TWENTY LESSONS IN FRENCH CONVERSATION

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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 propose attending the Paris Exposition. These lessons will include (1) common French words and phrases, (2) easy conversation and (3) simple reading lessons.

DEUXIEME LEÇON. LESSON NO. 2.

Hints on Pronunciation.

1. The student has seen in the preceding lesson that many letters of the French alphabet are like the English. The chief difficulty of the French pronunciation is confined to the sounds *u, eu* and the nasals. It would, therefore, seem best to familiarize oneself with these vowels as soon as possible. To effect this successfully they should be gone over and rehearsed daily for some time, first singly—viz., *u, eu, an, in, on, un*, and then united to the other letters, using for that purpose the words of the exercises and phrases as they will appear in the lesson—viz., *lundi, mercredi, printemps, jeudi, deux, premier, dernier*, etc.; lung-dee, mair-cre-dee, prang-tong, juh-dee, duh, prem-ee-ay, dare-nee-ay.

2. Among the consonants are two requiring special attention, soft *g* and *j*, which ought both to be pronounced like *s* in azure; the soft *g* is always followed by *i* or *e*; otherwise it is hard.

3. The final *s* is generally mute in French; it is blended with the following vowel, then it sounds like *z*. See lesson 1.

4. There are three accents in French. (1) Aigu, ay-gu (´), a mark from the right to the left over *e*, as été; (2) grave, grahv (`), a mark from the left to the right over the letters *a, e, u* (à, è, ù), as père; (3) circonflexe, ceer-kohn-flex (^), a double mark composed of the former two, over the letters *a, e, i, o, u* (â, ê, î, ô, û), as tête.

5. Another important mark is the so-called "cédille," say-dee-y (¸), which is placed under the *c* (ç) before the vowels *a, o, u*, thus making the sound of *c* like that of *s*—viz., reçu, re-suh. No cédille is required before *i* or *e*.

6. The "trait-d'union" mark, trai-doon yon (-) connects one word, syllable or letter with another—viz.:

Voulez-vous me donner un timbre-poste?
Voo-lay voo muh donn-nay un-tang-br poh-st]
Will you give me a stamp?

Memory Exercises: Much-Needed Words and Phrases.

1. The hôtel; l'hôtel.
Lo-tell.
2. The office; le bureau.
Luh bu-ro.
3. The manager; le gérant.
Zja-rang.
4. The elevator; l'ascenseur.
L'ass-sen-suhr.
5. The waiter; le garçon.
Luh gahr-spon.
6. The chambermaid; la femme de chambre.
Lah-fahm duh shombr.

Note—The student will observe that the letter *h* is mute in the pronunciation in place of the short vowel-sign, as: *de, que*; *le, luh*; etc.

7. How much per day? Combien par jour?
Kom-bee-yan pahr zhour?
8. By the week; par semaine.
Pahr s'men.
9. The story; l'étage.
Lay-tazh.
10. On the second flat; au second.
O s'gond.
11. Where is our hotel? Où est notre hôtel?
Oo a no-tr ——
12. Rivoli street; Rue de Rivoli.
Ru duh ree-vo-lee.
12. What number? Quel numéro?
Kell nu-may ro.
14. Send me a cab; envoyez-moi un fiacre.
On-ywa-yay mwa un fee-akr.

Note—The definite article "the" is expressed as follows:

le, before any masculine noun in the singular, as *le jour*; luh zjoubr.

la, before any feminine noun in the singular, as in the noun; lah s'men.

l', before any noun beginning with a vowel or a mute, as l'hôtel; lo-tell.

les, before any noun in the plural, as les fiacres; lay fee-acr.

15. Are you the landlord? Êtes-vous le propriétaire?
Et voo luh prop pree-a-tare.
16. Service is extra; le service est à part.
Sair vee-ce ate-ta par.
17. Give me a room on the first floor; donnez-moi une chambre au premier.
Don-nay mwa oon —— o prem-ee-ay.
18. On the second floor; au second.
Oh s'gon.
19. Is there an elevator? Y a-t-il un ascenseur?
Ee at-teel ung ——
20. Are the beds clean? Les lits sont-ils propres?
Lay lee song 'teel propr.
21. A pillow; un oreiller.
Un or-ray-a.
22. A bolster; un traversin.
Un trah-verce-ang.
23. A blanket; une couverture.
Oon koo-ver-toor.

Note—The two genders in French, masculine and feminine, are determined by nature, spelling and derivation.

