### THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1900.

# pacity of an organizer. His talent for this branch of the work renders his serv-COURSE IN PHOTOGRAPHY FOR AMATEURS

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

#### VI.-EXPOSING THE PLATE.

It upon the ground glass to be thrown in the same way upon the face of the dry plate in our holder and the image of the picture to be impregnated upon the plate. We must again caution against overset.

We shall learn later on of exposure me At present we shall endeavor to get as correct an exposure as possible by our own judgment, which, after all, is the best exposure meter. This judging of correct exposure is a part of photography which should receive constant study. Exwhich should receive constant study. Ex-pert knowledge is secured only through close observation and long experience. Suppose that we have a medium plate in the holder, and that our view is made up of a clump of trees, a brook, a few large stones and an old log bridge. It is a fairly bright day and the sum is shin-ing After studying the time of expo-sure by looking first at the view and

then at its image on the ground glass as already described we conclude that with the stop or diaphragm that we have used the stop or disparagm that we have back to get our picture at its best that five sec-onds is about the correct time. Our lens bring closed, either by placing the cap on the propjecting hood of the lens or by closing the shutter, we take hold of the slide with the fingers of the right hand, placing the left upon the top of the cam-era over the slideholder in order to steady the camera, and draw out the slide completely. We must be very careful to draw it over perfectly straight, for the resson that the end of the holder through which the slide is drawn is protected by a spring or cushion of black velvet extend-ing the width of the slide. If we draw out The side with a downward motion the upper end leaves the holder first, while the lower end, still in the side, holds the cushion from performing its function, which is to close up the slot when the side is out and thus prevent the rays of high from passing through to the plate. light from passing through to the plate, means that our plate will be fogged,

or light struck, and ruined. It is then of great importance that we draw our slide out gently, yet quickly, and draw it straight. After drawing the slide it is well to acquire the habit of throwing the side of the focusing cloth over the side of the camera from which the slide has been withdrawn, thus doubly protecting the end of our holder from the light. Especially should this be done in tdoor work.

Now to count our seconds, and to count them as seconds; it is remarkable how differently as to time this may be done; of course, we may use a watch and get the time exact, but it is claimed, and with truth, by good camerists that to expose mechanically is to lose the soul of the pic-ture, for when once one is master of timing a picture under different phases there is an inner feeling of conception of the depth of the picture that guides the hand and eye in making exposures. Be this as it may it is true that nine people out of 19 expose by rule of eye or count. We have found that by a very little practice almost correct time may be given in seconds by counting-one second-two onds-three seconds distinctly, and in the usual speed of the voice in talking. To try to count by saying one, two, three will rarely land the beginner within a half of the time he expects. Begin counting as the shutter is opened or the lens uncapped and close the lens at the end of the last "second." Don't be temped to give "just a little more time." for more plates are spolled by the "little more time" than by almost any other means.

The exposure being made, the slide is replaced, and here we must remember to place the end of the slide exactly straight in the opening, and to keep it straight, for to introduce one corner first would ruin our plate just as we have seen above. In replacing the slide be sure to have the dark side of the slide on the outside, as this will show that the plate has been exposed and will keep us from making the quite common mistake of exposing the same plate twice. Right here and now is the time for us

be from three to 10 times as long as it When we are ready to withdraw the slide so as to expose the plate-that is, to and the exposure required becomes shortagain until sunset, the failing off being considerably more rapid in winter than in summer. In very early morning and toward sunset the exposures are always long, especially if the light is at all yei-

When the sun is shining and there are white clouds in the sky opposite the sun the exposures needed are shorter, other things being equal, than when the sky is perfectly cloudless. A cloud actually in front of the sun of course lengthens the necessary exposure very considerably, and the same is true, in a smaller degree, of light clouds that do not completely obscure the sun. Rain clears the atmosphere of dust, etc., and other things be-ing equal, less exposure is required after

a shower. It will be clear that the estimation of correct exposure requires judgment and experience. The conditions are never con stant and hence numerical tables are only very approximate, although they afford some assistance at the beginning. much help can be obtained from actino-meters because they only measure the in-tensity of the light where the photographer is standing, while what we ought to measure is the intensity of the light re-flected from the different parts of the subject. Now and again, and especially when dealing with interiors, they will tell us that the light is much yellower and less active than we should otherwise have believed. The photographer must learn to rely

