not responsible for articles taken from the room," and the only way to secure their money and valuables was to leave them in charge of the clerk before retiring. The Judge was very careful to destroy this. Then he dressed himself and hastened downstairs, greatly excited. "Clerk," he cried, "there is a thief in the house! I have been robbed! Robbed! You understand? I've been robbed." Of course

it was a pretty serious thing for the much respected Judge Holcomb to be robbed; therefore the case was closely investigated. He protested that he would not pay his bill until the money which had been taken was made good to him. But he was mistaken in this regard, for Manager Van Bibra told him plainly that the money would have to be forthcoming at once. Holcomb, desirous of giving people the impression that money was no object to

him, succeeded in borrowing a sum from one of his intimates, and paid the bill. He then left the Oriente, secured sleeping apartments and began to live around town. One night his bosom companions quite by accident happened to compare notes, and they discovered much to their surprise that Holcomb had been borrowing money from all of them. From that time on Holcomb's sun began to set. He was head over heels in debt; his acquaintances had begun to shake him; so one day he de-cided to leave Manila. He secured trans-portation on the Grant without the fact getting noised about, although Mr. Jenkins, manager of the English hotel, heard of his intended departure in time to make m settle his board bill.

Now it happened, and quite unfortunate-ly for Mayor Tony Timke, that Mr. Mo-Cullough, the Government printer, was to sail for America on the Grant. The Mayor

CORBIN'S NEAT ARMY BILL fluential Republican press that the Herald has printed against the measure, it looks very much more like a divided party. THINKS CENSURE IS DUE. TO PROVIDE CHAPLAINS "AND FOR

Opinion of Spokane Attorney on the Cocur d'Alene Affair.

"Other Purposes" Covers the WASHINGTON, March 4 .- F. C. Robert WASHINGTON, anrea 4.-F. C. Robert-son, of Spokane, ex-Assistant United States District Attorney for the State of Washington, has been in the city several days on behalf of certain clients who are oncerned in the Wardner riots. Mr. Rob-WASHINGTON March 4 - The Army ertson seems strongly of the opinion that the acts of the Governor of Iduho in suswashington, march 4. - The Army bill pending in the House and Senate, which proposes to provide a chaplain for each regiment of the United States, but which in reality is for the purpose of makpending the operations of habeas corpus proceedings through martial law will be finally denounced and disapproved.

ing Corbin a Major-General and to retire Shafter as a Major-General, is one of the Interesting pieces of legislation before this Interesting pieces of legislation before this Interesting pieces of registration before that session. The first section relates to Chap-lains, and the second to Shafter, while the third is given to Corbin. The bill is the third is given to Corbin. The bill is

template the suspension of the habeas corpus process only in cases of actual "That the President is hereby authorized to appoint for each regiment in the United States service (regular and warfare, but, nevertheless, men were ar rested, both guilty and not guilty, and thrown into jail or detained in a builpen in Idaho and denied a hearing of any kind. volunteer) one Chapiain, with the pay and allowances of a Captain, mounted: Pro-vided, That the office of Post Chaplain, All citizens, except those in Idaho, are at all times allowed the right to be heard. I United States Army, is hereby abolished, and the officers now holding commissions do not believe the House committee will sustain the Governor or General Merriam, as Chaplains shall be assigned to regi-ments: And provided, further, That no person shall be appointed a Chaplain in but I only wish it would.

person shall be appointed a Chaplain in the Regular Army who shall have passed the age of 35 years, nor until his fitness of a better presentation of the case bementally, morally and physically shall fore the United States Supreme Court to have been established to the satisfaction have the Governor of Idaho and the Army, as represented by General Merriam, sus-tained. He is very confident that the Supreme Court will hold against the action "Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to select from the retired list of the Army an officer, not above the rank of Brigadier-General, who may have disof the Governor and the interference and co-operation on the part of the Army, through General Merriam, in such action, tinguished himself during the war with Spain, in command of a separate army,