24. Take up my baggage; montez mes bagages.
Mon-tay may ba-gahje.
25. What is your name? Quel est votre nom?
Kell-ay votr nong.
26. The hours of the meals; les heures des repas.
Laye u're day repah.
27. The number of my room; le numéro de ma chambre.
Luh noo-may ro duh mah shombr.

Note—All the French verbs in the infinitive end either with *er, ir, oir* or *re*. From this classification the different conjugations are formed. We shall occasionally give a practical rule which will aid the student materially in forming and using the French verbs.

28. Give me a candlestick; donnez-moi un bougeoir.
—— ung boo-zhwar.
29. Make a fire in my room; faites du feu dans ma chambre.
Feht du fuh dong mah ——
30. A rocking chair; un fauteuil à bascule.
Ung fo-tiyh ah bas-kule.

Note—Here follow very useful words and idiomatic expressions. The students will carefully try to study them. If possible commit them to memory. The numbers and the names of the months will be given in the next lesson.

31. Wait a moment; attendez un instant.
Att-aun-day zun-nans-tant.
32. Who's there? Qui est-ce?
Kee-ace.
33. The gas; le gaz.
Luh-ghaz.
34. Open the door; ouvre la porte.
Oovray lah port.
35. Shut the window; fermez la fenêtre.
Fair-may lah fen-netir.
36. The register; le calorifère.
—— kalor-eef-air.
37. The mantelpiece; la cheminée.
—— shemm-een-ay.
38. Lower the blind; baissez la store.
Bay-se-ay luh store.
39. At the hotel table; à la table d'hôte.
Ah lah tabl' dote.
40. According to the menu card; à la carte.
Ah lah cart.
41. The bill of fare for the day; la carte du jour.
Lah cart du-joubr.

Monday; lundi; lung-dee.
Tuesday; mardi; mahr-dee.
Wednesday; mercredi; mair-cre-dee.
Thursday; jeudi; juh-dee.
Friday; vendredi; vong-dr-dee.
Saturday; samedi; sam-dee.
Sunday; dimanche; dee-maun-sh.

Note—The days of the week, also the days of the months, are written with small letters.

Reading Lesson.

The following is the proper translation of the French exercise of lesson 1. The student will carefully compare the same with his work, noting the difference in the construction of the two languages. It is advisable that each exercise be corrected, copied and again compared. When all is found to be perfectly correct, study each phrase by heart:

(1) I am an Englishman; I do not speak one word of French. (2) I come from London. (3) I left England on Monday. (4) I arrived in Paris in the evening. (5) Come into my furnished rooms. (6) I have seen "to rent" in the window. (7) There is the exit. (8) I do not understand French. (9) Do you speak French? (10) No, sir, I do not speak French. (11) Please bring me some soap, some hot water and a towel. (12) As well as some matches. (13) The refreshment room is closed to-day. (14) Smoking prohibited in this room. (15) Is there a letter box in this hotel? (16) I do not know.

Vocabulary—Montrez; show. Donnez; ring. Quelque chose; anything. Je veux; I wish. Déjeuner; breakfast. Boîtes; shoes. Tasse; cup. Thé; tea. Sonnette; bell. Verre; glass. Cracher; to spit. Besoin; need.

Read and translate into English:

(1) Garçon, montez mes bagages dans ma chambre. (2) Quelle heure est-il? (3) Il est neuf (9) heures. (4) Réveillez-moi à sept (7) heures. (5) Où est le cabinet de toilette? (6) Donnez-moi vous avez besoin de quelque chose. (7) Cirez (blacken) mes bottes. (8) Donnez-moi un verre d'eau. (9) Je veux une tasse de thé chaud. (10) Où est la sonnette? (11) Je veux un timbre-poste (postage stamp).

Note—The English translation of this exercise will be published next Tuesday.

RECENT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

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Note.—These papers on practical science have been prepared for The Oregonian's Home Study Circle by Prof. William J. Hopkins, of Drexel Institute.

II.—WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The idea of sending messages from one point to another without the use of connecting wires has always been fascinating since the first practical telegraph. It can be accomplished in a variety of ways, but all methods fall naturally into two classes. The first includes all those methods in which the transmission of the signal is effected by "leakage" of electric currents from the transmitting apparatus to the receiving end, through the earth or the water. The second class embraces all methods in which the transmission is by waves traveling through the remarkable "ether" which is conceived to fill all space, just as those waves travel which produce the sensation of light.

In any method yet known wires must be used at both the transmitting and the receiving end, so that there is no telegraphy yet which is absolutely "wireless." Wireless telegraphy, as now understood, however, employs no line wires, such as are necessary in ordinary telegraphy to connect the transmitter and the receiver.