upon his own judgment guided by the na-ture of the subject, with a special regard to the proportion and depth of the shadows; the apparent brightness of the im-age on the ground glass, the time of year, the time of day and the character of the light, especially with regard to the presence of clouds-even light ones-between the sun and the earth. Brightness to the eye is not necessarily a measure of activity on the photographic plate. and, as already pointed out, any yellow-ness-even though slight-in the light lengthens considerably the time of exposure required. Sufficient exposure should always be given for the dark parts of the subject; the brightly liluminated parts will take care of themselves. The exposure given will also depend on the character of the results required; very short exposures increase the contrast and long exposures reduce the contrast. If, therefore, you consider that the contrast of light and shade in the subject is too strong for pictorial effect, give a longer exposure, and vice versa. For example, a view including whitewashed cottages or other brilliantly lighted objects, together with follage, will require a comparatively long exposure if harsh contrasts in the negative are to be avoided.

# DAIRYMEN TO MEET.

#### Programme for the Gathering a Moscow, Idaho, March 21-23.

March 21 to 23, inclusive, the Pacific Northwest Dairy Association will meet at Moscow, Idaho. This will prove a gath-ering of more than usual importance, and farmers generally throughout the Northwest are taking more than an ordinary interest in the meeting. ready to spread their nets as soon as the

The following programme of subjects has been arranged: Address of welcome by Mayor B. T

Byrns, of Moscow. Response and an address on "The Future of the Paiouse Country," by Professor W. J. Sp.liman, of Pullman, Wash.

"Grasses for the Palouse Region," Pro-feesor A. B. Leckenby, division of agros-

tology. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. "Pure Food Legislation," E. A. Mc-

HOW TO TREAT TIMBER ices too valuable for acticity local duty He vana a city where there is no mission interests the people, establishes a home, gets it in good shape, and turns it over to one of the regular society chaplains. What Dr. Hay has accomplished here is well

known. He inaugurated a movement that has often failed before, and has so thoroughly demonstrated its usefulness to the port that there can be no question of its permanent continuance. According to the plans when he came, a chaplain will be

when we take charge, relieving Dr. Hay for other organizing work. While very gratifying support has been given the Home by Portland business houses, it is hardly yet on that self-sup-porting basis essential to best results. Some firms who are not among the con-tributors to its maintenance will have to come forward with their offerings. There has been a small shortage during the past two monthe, which the Caledonian Club very worthily has undertaken to make

good by giving a grand concert and ball in the Arion Hall, Friday evening, March 22. Other societies and persons have ref-dered ald, and can be of great assistance to the commerce of the city by devoting some of their time in behalf of the funds for the Home. Dr. Ha, will not depart for some time yet. And the many friends he has made in the city will find him an active worker in the harness until the day he leaves Portland.

# SPRING ON THE COLUMBIA.

Wild Flowers Earlier Than Around Portland-The Waterfalls.

The Columbia is now at an ordinary spring stage, and river men look for no high water, as the snow has been melting and running off all winter, and the streams emptying into the Columbia and larger iributaries have been at about the same stage for several months. Between Van-couver and The Dalles spring is beginning to clothe the banks of the river in green, and along the line of the O. R. & N. be-tween The Cascades and Bridal Veil the woods are so full of trilliums that a bushe basket full of the starry blossoms might be gathered within a few hundred yards.

The Claytonia, or Spring Beauty, is also blooming abundantly along the railroad track, while the oxalis, wild bleeding heart, and a number of other flowers which have not yet come to hand in Portland are plentiful. The many waterfalls in the Columbia

River gorge are now at their best, and as s always the case this early in the spring, thousands of smaller cataracts are pour ing over the bluff, which later on are no seen at all. At least a dozen falls tumbled over the perpendicular cliffs at Cape Horn yesterday, and were caught and scattered by the high wind which blew down the river till they looked like filmy lace. Oneonta Falls, which some one with no sense of reverence in his make-un called Horse Tail, is full to overflowing, and may be seen for miles up and down the river. Multnomah is still doing busi-ness at the old stand, and is furnishing a magnificent spectacle for all comers, with-out regard to the controversy over its ownership. Most of the well-known waterfails have been shot at a few times this year by amateur photographers, who have learned that early in the spring is the

time to get them at their best. Local travel on the river and railroad is restricted thus far pretty much to those whose business takes them that way, but the sightseers will soon begin their pil-grimages, and from that time forth the natives will be kept busy answering ques-tions about the various points of interest along the river and railroad. Fishermen are evidently expecting an active season, as piles have been driven for a number et new wheels, and many scows half hidden in the willows along the bottoms show that their owners are on the ground and