Circulation of Canadian Notes.

and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so selected, to be Major-General, United Cashier Burke, of the Fairhaven Na-tional Bank, has been in correspondence with Senator Foster for some time in re-States Army, with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that gard to the investigation the Treasury Department has been conducting as to the grade on the retired list. "Sec. 3. That on and after the passage circulation of Canadian currency in the northwestern part of Washington, partic-ularly around Bellingham Bay, where such of this Act the Adjutant-General of the United States Army shall have the rank, currency has been circulated very largely in the past few years. The department pay and allowances of a Major-General. The blil is entitled "A blil to provide holds that Canadian money should be Chaplains for each regiment in the United subject to the currency tax of 10 per cent. States service, and for other purposes." It will be observed that the other pursame as state bank issues. Mr. Burke thinks the department should give the people of his section of the country at least 30 days in which to get rid of poses mean a Major-General's commission for Corbin, and the same rank for Shafall the accumulated Canadian currency, but the department holds it has no dister on the retired list, both of which are much more important than the Chaplains. The bill also indicates that Corbin has cretion in the matter but to enforce the recom in the matter but to enforce the law, according to section 20 of the act of February 8, 1875, wherein this tax of 10 per cent is provided. Infernal Revenue Commissioner Wilson, after some eurnest study on the matter, has given out that it lost none of his influence in the War De-partment, and it is asserted by prominent officers in the department that Corben outcome in the department that Cor-bin is still running things with more power than when Alger was Secretary. There is no denying the ability of Corbin. He has shown a strength of purpose in beis beyond the power of any executive of-fice of the Government to deal with the ing the principal manager of the Army during the Spanish War, and who, as taxes due and collectible under the internal revenue laws of the United States. Adjutant-General, formerly considered a

The Nooksack Jam.

The attention of the War Department has been called to the request of A. G. Blake, of New Whatcom, asking authority to remove and appropriate to his own use a gorge of drift wood from the mouth of the Nooksack River. The department has assured Senator Foster that there would be no objection to Mr. Blake doing this set long as payingtion interacts are this so long as navigation interests are not interfered with, but the question of property rights in the wood would have to be settled between the parties removing

it and those claiming ownership,

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

iomething About Nature, and Abou Man in Nature.

apparent disposition on his part to avoid the issue, and we have the belief that PORTLAND, March &-- (To the Editor.) such was his impulse for the moment. Nobody claims for him that, in declaring Did you ever climb to the top of Mount Hood? What vasiness of landscape, what variety in every direction, and all the more wonderful when we consider the exquisite finish of everything in its minuthtmeelf on doubtful questions, he likes to take responsibility, and it was a con-venient method of avoiding responsibil-ity in this instance. Yes his action that followed hardiy agreed with his speech. est parts. Ecan that modest little flower peeping out from under the very edge of Though we are still inclined to think a snowbank high above the timber line that he did not desire to deal with it him-Subject it to the most scientific analysis; what delicacy and harmonious blending

of colors; what perfection of detail. Ex-



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tired all over. You are too tired to rest, too tired to sleep and you feel worse in the morning than you did when you retired at night. You must bave rest-rest for your worn-out nerves and your weary brain -rest that will give your tired' body a chance to recover. You, can get it right away if you will send to your druggist for

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Publisher

A DIVIDED PARTY? Difficulties Produced by the Timidity and Wobbling of the President. Boston Herald. When President McKinley made his speech in Boston of a year ago, he took the ground that, in the settlement of the policy of our Government toward its new possessions, it was not for the Presiden

termed waterhouse diaphragms are used. These are sets of metal plates with openings of different diameters. Any particu-lar plate or diaphragm may be placed in the H. diaphragm slot which is cut in the lens