Transmission through the earth or water without wires has been accomplished many times. The earth is full of wandering currents which need only a sensitive detector like the telephone to become evident. Indeed, the difficulty is to prevent any currents which have access to earth from wandering and to keep them in the paths marked out for them.

Without enumerating the attempts which have been made in this direction during the last half century or more, a

The Leakage Method.

single example will be sufficient to make the matter clear. Some years ago Trowbridge found that the time signals from a clock in the observatory in Cambridge could be distinguished four miles from the line conveying the signals to Boston. A telephone receiver was used as a detector in a line about 50 feet long, the ends of the line being grounded by means of rods which were stuck into the earth. The current had spread out to this extent between the earth plates in Cambridge and Boston, assisted, probably, by the water mains and the water in the soil.

On this principle it was proposed that ships at sea should communicate, a strong current from a dynamo being sent into the sea through a trailing wire, and the current detected by a telephone connected to a similar wire trailing from another ship. It was even suggested that communication could be established across the Atlantic by sending a strong current through a wire running the length of the American Continent and connecting the ends of the lie to the ocean. A telephone line running from England to Liberia would pick up enough current to make the signals distinguishable.

To understand the operation of the second method it will be best to consider the action of waves of a similar character.

When a wave progresses over the surface of water, it is not by the onward motion of the water itself. Each particle of water oscillates up and down, communicating its motion to the next and in this way causing the wave form to travel onward until it breaks upon the shore or is smothered out by the friction in the water itself. In just this way a wave passes over a field of standing grain. Each stalk keeps its place, but the wave form moves onward. A wave may be made to travel a rope or a long spiral spring; in fact, in any substance which, for any reason, tends to resume its original shape or volume. A sound-producing wave in air is of much the same character, although the motion of the air particles is to and fro along the direction of motion of the wave instead of across it; for air has elasticity of volume but not of shape. These air waves are ordinarily invisible, but produce the effect of sound within certain limits of rapidity, if the receiver is an organ of hearing.

A single sharp disturbance of the air, like an explosion, starts an air wave which travels outward in all directions from the source; or a regular repetition of impulses, like the sound of a siren whistle or of a bell, causes a series of waves. These disturbances are transformed by the ear upon which the wave strikes into the sensation of the report of the explosion or the musical note of the bell, reduced in loudness in accordance with the distance. For the wave is spreading out into greater and greater spheres and the proportion of the whole wave which is received is correspondingly reduced as it recedes from the starting point.

If, instead of falling upon an ear which responds to a wide range of vibrations the waves are received by some apparatus which responds to but one definite pitch or rapidity of vibration, little or no effect is produced unless the waves are of the same pitch as that of the receiving instrument. Such an instrument is called a "resonator," and the action is known as sympathetic, resonating or syntomic action. The resonator selects only the waves of its natural period.

To account for the known phenomenon of light, it has been found necessary to assume the existence of an all-pervading substance called the "ether." Nobody can see or feel the ether, but there are few, if any, now who doubt its existence. It must be endowed with very remarkable properties; a rigidity great enough to transmit waves with a velocity of 186,000 miles a second; a lightness so inconceivable that all forms of matter pass through it with little or no resistance; filling all space, even that between the molecules of every body. In the ether are passing at all times and always with this immense speed of 186,000 miles a second, waves of all frequencies and of all lengths. The light-producing waves lie within comparatively narrow limits, from about 40,000 to about 70,000 to the inch. Shorter than these are the ultra-violet waves, which affect photographic plates strongly, vibrating about 10,000,000,000,000 times a second, and the X-ray nobody knows how many billions of times a second. Beyond the visible rays at the other end the waves ten to twenty hundred billions of vibrations a second produce the effect chiefly of heat, and still lower in the scale come waves of all frequencies down to a comparatively few thousands a second, and of all lengths, from a quarter of an inch to many miles. The effects of these long waves are chiefly electrical, so far as yet known, and they are generally called Hartigan waves, from the name of the man who first investigated them systematically.

All other waves, however, are of the same general electro-magnetic character, and our classification into X-rays and Roentgen rays, light, dark, heat is only an evidence of our limitations in receiving apparatus. With new methods of receiving and detecting such waves new effects may be produced.

WHO ARE THE FAITHFUL?

Editorial Printed in Double Leads by a Great Republican Newspaper.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Washington correspondents agree that Administration Senators are working incessantly to pass the infamous act sent up from the House on February 28. Friends of the President are professing to see only a political maneuver in the people's protest against the measure. It has even come to the point where Cabinet officers and Federal officials are proclaiming the Puerto Rico tariff to be "the test of loyalty"—the standard on which political faith shall be measured.