# season is over. AGAINST THE SUBSIDY.

Some time ago the directors of the Man-Association indorsed the afacturers' Payne-Hanna shipping subsidy bill. At

# REGULATION OF ITS SALE AND USE

ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

sideration of Congress.

The Necessity for Legislation, and Text of the Bill Drawn for Con-

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The Secreaccomplish the end sought, and this blil, because of the vast forests of Oregon, and, in fact, all along the Pacific Coast, is of much interest to those states. In explaining the necessity for such legisla-tion, the Commissioner says, in a report to the Secretary:

"The class of hardy and industrious people who have sought and are seeking homes upon the public lands constitute an eminently conservative and law-abiding class, but they feel, and properly, too, that they should be allowed to supply their necessities out of the abundance within reach of them and which is regarded undoubtedly as part of the common heritage. It is submitted that a large and worthy

class of people should not be placed in a position where they must either violate the law or suffer for the necessaries of life. The legislation of Congress in this direction has been largely local and con-fined to particular classes of people, and

"Existing laws permit the taking of lished industries and who can and should make reasonable compensation therefor; and yet they do not make adequate pro-vision for the free use of public timber by those who need it in only limited quantities and who, by reason of being engaged in the primary development of the country, cannot pay therefor and ought not to be required to do so. These statutes also provide for the sale of sur-veyed public timber land at the fixed price of \$2.50 per acre without regard to the value of the timber thereon, which, in many instances, is worth several times the Government price of the land. There are also some industries to the successful prosecution of which, in the Southern and Western states and in the territories, timber is an absolute necessity, but for which, under present laws, it cannot be obtained, there being no law authorizing the use or sale of public timber for such purposes and there being no surveyed timber land in the vicinity which can be sold under the statute last mentioned.

"In the earlier days, when the country was sparsely settled and timber was most abundant, the necessity for a careful use and conservation of the public timber was not of so much importance, for then the depredations were few and there was a plenty and to spare. Now that the country is settled up and depredations have become more frequent, prompt action on the part of Congress to preserve what is left of the timber and to better regulate its use, it is frequently urged, is imperativoly demanded. Every year's delay in-flicts upon the material interests of the country injuries which with the lapse of time increase in magnitude and becom more difficult to remedy.

"It is obvious that the people of the public-land states and of the territories must have timber or its products for domestic purposes and for use in local in dustries, and if the Government has tim-ber that may be disposed of without injury to the more general interests, the people should be allowed to use it on making reasonable compensation for it, and in meritorious cases they should be permitted to use it free of charge in limited quan-

tity. "A bill is herewith submitted which this action, refused the request of the National Board of Trade for indorsement of ambiguity, uncertainty and conflict, omits provisions which experience has taught were unwise, and inserts others intended to make the measure which are complete, harmonious and just to all interested."

States; provided, that the limit of 12 months herein named may be extended by the Secretary of the Interior. In his discremonths herein named may be extended by the Secretary of the Interior, in his discre-tion, upon good end sufficient reasons for such action being shown. "Sec. 5. That miners, prospectors, agri-

culturists, and bona fide settlers who have not a sufficient supply of timber, cord wood, or timber products on their own claims or farms for use thereon for such domestic purposes as firewood, fencing, or building purposes, or for necessary use in developing the mineral and other nat-ural resources of the land lawfully claimed or owned by them, may procure timber, cord wood, or timber products free of charge from unapprogratel, unrese.ved