for the purpose. One reason for selecting a house or building for a first trial of focusing the image correctly on the plate is to demon-strate the use of the sliding front and the swing back. If the camera is set up perfectly level we will probably find that we have quite an expanse of foreground, but only one-half or three-quarters of the house (or height) on the ground glass. This is caused by the house being so much higher than the camera. If one could ascend a platform that would place the camera on a level with the center of the house this trouble would be avoided, but this, of course, is impossible. The difficulty is overcome by having the front of the camera so that it can be raised or lowered. There is a thumbscrew on the side of the front of the camera. This needs only to be loosened, when the whole front can be raised to the height uired. The screw should then tightened, thus holding the front required. place. It sometimes happens that tion of the upper part of the building still being cut off. In this case we have to resort to lifting the camera upward-to p of the building-as one of the funda-mental rules of the photographing of buildings is that the her building of a pleasing nature. It is this part to building as one of the funda-to building is that the her building of the perspective batter to help of the building as the photographing of the building building as the photographing of the building building building is that the her building of the photographing of the building building building is that the building as the photographing of the building b even by raising the sliding front to its greatest height the entire building cannot buildings is that the back part, or ground



glass, and consequently the plate, when placed in position, must be vertical. We must now use the swing-back. As the cameta is lifted up we must swing the top of the back of our camera forward. In this way we are enabled to get all of the building in our picture, preserve the proper lines of the building and get uni-form sharpness of focus. The swing-back is also used to bring distant and near objects in a landscape into focus at the This is often necessary from the fact that the focus is shorter for objects at a distance than for those near camera. For the distant objects the lens is moved nearer the ground glass, while for objects near us the lens must be moved farther from the ground glass.

The Choice of a Diaphragm.

After the focus has been taken and all es are straight we then decide on what diaphragm or "stop" should be used Some operators recommend that the focus-ing be done with diaphragm in, but it has been the experience of the writer that beginners make better progress by remov- code, and forms section 2 of said code.

Diagram, Showing Revolving Disk.

show to advantage, and to cover up those things which we should like to remain in the background. As in the case of photographing a building, the sun should never fall upon the lens. Select a time of day when the sun is off to the side and back of the camera. See that the sky line is a little above the center of the picture. If, however, the view to be photographed has an especially pretty cloud effect it would be well to drop the line a triffe to secure the clouds, as they are sure to add to the beauty of the view. in the choice of a piece of scenery, the

To bring out the perspective better and to help one judge better of the distance in a landscape, it is advisable so to arrange the point of view as to have some object such as a tree, bowlder, stump or something of like nature in the middle foreground. Be sure to have it off slight-ly to one side of the plate. This will give something by which distance may measured with the eye. If there are to be figures or stock or a house included in the landscape these should never oc the center of the picture. Where they me directly in the center they been the "center of attraction," to the detri-ment of the remainder of the picture.

MAY BE NATURALIZED AGAIN

Soldiers' Discharge Papers Sufficient for an Allen.

ASHLAND, Or., March 5 .- (To the Editor.)-I was bern in France and came to America about 1854. Soon after I took out my naturalization papers, which I have

I served Uncle Sam three years in the ellion ('61-64) and yet have my honorable discharge, and have voted without being questioned. Now, under the present law, they deny me the privilege to register ecause I have no naturalization papers. Please advise me what steps to take

C. GANIERE.

It is suggested that section 2165 of th United States revised statutes covers this case completely. It reads as follows:

Any alien of the age of 21 years and upward who has enlisted or may enlist in the armie who has enlisted or may enlist in the armises of the United States, either in the regular or volunteer forces, and has been or may be here-after honornbly discharged, shall be admitted to become a clinisen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his opplication to become such cliner; and the court admitting such alien shall in addithe court admitting such alien shall in addi-tion to such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be esti-fied by competent proof of such person's hav-ing been honorally ducharged from the serv-ing of the United States as descently

ire of the United States as aforesald.