These men may speak with authority, but they speak neither honestly nor wisely. In viewing the present revolt of the American people against the Puerto Rico tariff in the light of a mere political maneuver, they disclose an ignorance of public opinion and public temper which is as melancholy as it is appalling.

For exactly 18 months the President of the United States, in his public speeches and his written messages, has advocated the cause of national expansion. He has done this with the eloquence, the adroitness and the force which are peculiarly his own. He has met and refuted, times without number, the ugly charges of imperialism brought against him, his party and his country by the men who opposed the war with Spain and despised the fruits of our victory. He has preached the blessing of American civilization in our new lands. With his Cabinet officers and his spokesmen in Congress he has fought in the forefront for the extension of American rights, privileges and institutions to the islands torn by us from the hands of Spain.

In all this work the President has had the unwavering support of the Republican leaders and the Republican editors throughout the United States. He has been assisted, moreover, by some of the foremost Democrats in the country. With the aid of these forces, fighting night and day with an intelligence and enthusiasm rarely paralleled in the political history of the land, it has been possible for him to defeat the enemies of a Greater America, and to disarm and scatter the formidable array at first enlisted under the banner of anti-imperialism.

Thus it came to pass that the President had behind him the full strength and conviction of his party when he told the people of the East: "Our flag does not mean one thing here and another in Cuba or Puerto Rico"; and that, in forecasting the first constructive legislation calculated to carry out the expansion policy, he spoke to an overwhelming public sentiment when he said: "Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico." The Republican party and the people of the United States then and there accepted this declaration as consistent and final, and on it took their stand.

But three months have passed, and what do we see? The Republicans of the House passing an act to reduce Puerto Rico to the level of an imperialistic colony; to repudiate the promises made specifically in the name of the President to the people of the island; to erect between them and other American territory a tariff wall such as has never before been set up between territories under the American flag; to disavow the whole doctrine of territorial expansion under the precedents and traditions of this country, and to wipe off the face of politics those professions of good faith and broad statesmanship on which the Republican party has fought and won since the war with Spain, and has prepared to fight again. And all this at the behest of the sugar and tobacco lobby, working under cover at the National Capitol!

Yet we are told today that approval of this arrogant betrayal of trust toward our new possessions, of this bare breach of faith toward the American people, is to be made "the test of loyalty." It may well be asked: "Loyalty to whom, loyalty to what?" To the Gessler hat set up in the House of Representatives by Oxnard and Company? Surely not. To the Cabinet which for 18 months, by word and deed, has brought the American people to the very position where they now stand fast? No. To the House of Representatives or the Senate, under whose inspiration the people marched upward to the heights which they now have and hold? No. To the party which must live or die by the maintenance of a policy which for a year and a half has been its daily food and drink? No. To the country whose future in the two great oceans is to be cast into the balance by this act of Congress? No.

What sort of "loyalty," then, is in question? As we understand it, this vague fmuendo refers to an imaginary obligation on the part of the people, and especially the Republican party, to march up a hill and down again at the mere say-so of the President.

The President of the United States holds the most exalted office on earth. He enjoys such respect and consideration as no other man in the civilized world. He has great power and wide influence, and Senators and Representatives come and go at his beck and call. But in the eyes of the people there towers above him and them the party that made them, and, above all, the land that gave them birth.

For these reasons, we believe, the present appeal to "loyalty" will leave the people unmoved—will leave them holding fast to the position on the heights to which William McKinley himself led them, and proclaiming in his own words that "our flag does not mean one thing here and another thing in Cuba or Puerto Rico," and that "our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico"—the tobacco lobby, the sugar lobby, the Republican majority of the House, and even the Republican majority of the Senate to the contrary notwithstanding.

Thanks Returned.

At the trustees' meeting, held March 6 in the Norwegian and Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Thirteenth and Davis streets, it was unanimously decided to extend to Dr. Kellogg, pastor of Taylor-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, our sincerest thinks for his very excellent illustrated lecture delivered in our church the evening of March 3. We also take this occasion for thanking the trustees and the good people of Taylor-Street Church for the use of their church for Bishop Vincent's lecture and other past favors extended by them to us, the officers and members of the Norwegian and Danish Methodist Episcopal Church.

N. P. JORGENSEN,
Secretary of Official Board.

Changed Conditions.

Baker City Democrat.