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Secre-tary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, after some con-sultation and investigation, have arrived at the conclusion that some legislation is necessary to authorize and regulate the sale and use of timber on the unappro-priated and unreserved public lands of the United States. With this in view, the commissioner has drafted a bill to accomplish the end sought, and this bill other timber products procured under the provisions of this act may be exported out of the state, territory or district wherein the timber, cord wood, or other timber product was grown; provided, however, that where, in cases of exceptional difficulties, caused by the remote-

ness of timber or the physical features of the country, the nearest public timber in any state or territory is inaccessible to those residing near the border of ano.her state or territory, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, permit tim-ber to be procured within a reasonable distance, subject to the same terms and limitations as otherwise herein provided. from the more accessible lands in the adjoining state or territory, to be transported to and used only in the state or territory wherein the applicants reside, as though the same was grown in the latter state or territory, subject to the same terms, provisions and limitations as proin some instances, ambiguous, uncertain and contradictory acts, that a revision of those statutes seems indispensable. "Existing laws negative the text of the secretary of the shall be cut or removed under or ord wood

public timber free of charge and without real limitation as to quantity by those who are engaged in profitable and estab-"Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the In-

terior is authorized to make all proper rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, for pre-venting abuses thereof, for protecting the timber from fire and depredation, and for romoting the younger growth of timber and he may designate the tract or tracts of land where the timber or its products may be obtained hereunder, and it shall not be lawful to cut or remove any timber product except as prescribed in this act and said rules and regulations.

"Sec. 8. That the sales of timber, wood and other timber products hereto-fore made as authorized by the circular of the General Land Office, which approved by the Secretary of the Interior March 17, 1898 (26th Land Decisions, page 399), be, and the same are hereby onfirmed

#### Penalty for Abuses.

"Sec. 9. That every person who, either directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever except as allowed by the provisions of this act and the rules and reg ulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of the Interior, cuts, removes, receives or otherwise appropriates, injures, wastes or causes the destruction, by fire or in any other manner whatsoever, of timber growing or being on any of the public lands other than those em braced within the public forest or othe reservations, or who boxes or chips such timber for turpentine purposes, or who removes, receives or otherwise appropriates turpentine products therefrom, shall, upon conviction for every such of-fense be fined in a sum of not less than still, nor more than \$5000, or shall be im-prisoned, in the discretion of the court; and the provisions of section 532 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be applicable to proceedings under this act. That, in addition to the crim-nel proceedings inder the inal proceedings herein provided, the United States shall be entitled to recover in civil suit the value of all property so uniawfully cut, boxed, chipped, removed,

be entitled to recover in such cases exem plary damages. "Sec. 10. That sections 2461, 2462, 2463, wife. 4205 and 4751 of the Revised Statutes of the United States: the first proviso of the sec-United States; the first provise of the sec-ond section of the Act of April 20, 1878, chapter 76 (20 U. S. Statutes, page 46); the Act of June 3, 1878, chapter 180 (20 U. S. Statutes, page 85); the Act of June 3, 1878, chapter 151 (20 U. S. Statutes, page 89); East section 2 of the Act of August 4, 1892, chap-ter 375 (27 U. S. Statutes, page 348), amending last-cited act; section 8 of the Act of March 3, 1891, chapter 561 (26 U. S. Statutes, page 1055), and the amendment there-to by the act of the same date, chapter 559 (25 U. S. Statutes, page 1093), so far as the same relate to the use or cutting of timber on or its removal from the public domain: the Act of February 13 1893, chaper 103 (27 U. S. Statutes, page 444), fur ther amending the last-cited act; that por tion of the Appropriation Act of July 1, 1888, chapter 546 (30 U. S. Statutes, pages 597 to 618) which authorizes the Secretar of the Interior to grant permits to cu timber on the Snake River and its tributaries; section 11 of the Act of May 14, 1998, chapter 299 (30 U. S. Statutes, page 409), and all other acts or parts of acts authorizing sales, appropriation, or free use of timber, cord wood, or other timber products on the surveyed or unsur veyed, mineral or nonmineral, unappro printed and unreserved public lands of the United States, and all other acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are here by repealed; provided, that nothing I this act shall be construed as applying to or in any way affecting existing laws re-lating to the forast or other reservations of the United States or existing law mak ing provision for the use of timber from the public lands for original construction purposes in connection with right-of-way privileges further than to direct the Secretary of the Interior to make needful

and minerals were created for the use of his many subjects. Fifth-That his subjects, through patient observation and inquiry, have found a good use for the things so created. Sixth-That all crea-tion is subject to God's (nature's) im-mutable law of life and death. Seventh-That ain or disobedience of some of na-ture's (God's) here one of some of nature's (God's) laws are surely and swift