and "Mac," as the boys called him, are great friends; so Timke accompanied "Mac" on board to bid him a final farewell. Much to Timke's surprise, when he reached the hurricane deck of the Grant, he saw the irrepressible Holcomb reclining in a canvas chair, casually scan-ning the pages of a late novel. "Hello, Holcomb!" said the Mayor, "going home?" "Yes." answered the Judge, "this beastly climate is injuring my health." Thus the conversation began and continued until the launch was ready to take Timke ashore. "I say," remarked the Judge, who had accompanied Timke to the gangway, "have you any gold money you will give me for Mex?" Timke pulled out a \$10

greenback, but when Holcomb went through his pockets he could only find \$15 Mex. "Well," he said after a mo-ment's reflection, "You give me the \$10 and I will other and other a moand I will give you an order on Major for it." Timke thought the propo tion was straight enough, so he gave the Judge the bill, bid him good-bye and left the ship. The next day Timke called on Major — and presented the order, which was promptly turned down, the Major remarking as he did so that Hol-comb was already heavily in his debt.

oed, and he hasn't got over the mortification yet. The Tribune man, anxious to ascertain amount of Holcomb's liabilities in Mathe nila, made an imperfect canvass, and learned that Holcomb owed the following men the amounts put down opposite their names:

Mr. Hardy, \$809; Fred Macondray, \$100; Messrs. Rierdon and Timke, \$20. There can be but little doubt but what Holcomb succeeded in swindling a lot more people, but they are reticent in regard to him because they hate to admit that they have been taken in by a handsome dead-best with a sufficiency bare.

beat with a glib tongue.

Britons Are But Human, After All. New York Evening Post. The tradition of English phlegm will

have received a severe shock from yes-terday's outbursts over the relief of Ladysmith. Perhaps people in England knew botter than we did how desperate was the plight of the belenguered garrison: and the reaction from intense anx-icty naturally les to extravagant manifestations of delight. But it may be doubted if Englishmen were ever so wholly un-demonstrative as legend makes them out. What they probably excel other people in is the ability to take hard knocks within is the ability to take hard knocks with-out whimpering. When their armies meet with reverses, they do not run wildly about shouting, "Nous sommes trahis," and proceed to upset their government. They simply make wry faces, buckle their belts tighter, and try it again. But when But when victory comes at last, they can be as exuberant in their way as any Frenchman. The modern press no doubt helps on, as it fully reports, such national excitability but it does not create it. In 1801, Lord Nelson wrote to a military officer in bitter comment upon the celebrations which marked the peace with France. He said: "I dislike all these childish rejoicings for pence. It is a good thing, I hope, but I would burst before I would let a d-d rescal of a Frenchman know that either peace or war affected me with either joy or sorrow."

Cant Monstrons, Contradictory,

Boston Transcript. As the question underlying the bill is to be carried up to the Supreme Court, there is ground for hope that through the agency of that tribunal this monstrous piece of legislation, with all its contradictions, its protection against imaginary competition, and its cant about relieving humanity by a duty of only 15 per cent will be consigned the of the United States as aforesaid. This section is incorporated in Hill's the works of statesmen who did not know their business

self, his native timidity seems to have taken the turn that he would rather risk being able to tide it over than encounter action on it at the hands of Congress. A good deal of his nervousness arose from the fact that the next Presidential election was so near, if we are to accept the view that his own friends take of the situation They have treated this matter as an affair of politics in the discussions that have been held in the House of Rep-resentatives. This doubtless intensified the President's caution, but there were some points on which he thought that he could afford to be positive. He recognized the difficulties attending the affairs of the Philippine Islands, and he respected them.

clerical position, continues to run the War

to decide; it belonged to Congress so to

do. On the face of this, there was an

Department.

take the very positive ground that, as a nation, it was "our plain duty to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico, and give her free access to our markets." But he soon found that he had confidingly raised a hornets nest in such action. At first his party in Congress fell in with him as inno-cently as he had taken that ground himself; but then came the pulling and haul-ing to drive them into eating their words and reversing their tactics. The entire Republican section of the committee of Timke then knew that he had been bunways and means had agreed to report a bill for free trade there, according to the President's recommendation. The entire Republican section of the committee of

ways and means, however, with the ex-ception of Representative McCall, changed its action, stultified itself and ostensibly abandoned the President, under the dictation of certain interests that had come in to compel the Republican party and the