At last the office-seeker in Baker County is not running with a very big crowd. What a phenomenal change from a few years ago, when nearly every other man was looking for some political snap. This condition is certainly a relief.

ON BEAM ENDS FOR DAYS

DISASTER TO SHIP BLYTHSWOOD, FROM THIS PORT.

Helpless Under Bare Poles for Several Days—Part of the House Washed Away.

Particulars were received yesterday by Dr. J. Douglas Hay, superintendent of the Seamen's Institute, of the disaster to the British ship Blythswood, briefly mentioned in recent cablegrams. They came in a letter from one of the apprentices. The Blythswood left Portland last November for Algoa Bay, but after encountering a storm in which she came near foundering, put into Valparaiso. Among her crew were several very intelligent apprentices, whom Portland friends of the Seamen's Institute met during their sojourn in this port. To them the following narrative will be particularly interesting:

"Ship Blythswood, Valparaiso, Chile, February 4, 1900.—It seems very sad at having to put in here, but I believe it must be for some good or other; it will probably save us a trip to Algoa Bay, as the captain had news from home today, and he thinks we will go straight there from Valparaiso. So much the better if we do, for we could not fit ourselves out here like we could at home. (Of course, you are aware we lost all our clothes.)

"I will now proceed to give you a few details of the disaster, and how we fared through it all. We left Astoria on the 14th of November, 1899, with a fresh breeze blowing from the southeast. We took 12 days to get abreast of 'Frisco on account of head winds, while from thence we had nice weather and were doing good work, sailing along quite pleasantly and comfortably until the evening of the 5th of January, when the barometer began to fall rapidly and storm clouds could be seen gathering in the northwest. The order was then given to shorten sail, and that evening we took in the royals, flying jib and mizzen topgallant, and all light sails. We were now running along with a moderate breeze from the westward at the rate of about eight miles an hour. At midnight the weather was similar—the glass still falling and the black clouds continually drawing nearer.

"On the next morning (Saturday) at 4, the breeze freshened considerably and the sea commenced to rise. We then took in the topgallant sails and outer jib. The wind increased during the forenoon, and at noon all hands were on deck taking in the topsails. By 4 P. M. it was blowing a gale from W. N. W., and we were commencing to take a few seas aboard over the poop. At 4:40 P. M. all hands were called on deck to take in the foresail and to brace the yards up on the port tack. I happened to be at the wheel at the time. We hove the ship to and put oilbags over the bows. We had no sooner brought her to the wind than a heavy sea struck her and shifted the whole cargo to the starboard, bringing vast volumes of water aboard, causing all hands to seek refuge on the poop. It also put the cook's fire out, and he ran aft into the cabin, so we got no tea that good night. The ship was now on her beam ends, with whole broadside under water. The gale kept on increasing and at midnight it was blowing a hurricane. Our main topsail blew away and we cut away the fore topsail, thus having the ship under bare poles. Our position now became extremely dangerous, as we could not keep the ship head to sea, and every sea striking her made her heel over so much that the fore and main yards kept continually dipping in the water. The seas at this time were over 50 feet high.

"We lost our starboard lifeboat and a chest of lifebelts that were kept on the bridge. The mate, on seeing this and the weather getting worse, jumped down the hold and got some of the men to go down and sling bags of wheat, and we on deck threw them overboard. All went very well until about 4 A. M. Sunday morning (7th) when the tarpaulins of our main hatch began to give way and the hatches were likely to get washed off. We stopped working cargo for a while, and all our thoughts were centered on the main hatch. 'Would it hold, with as much water washing about.' However, it did hold, thank God, and we succeeded in passing lashings around and over it sufficient to secure it for a while. A frightful amount of water had already made its way down the hold and had spoiled considerable amount of the cargo. The lee side of the house was now washed away, and the water got into the half-deck and broke right through into the cabin and washed all our chests, clothes and almost everything belonging to us overboard. We lost charts, sextants and chronometers. My bunk and Kelley's were the only two that escaped unharmed, and luckily I had a few things stored away in my bunk which I saved. I found my watch in the scuppers amongst the debris after the water had left, all rusted up.

"But stay! I am going too far ahead. I left off with the main hatch tarpaulins giving way and our successful attempt to secure it. This was about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, when our spanker boom carried away and we had much difficulty in getting it over the side. We nearly lost a man overboard—an able-bodied seaman named Carlson, a Swede. He was washed overboard but was brought back by the next sea, thus marvelously escaping a watery grave. We were most fortunate as regards accidents. No one was hurt in any extent, although everybody got bruised and some were cut, including the captain. He broke a bone in his right shoulder and cut himself over the right eye and down his right cheek. I escaped unharmed, and have the delightful opportunity of writing you these few lines.