ly punished. The difference between the orthodox and "new church": The marked distinction between the orthodox and the "new church" is this: The orthodox church has use for matter as well as mind-both crea-tions of God. The "new church" ignores matter entirely and saw "all is condimatter entirely and says "all is mind." Tried and found wanting: The writer would advise "M" to reflect on the many failures of Christian Science in our fair city, covering a period of, say, 10 years. And what a history it is of heart-rending failures! We do not deny what it has at-tempted to do; for it has carried its faith to the bedside of the sick and to the very to the behavior of the sick and to the very portais of death (But hold! We hear some one say, "There is no death.") and has failed most signally. A child is at-tacked by a malignant and contag ous dis-ease (diphtheria); it receives the heat treatment known by the "new church and then dies. Then a woman is attacked with cancer of the throat, and receives the best attention; she also meets her Maker. And then an old gentleman, who has been lame for years, throws aside his cane after a good (?) treatment, but very soon afterward we see him leaning upon the old, faithful stick again. In view of the foregoing, and many others of like character, it would seem to an observing mind that the "new church" had been tried and found wanting. Furthermore, it has disregarded the common laws of

health and decency. (Again we hear some one say, "There is no health-no decency -for all is mind.") A city ordinance needed: A few weeks ago a child, whose mother is a Christian Scientist, died in this city from a contagious disease. A physician was called at the very last moment. He frankly told the mother the disease had progressed too far for him to do much for its relief. The child died. The child died. The funeral was public. Pallbearers were provided, and among them was a friend of the writer. Afterward, to this friend's surprise, he found that he had unknowingly exposed him-self to a most contagious and malignant case of diphtheria. If an ordinance is not already in existence, then one should be speedily enacted to forcibly remind these "minders" that the disregard of the ordinary laws of health (or preven tion) cannot be flippantly ignored.

In conclusion, we hope that "M" may see the absurdity of such a helief as the "new church" offers, when carried to a logical conclusion. We would also offer to "M" the religion of Jesus Christ, pure and undefiled—not as Mrs. Eddy thinks it should be not as the Margare aburd It should be, nor as the Mormon church would have us take it, but as Chris himself taught it. R. H. BLOSSOM. as Chris

### PERSONAL MENTION.

S. Campbell, of Astoria, is at the Perkins.

J. W. Howard, of Prineville, is at the Perkins C. E. Loomis, of Eugene, is registered at

the Perkins. J. D. Farrell, of Seattle, is registered at

the Portland.

Dr. E. M. Hurd, of Salem, is registered at the Imperial.

R. M. Sanders, a Walla Walla sheepman, is at the St. Charles. J. T. Fifer and wife, of Huntington, are

guests of the Imperial. George Hard, of San Francisco, is reg-

istered at the Portland. Ex-Representative W. R. Ellis, of Hepp-

ner, is at the Imperial. James McCain, Postmaster of McMinn the ville, is at the St. Charles.

Major Frank W. Hess, of the United States Army, is at the Imperial. received, or otherwise appropriated, in-jured, wasted or destroyed, and shall also

J. E. Tuttle and W. J. Smith, timber

men of Tillamook, are at the St. Charles, John A. Shaw, merchant of Mill City, Or., is at the Perkins, accompanied by his D. R. Nelson and wife are registered at

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to begin a system of "method." by which we mean labeling each exposure and jot-ting down a quick memorandum of the view taken, the plate used, the stop used, and the time of exposure; also whether the day is dull, medium or light. This Thi tabulating will mean the saving of a great many plates and a deal of wear and on our temper when we come to develop our pictures, not only on this initiative but in all our future work. There is nothing so exasperating as to return home from a photographing jaunt with a halfdozen choice viewa, taken and timed un-der a half-dozen different conditions of light and speed, only to forget in the darkroom "which are which." Let us decide now that we shall slways carry a memoranda book on our trip and jot down particulars somewhat as follows:

PLATE NO. 1. View, landscope, dark follage; brook, log bridge in foreground. Lens-Goers 415. Plate-Cramer, "Banner, Stop-F 32. e-Five seconds Light-Bright, 2 P. M.

And so on with each exposure. Of course each plate-holder must be numbered so that No. 1 plate corresponds with No. 1 "memo." By keeping a careful record of By keeping a careful record of each exposure in this manner we soon learn by comparison, and by early mislearn by comparison, and by early mis-takes, the proper exposure to give under any given circumstances.