Republican President to change their ac-These interests were to a large extent successful in Congress. They had brought over to their support and to take ground against the President the controlling force in initiating regislation in the House. At

this juncture, Mr. McCall made his stand, and it became apparent that he was being largely sustained by the Republican

press of the country, and considerably in the Republican membership of the House The interesting and important question followed as to what the President was to do. Was he to stand by himself, or to go over to those interests that had divided his party? To be consistent, he should have refused to take any position on the question. He had said, in as plain terms as was possible, that it was one for Congrees to settle. He had gone to the verge of his duty, on his own interpretation of it, in telling Congress what was his opin-ion on the subject. He might consistently have left it there, and we think it was his disposition to do so. But his party would not leave him alone. By this time it had become divided into two factions on the subject, each one striving to gain his support for its side, and each one claiming him as being in agreement with itself. This state of affairs continued through the most of the debate, but in the end he appears to have yielded to what he considered the heaviest pressure. He did so at the sacrifice, apparently, of his convictions, certainly at the sacrifice of his consistency. In the end, Represent-ative Bromwell, of Ohio, stated on the floor of the House that he believed the bill unfair and unjust, but would vote for it because the President wanted him to, and

Representative Powers, of Vermont, made a similar declaration. Thus the blil was passed by the inter-ferance-enforced and reluctant, we grant, but still the interference of the President with a subject which he had stated to be

within the province of Congress to decide. He did this, doubtless, to aid his party in being united. But has the aim been ac complished? We hold this to be seriously open to question. With the reluctance of Representatives like Bromwell and Powers to give the votes they have re-corded, and the remonstrances of the in-

ne that alder leaf, why it looks as if Deity might have spent a whole day on it alone. Now, go down to Bull Run Creek, from which comes our delicious water, and see with the same microscopic lens, in the mouth of that trout, the almost countless number of teeth, each one of them having perfect proportions and finish, and, remember, that everything in sight, from the top of that great mountain, has the same minute perfection in detail. Not so with the human-painted landscape. It may be the work of a master, and a great work of art, but it will not do to examine

it too closely, and as for submitting it to but he held that he was safe as regards those of Puerto Rico. This led him to lot of coarse daubing; better stand back a But that real landscape, reaching off

into Eastern Oregon away beyond The Dalles, and again westward to Portland and the Pacific Ocean, with the beautiful Columbia running like a silver thread through the whole picture, you may examine to your heart's content everything in it, with a lens of the greatest magnifying power, without discovering the least failing off from that perfection and deli-cacy of exaction which appeared in the daisy or the mouth of the fish. And this is seen in things great and small, both in the outlines and filling up-the most lav-

ish outlay of attention and skill. Nor must it be forgotten that this is universal in nature. Dredgings, the deepest ever made, near the island Guam recently, would no doubt show in every object brought up from a depth of six miles, the same infinitesimal finish in every part. In fact, every atom everywhere seems upon close inspection to have re-ceived a complete attention as if the

Aimighty had specially tried himself on that one thing. And He who has given such minute attention to the affairs of every single atom, could, if he chose concentrate with such accuracy of perspective and freedom of construction, as to put 100 landscapes such as may be seen from Mount Hood of a fair day on the point of a cambric needle.

Furthermore, this attention to details in everything small and great in nature is matched only by a wise law of adapta-tion. Everything for some good and beneficent purpose is clearly in the mind of Him, who said, wings for air, fins for water, and hoofs for solid ground. In In finding out this law of adaptation, however, mankind is only down to the firs letter of the alphabet. C. E. CLINE.

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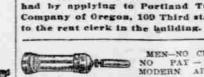


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