"Avast, I am straying again. All Sunday morning we were heaving wheat overboard and knocked off working at 12 noon, and had a little tinned meat and dry biscuit—the first bit of food we had tasted within 24 hours. Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock we bent a new main topsail and set it, ship still hove to. We have several bags out Sunday night. At 4 A. M. Monday morning we set the jib and took in the spinnaker. In the forenoon we chocked off the wheat to windward, so that it would not shift back again, and put fresh lashings on the main hatch. In the afternoon we bent the fore topsail, set it, and steered for Valparaiso. Tuesday morning, the 9th, dawned with a strong breeze from W. S. W. At noon we set the foresail, weather moderating, and in the afternoon we bent the main upper topsail, averaging 10 knots per hour, ship having a heavy list to starboard. We have about 90 feet of our starboard bulwark adrift from the shear plate, also badly strained decks. On Tuesday night all hands were at work and jettisoned about 300 more bags. On Wednesday we had comparatively fine weather, and we bent a new fore upper topsail, and set mainsail and topgallant sails. The weather is getting fine again, and no water on deck. We opened the main hatch and threw bags overboard and trimmed the rest off, recaulked the hatches, battened down and put substantial lashings on, securing it thoroughly in case of another blow. We jettisoned in all about 800 bags of wheat.

"On Thursday we found seven inches of water in the hold, and started the pumps and reduced it to five inches. On Sunday, the 14th, we passed a bark bound south. We shortened sail and hoisted the international code signal of distress—N C—but she passed unheeding. We wanted to ascertain our longitude, as we had lost our chronometers and could only calculate our position by dead reckoning. We had nice weather from thence to Valparaiso, and sighted Cape Carrauza on Wednesday, the 17th of January, arriving at Valparaiso Friday morning.

"In conclusion I wish to send you the boys' kind regards, and best wishes from myself, I remain your affectionate friend,
"E. D. HUGHES."

The Laurada Investigation.

SEATTLE, March 12.—At the official inquiry into the loss of the steamship Laurada, begun at the request of the marine underwriters, who refused to pay insurance on the vessel, in this city, today, Captain Frank M. White, master of the vessel; Thomas Short, chief engineer, and others of the crew were on the stand. The burden of their testimony was that the Laurada, while en route from Dutch Harbor to Cape Nome, sprung a leak, and that Captain White, in order to save the lives of the passengers and the cargo and vessel itself, made for the nearest land and beached his sinking ship.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

The Co-operative Investment Co. to H. Wingert, lot 20, block 2, Hunter's Addition; February 27.....$ 600 00
Sheriff for David McKeen et al. to H. Wingert, lot 9, block 14, Mount Tabor Villa Annex; March 1..... 1818 00
Anna S. Bernard to Hulda J. Adler, lot 18, block 5, Riverside Addition to Albina; February 21..... 350 00
W. L. Starr to Kate M. Kaiser, lot 15, block 1, Greenridge Addition; January 26..... 50 00
Anton Funk to Hugh Brady and wife, parcel of land, at Quincy and Clackamas streets; March 12 1700 00
Frank Cedoz et al. to Anton Funk, same; October 30, 1895..... 2500 00
The Investors' Mortgage Security Co. to W. R. Insley and wife, lot 5, block 18, Sunnyside; March 12... 1 00
Edwin P. Northrup et al. to J. D. Kelty, E. 60 feet of lot 1, and E. 60 feet of N. 16 2-3 feet lot 2, block 206, Portland, Seventh and Madison streets; February 16..... 7000 00
C. M. Laidlaw and husband to A. H. Tanner, lot 9, block 2, Goldsmith's Addition, subject to a $2500 mortgage; March 12..... 5000 00
L. A. Bailey to Mary E. Bailey, N. 33 feet of lot 6, block 196, Portland; March 12..... 2500 00
A. King Wilson and wife to John C. Magee, lots 5, 6, block 83, Portland, subject to $6250 mortgage, assumed August 11, 1898..... 1 00
Sheriff to Robert Patton, block 2, Fulton; March 8..... 18 25
James W. Beakey and wife to Charles Johnson and Sanna Johnson, E. ½ lot 3, block 322, Balch's Addition; March 8..... 425 00
Sheriff to Benjamin F. Griffin, lot 15, block 15, Cloverdale Extension No. 2; March 10..... 2 80

Building Permits.