We have cautioned against overexposure for the reason that the almost universal failing of the beginner is to overexpose, but a little overexposure is more easily handled in development than is underexposure, for we can sometimes get good negative from an overexposed plate when there is something to hold back. but it is impossible to get one when there is nothing to bring up, for if the exposure is too short then there is not sufficient on the plate to make a picture, and no amount of developing will bring out what is not there.

We shall find that a number of factors ter into the question of light. The time of the year, the time of day and the con-dition of the atmosphere, the clouds in the sky, etc., all or any one of them may make decided differences in the quantity and quality of the light.

jects that are of an open character and have no masses of deep shadow near the camera require short exposures, whereas subjects with masses of shade in the foreground require long exposures. Where a large portion of the subject is under trees, as in the case of forest glades or wooded ravines, very long exposures may be required, because the greater part of the light has been filtered through the green leaves overhead, and this good even though the camera itself is not under the trees. The color of the objects also influences the time of exposure; a yellow stone building requires longer exposure than one of white stone, and a red brick building will require still lorger. Interiors of buildings always require longer exposures than ordinary ou door subjects, but they show such great differences, according to the size and position of the windows and the color of the glass, that the time required varies from less than a minute to three or four hours, or even more. Subjects including a large proportion of sea and sky require, as a rule, very short exposures. The time of exposure in the case of portraits varies very much, and depends on the conditions of lighting, and also on the character of the effect desired.

The light is most active, and the exposures required are shortest in June, and on a bright day the activity of the light remains practically the same between 3 A. M. and 3 P. M., and it is equally active in May and July from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. In Spring and Autumn longer exposures are required, and in Winter the time must

Donald, Seattle, Wash. "Adulterated Dairy Products," J. W. Balley, Portland. "Hygiene of the Stable," Dr. Nelson,

man, Wash. Address by Professor E. E. Elliott, liman, Wash

"Bovine Tuberculosis," Dr. Jame "Bovine Tuberculosis," Dr. James Withycombe, Oregon Agricultural College. "Experience With Brome Grass," J. L. Smith, Hazle-Wood farm, Spokane, Wash.

"The Special Purpose Cow," D. C. Dillvorth, Spokane, Wash. What Dairying Has Done for Minness

te," Hon, C. L. Smith.

"The Silo for the Palouse Farmer," Pro-feesor H. T. French, Moscow, Idaho, "Diversified Farming," Hon. Theodore

Reed, Moscow, Idaho. An opportunity will be given for a free liscussion of each of the topics presented. The Commercial Club of Moscow will have charge of the local arrangements, and this alors insures a successful meeting. Music will be provided for the evening sensions and a portion of the day meet ings. The clubrooms will be open to all visitors, thus making a pleasant place for the social features of the convention.

TWO RUNAWAYS.

#### Each Resulted in the Injury of Woman.

James Hewitt's horse ran away with his top buggy, containing Mrs. Hewitt and the baby, on First street, yesterday noon, but fortunately the occupants were not seriously hurt, though the buggy was badly damaged. Mr. Hewitt, who lives at Sunnyside, was in the act of unhitching the horse from a pole at the corner of First and Main streets, when the bridge came off and the frightened animal got away from him. The runaway dashed up First street to Taylor, where, on turning the corner, the burgy collided with an express wagon. Mrs. Hewitt and the baby were thrown out on the s.dewalk, but the seat cushion struck the curb first, and so the only bad effect of the collisio injured knee, which will keep Mrs. Hewitt at home for some time. The horse was ancured while he was trying to get loose

from the express wagon. Miss Lena Kellogg, a nurse em-ployed at the Good Samaritan Hospital. was thrown from a buggy yesterday afternoon and severely jured. She had but barely started from the house of Mrs. F. A. E. Starr, with whom she lived, when the horse became frightened at a steam roller and upset the buggy. With Miss Kellogg were the two children of Mrs. Starr, but these were uninjured in the fall. Mins Kellogg feil on her face, breaking her nose and sustaining several severe bruises. Drs. Littlefield and Cornelius, who were summoned found it difficult to stop the flow of blood This was finally done, however, and Miss Kellogg was removed to the Good Samari-tan Hospital, where she will be obliged to

remain in bed for several days.