J. D. Honeyman, two-story dwelling, St. Clair street, between Main and Madison, $900.

Ray & Arbuckle, alterations to two-story building, northwest corner Second and Morrison, $2000.

Mrs. M. Drake, two-story dwelling, East Twelfth, between Division and East Caruthers, $750.

Fanny V. Ash, two-story dwelling, Overton street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, $3000.

Births.

March 8, girl, to the wife of S. Hoover, 400 Morris street.

March 12, girl, to the wife of Charles O. Pick, 391 Union avenue.

Deaths.

March 9, Gertrude N. Clark, aged 3 years, 129 East Thirty-first street, membraneous croup.

March 10, Jennie M. Davies, aged 46 years, 174 Thirteenth street, tubercular disease of brain.

March 10, Martha C. M. Erickson, age 5 months, 633 Guilds avenue, meningitis.

March 10, Lydia Hunt King, age 63 years, 321 Fifth street, paralysis.

March 8, D. Zinsley, age 55 years, 203½ First street, heart disease.

March 9, Oscar Laurence Anderson, age 6 months, 98 Sellwood street, enteritis.

Contagious Diseases.

Berkeley Cox, age 6 years, 809 Lovejoy street, diphtheria.

Mason Ehrman, Flanders, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, diphtheria.

Marriage License.

F. H. Hardwick, aged 38, King County, Wash.; M. V. Taylor, aged 30.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

P H Hardwick & wf, Seattle
Thos Doyle, Tacoma
G P Paine, Minneapls
R J Kennedy, St Paul
Geo F Newton, San Fr
R H Weatherby, St L
A J Heim, Milwaukee
Geo T Buner, Mich
C C McCrillers, Holyoke
C W Shearman, do
J A Illingworth, N Y
W B Stevens, jr, N Y
F J Coakley, Boston
H C Rowbotham, Phil
E F Whittier, St L
Mme Scalchi Lolli, The Scalchi Operatic Co
Albert Carlo Lolli, do
Mme De Pasquali, do
S M De Pasquali, do
W H Shuey, Mgr, do
T S Hardy, Salt Lake
M E Urner, New York
C M Dunwick, San Fr
S R Connell & wf, S Js
Jos Lasles, Chicago
E R Morrison, St Louis
Geo Hard, San Fran
R M Smith, Spokane
Harry Heyman, N Y
C P Freeland, San Fr
Leon Sweet, San Fran
Frank C Robertson, Montana
W D Hoffns, Seattle
I Greenburg, New York
E P Ferguson, Cincinn
Daniel Smiley, Mohawk Lake, N Y
A J Kaufhold, Cincinn
J V Gottschalk & wife, Art Hamburg Co
C D Ramsdell, Omaha
Chas W Pike, San Fr
Robt D Pike, San Fran

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

E S Crawford, Astoria
E K Campbell, Denver
W D Barnhart, Salt Lake
J Grimm, Buffalo
Mrs J Grimm, do
Master J Grimm do
R C Judson, city
Mrs R C Judson, city
Mrs W B Childs, Spokane, Wash
Wm Brewen, N Y
Mrs Brewen, N Y
F R Bradley, Hood R
C A Long, Hillsboro
J Bins, St Louis
A W Foshay, Albany
Mrs R Williams, Tac
D I Asbury, McMinnvl
Mrs Asbury, do
F J Hutchings, S F
G Russell, Oakland
J A Devlin, Astoria
Mrs Devlin, Astoria
C R Thomson, Astoria
Miss Thompson, do
Mrs J H Smith, do
J S Atkinson, Chicago
Mrs B Farnell, Eureka
E Hobson, Astoria
Mrs J S Atkinson, Chicago
Mrs Atkinson, Chicago
W Brown, Canyon City
H Gishwald, El Paso
H Lungstrass, Seattle
J W Foster, Corvallis
O D Taylor, The Dalles
L B Mannin, Philadel
L M Stern, Denver
E T Parkhurst, Salem
J Laufman, Chemawa
Maude Rhoads, Indianapolis
Sarah Rhoads, do
Bessie Rhoads, do
V Gesner, San Jose
A S Amberson, do
H Hill, Junction City
G G Brown, Salem
Wm Brown, Salem
C L Dailey, Salem
H Nice, Waldport, Or
B E Larks, La Grande
R McKline, Wahoo
W G Howell, Astoria
W O Barnes, Astoria
Mrs Barnes, Astoria
F C Reed, Astoria

THE ST. CHARLES.

F Hansen, Vancouver
J W Covert, do
J P McEland, do
Mr and Mrs Jones, St Paul, Minn
W Wooley, Sumpter
P R Peterman, Cathlamet
Geo Roberts, Phoenix
Harry King, Phoenix
Mrs E McMahon, Seaside
Mrs J A Hill, do
S J Kelly, St Louis
B A Gone, Vancouver
Capt A J Berry, do
C Adams, Oregon City
A H Cappah, Nelson
W Parimer, Troutdale
Peter Roth, city
A G Vaughn, city
R Johnson, North Cove
Thos Driscol, do
C E Whitney, Champoeg, Or
Mrs Whitney, do
W H Warning, do
Mrs Warning, do
Jos West, Clatsop
J Thomas, Cleone
Jno Weeks, Astoria
Mrs D Inman, Kelso
E D Lockhart, Dilley
F W Flaher, Maygers
B Shepherd, Maygers
T J Miller, Catlin
Geo Humphrey, city
F E Weeney, city
J E Weeney, city
J T Harbin, Condon
W H Congress, Clatskanie
J H Coons, St Louis
A Thompson, Stella
Miss Jackson, Stella
B West, Scappoose
R G Dorey, Queens
W E Watson, do
J G Williscrom, Kalma
H G Nelson, city
D W Harrison, Salt Lk
F L Gonas, Salt Lake
C E McDowell, Prineville
Mrs McDowell, do
T Schloesee, Allentown
C A Caveday, do
A M Miller, Molalla
A Fournier, Molalla
W Stevens, Molalla
F Foster, Astoria
T P Morgan, Hillsboro
Joe Richard, city
J Richardson, Etna

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma.

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

Search for the Wolcott.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 12.—The steamer Golden Gate sailed from here today for Alaska, to go on the mail route between Sitka and Kadiak, in place of the long-overdue steamer Wolcott, and also to make diligent search for the Wolcott. Since the Wolcott was reported as being on her way to Sitka from the West Coast of Alaska several severe storms in the North Pacific Ocean have occurred, and shipping men who are familiar with that coast and also with the Wolcott are of the opinion that the little craft has gone to the bottom.

Mining Suspended at Rossland.

ROSSLAND, B. C., March 12.—All work in the way of mining development has virtually been suspended in the camp, and the ore shipments last week aggregated only 124 tons. Not a single miner is working in the War Eagle and Center Star. No ore is being shipped from the Le Roi.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

The old saying that "a man, who is naked can't give away his shirt," is only another way of saying that you can't give what you haven't got. The man can't give "free medical advice," or any other kind of medical advice who hasn't got a medical education and a certificate to the fact, in the form of a diploma. And in this particular a woman has no more privilege than a man. She can't give medical advice without medical education and medical knowledge.

The offer of free medical advice made by Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has been imitated by so many, who without any medical qualifications claim to give "medical advice" that a word of caution is necessary.

Don't write for medical advice to any one, man or woman, who is not a physician. If they are physicians they will take the title of physicians or doctors so that you may recognize them. If they don't claim that title it is because they dare not, for fear of the law.

Do not forget that there is just as much difference in doctors as in artists. Every little town has its artist who draws and paints. But these "artists" generally paint copies of the works of great artists like Millet. There was only one Millet.

There is only one Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, such as Dr. Pierce presides over. Thousands of women come or write to Dr. Pierce who have found no help at the hands of doctors of lesser skill and narrower experience.

Any sick or ailing woman, suffering from the distressing forms of disease peculiar to women, is invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. Such consultations are absolutely private. Each letter is treated as a sacred confidence, and each answer is sent in a plain envelope, bearing no printing upon it.

In this way offensive questions and repulsive examinations may be avoided. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Badly Sprained Arm

HOUSTON, Texas.

DR. RADWAY & CO.—Dear Sirs: August 20th last I had a badly sprained arm. After using six different (what were called) remedies, I never got relief till I used Radway's Ready Relief, which eased the pain at once and cured me in two days. My father, who is 66 years old, says: "Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills are the best of all medicines." We keep them in the house the year round. Respectfully,
THOS. HANSBOROUGH, Special Police, City Hall.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

A Cure for all Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA

Frostbites, Chilblains, Headaches, Toothaches, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NO ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by Druggists.
Radway & Co., 55 Elm St., New York.

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. Homeopathic Chemists. London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

Pacific Coast Agents, Sherwood & Sherwood

Eczema.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter had Eczema, which covered her head and spread to her face. She was treated by physicians and taken to celebrated health springs, but only grew worse. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only cure for Eczema, and all other obstinate blood diseases. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Rem