## FOR THE SEAMAN'S INSTITUTE Chaplain Will Relieve Dr. Hay, Who

# Organized It.

A chaplain of the Portland Seamen's Mission will succeed Dr. J. Douglas Hay some time during the year. The position has been tendered Rev. Mr. Bridges, now in charge of the mission of the society at Cape Colony. It is expected that Mr. Bridges will accept and be here some time

in the month of August. Dr. Hay will remain with him a month or two later, getting him fairly installed in the work, and then will sail for his own home, probably in September. Dr. Hay is not a permanent officer of the

local missions established by the society throughout the world, but acts in the ca-

of the measure and instructed Secretary McIsaac to write to the Oregon Senators and Representatives, asking that they vote against the bill.

Mcesrs. Hegele, Holmes and Heintz, the committee appointed to investigate the policy of the National Irrigation Assoclation for the reclamation and settlement of arid lands, submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas, There can be no doubt as to be benefits to be derived by the people of the Northwest in the reclamation of the arid lands in its territory. "Whereas, The reclamation of the arid lands of Oregon, Washington and Idaho

will be the only means of increasing the population of these lands, and as it is very desirable to the members of the associa-tion to secure a much larger population in the above-named states; "Whereas, We believe that the only

practical way to secure the reclamation of these lands is through the supervision of the General Government, and it is the opinion of this association that the same nditions should apply to the cale or lease of these lands as apply to other public land of the United States, viz., bona fide settlers always being given the prefer-ence in the sale or lease of lands; "Resolved, That the Manufacturers' As-

ociation of the Northwest indorse the action now being taken by the National Ir-rigation Association, and we pledge them our support in all measures they may take to further the end, to procure the reclama-tion of the arid lands of the United States "Resolved. That the secretary of this association be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to our members in Congress and also to the National Irrition Association."

# CAMPFIRE TONIGHT.

George Wright Post Will Have Ment and Oratory. George Wright Post will give one of its

rousing campfires at Grand Army Hall to-night, and all comrades are cordially invited to attend. The programme follows Menu. Song, "We Meet Again, Boys"-Veterat

Song, We acert Again, Boys"-Veterat double quartet. "True vs. Emotional Patriotism"-Com-rade M. L. Pratt Song-Veteran double quartet. "Circumstances Alter Cases"-Comrade C. E. Cline.

 E. Cline.
 Song-Veteran double quartet.
 "Climate"-Comrade S. R. Harrington.
 Song-Veteran double quartet.
 "Expansion"-Comrade T. C. Beil, Song-Veteran double quartet. Entrees.

Desultory firing by demoralized c ades, and more singing by the quartet Dessert.

Beans, crackers and coffee.

Front-Street Switch.

PORTLAND, March 14 -- (To the Editor.) -It appears to me that the proposed Front-street switch would be of great benefit to the whole city. I do not see how it could in any way be detrimental to the property-holders of strength of the strength o to the property-holders on said street. In fact, I am positive that it would increase the business and the value of the prop-erty on the street-provided, the railway would keep in repair and perfect order the street between the track and at least four feet on both sides; and provided, further, that no cars should under any condition ever use the said track except

between the hours of 6 P. M. and 4 A. M. It is a well-known fact that no business is ever done on the street during the above hours. Provided, further, no future

#### The New Measure.

The bill which has been drafted is as "That after the passage of this act the

timber or timber products on the public lands of the United States, surveyed or unsurveyed, mineral or non-mineral, not reserved or appropriated, in the publicand states, territories and the District of Alaska, shall be sold or appropriated, exclusively as herein provided, to supply in a legitimate manner the necessities of those dependent upon public timber, in settling the country, in developing and maintaining its industries, in making and maintaining public improvements and in providing means of transportation.

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the In-rior is hereby authorized, in the exercise of his discretion, to dispose of by sale from time to time, upon proper application therefor, to citizens of the United States or to those who have declared their intention to become such citizens, being bona fide residents of the state, territory

or district within which is situated the land from which the timber is to be procured, including companies lawfully doing business therein, and any county, town-ship, city, town or other municipal subdivision therein, so much of the timber of its products growing or being upon said public lands as may be, in his judgment demanded to supply the necessities of those dependent upon public timber for the purposes specified in the first section thereof: provided, that the removal of such timber will not injuriously affect the water supply of the country or other Interest

"Sec. 3. That before any timber, cord or other timber product shall old, the Secretary of the Interior shall ken. cause the same to be appraised and adver-tised for sale for not less than 30 days in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation throughout the county or counties in which the land is located. Such advertisement shall offer the timber, cord wood, or other timber products for sale at not less than the appreised value, specify ng that payment therefor shall be mato the receiver of public moneys of the

ocal land office of the district wherein the said timber or other material is situated, subject to conditions prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. No timber, cord wood, or other timber products sold as herein provided shall be either cut or removed until payment in fuil therefor has been made and receipt for such paymen has been issued by the receiver of public

moneys, and the proceeds of such sales shall be accounted for by the receiver of public moneys in a separate account and shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a special fund, to be expended in protecting the timber on public lands not embraced in forest or other res ervations, under the direction of the Sec retary of the Interior or as Congress may

provide; provided, however, that where the timber, cord wood, or other timber product sought to be purchased do exceed the stumpage value of \$100, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his dis-cretion, dispense with advertisement and appraisement.

#### Sale to Be Conditional.

"Sec. 4. That in selling timber, cord wood, or other timber products under the for going provisions, the sale shall be Council, under any conditions, should have the power to change the hours of trains using the street, unless petitioned by all the property-owners on the street to make such change. The make such change.

rules and regulations governing the exercisa of said privilege and to require, as a prerequisite to the taking of timber from the public lands for such purpose, that a permit therefor shall be obtained from him designating the lands from which and

the time at which the timber may be ta-

# MR. BLOSSOM EXPLAINS.

#### is Christian Science the Religion of Jeaus Christf

PORTLAND, March 15 .- (To the Editor, -A discussion of one's religious belief through a public journal is, to say the least, irksome, and in many instances no good results are attained. Your corre-spondent, signed "M," in yesterday's issue, quoted in part only that portion of Judge Ewing's lecture pertaining to be-liefs. The remarks to which the writer took exception were as follows:

reluctantly and doubtingly one who be lleves that God is the fruitful source of all his sorrow and heartache would go to him with a confiding petition for re-lief from the very sorrows he has wrought. And here is the marked dis-tinction between the old churches' thought of God and our thought of him. Christinn Scientists do not believe that God

makes you sick or blind or deaf or hait." To a thoughtful person it might seem we (the orthodox churches) selli that held tenaclously to our forefathers' be-lief. But as a Presbyterian-a fire-eating Calvinist, if you choose-we deny in tot

this statement. What we do believe: First-That God created the heavens and earth and all therein, and "saw that it was good." Second-That Christ's coming was a fulfillment of th elaw and prophets, and that

the Imperial, on their return from the McFADEN, MISS IDA E., Stenographer.....201 McGINN, HENRY E., Attorney-at-Law..311-312 McKELL, T. J., Manufacturers'

County Commissioner Steele's 10-year-old daughter was taken to the hospital yesterday with a severe case of appendicitis. J. B. David, who has been in Scattle for the past year, carrying out a contract for the construction of reservoirs and distribution system for the new water works there, arrived in Portland yesterday on his way to his home in Yamhill County. He has been suffering from an attack o the grip, and is going home to rest and uperate He will return to Seattle as on as he has fully recovered his health

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There's a screw loose somewhere! One little screw in the big machine gets a triffe loose and the whole apparatus clogs backs and refues to work properly. A skillful engineer can tell by the 'feel' of his engine when there's a screw loose. Occasional consipation—call it contive-mess or billousness—needs promp atten- 

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 Tile-Tit Tile-Tit

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 407

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 417

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ness or billousness-needs prompt atten-tion. It clogs the whole delicate mechanism of man, and must be removed skillfully without force or shock. Only a vegetable laxative should be used, and Cascarett Candy Cathartic, which you can eat like a piece of candy, are the most agreeable natural and effective of all laxatives.

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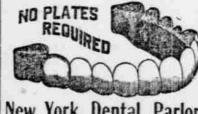
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"Really, your lack of trust in God's healing power is not very strange; it is the natural result of the ancestral opinion I spoke of a moment ago. Our fathers believed and taught us to believe that God makes us sick; that God makes us blind and deaf and lame, and therefore we can easily understand how