lens of pitch, weighing over three hundredweight, for concentrating them to a focus. They can be made to show the

such as wood or stone, are strikingly transparent, and waves may be received in one room from a source in another,

the door between the two being shut."

space Telegraphy.

This was the germ of space telegraphy in its present form. The wave is started by suitable apparatus; travels through the

ether with the speed of light and is re-ceived by other devices much more sens-itive than that used by Hertz. These will

be described later.

As the ether waves are absorbed by

enductors, the action in the usual method

of signaling with wires is evidently only a special case, in which the other waves

started at the transmitting end are re-ceived by the wire of the circuit, the dis-

ing trains. The car containing the receiv

ning the length of the roof or the side,

THE LITERARY WAYSIDE.

Some of the Amusements of Our Eng-

lish Friends.

lately distinguished themselves by cross-

their country in its present unpleasant-ness in South Africa, Thus, Mr. Wat-son, who always takes himself and his

Past and Present.

When lofty Spain came towering up the seas This little stubborn land to daunt and quell. The winds of heaven were our auxiliaries,

The mountains and the rivers are our foe

To this Sir Edwin was moved beyond his

kindly wont to manufacture the follow-

ing stanzas in the Daily Telegraph, of

A Reply.

Imputes he mortal passions to the mountains

And, for a party stroke. Feigns he that waterways, and river-fountains Fight for the Boer's ill yoke?

To this battle of the poets an anony-mous correspondent of the London Out-

look appropriately adds the following con-

Two poets, in two graceless periods born, With verse two-penny papers did adorn, One mid: "Dame Nature means to back the

And t' other, "It's slander sir, I'm sure!"

The latest number of the Academy con-

ains the following lyric, by Mr. A. E.

Housman, the pathetic quality of whose feeling will come to many of his coun-

trymen and countrywomen who have hos-

Illie Jacet.

merely wish to say to both,

Enough to answer England's slanderous con,

And brand his calumny, bore her files to battle, every one-

Her Lover-Ocean-I!

Boer.

clusion:

Transvaal:

And Nature with the heart of man allied

which he is, we believe, the editor:

neat little gift of verse very seriously:

And smote her that she fell.

Ah, not today is Nature on our side!

sponding to it.

next paper.

TWENTY LESSONS IN FRENCH CONVERSATION

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

ote.—These lessons have been prepared for Oregonian's Home Study Circle by Prof. in Kirschhaum, of Philadelphia. They are maded primarily for Americans who purpose making the Paris Exposition. The lessons include (1) common French words and area, (2) easy conversation and (3) simple ding lessons.

LESSON NO. 3. TROISIÈME LEÇON. THWA-ZEE-EMM LES-SONG

A Pew Useful Rules. 1. The French use small letters in spelling

1. The French use small letters in spelling the names of months, seasons, etc.; also the first person "je" (i) is, contrary to the English, spelled with a small letter, unless it commences a sentence.

2. The student may profitably begin to read aloud now. This he will find is the only way of familiarising himself with the vocabulary. Students must make it a point to use the tongue—that in to say, speak as much as possible. The more and the eftener they will speak and read the surer they will be of success.

Memory Exercises: Much-Needed Words and Phrases.

1. Lunch; lunch; lung-ph.
(Also "le déjedner"; luh day-zhuh-nay).
2. One o'clock; une heure; con-ure.
3. The second breakfast; 'le déjedner à la fourchette; ah lah four-shet.
4. Dinner time; heure du diner; huhr duh denn-ay. Note-The French take as a rule two morning

meals; rolls and coffee are served in their rooms and later they eat what they call their secon breakfast. Other meals are the came as here. 5. (1) un; ung. (2) deux; duh. (3) trois; tr-wa. (4) quatre; kai-tr. (5) cinq; sank. (6) six; cease. (7) sept; sett. (8) huit; weet. (9) neuf; n'uf. (10) dix; dee-ce. (11)

onze; on-ze. (12) douze; doo-ze. Note-The z of six and diz are sounded like when carried to a wowel, but are generally must

before a consument.

Note-The numbers being of the nimest importance, we shall rive both cardinal and ordinal umbers in the succeeding lessons. 6. The first; le premier; lub prem-yay.

7. The last; le dernier; lub dairn-yay. 8. This is my first week in Paris. C'est ma première semaine à Paris. Say man prem-ee-yair -I arrived to-day.
 Je suis _arrivé aujourd'bul.

11. The week; la semaine; la s'men. 12. The month; le mois; lub mwa.

Note-The student will note that the names of seasons, months and days are masculine in French. The bothes of the months are not written with respitate, as said above.

12. January is the first month. Janvier est le premier mois. Zjan-vec-ay a lub prem-ee-ay mwa. 14. February is the second month. Pétrier est le deuxième mois

Pav-ree ay a luh duh-zee-em 25. March is the third month. Mars est le troisième meis. Meras a luh trwaz-ee-em 16. April is the fourth month. "Avril_est le quatrième moia Av-reel-lay luh kat-tree-em

17. May is the fifth month. Mai est le cinquième mois. May a lub sank-kee-em — 15. June is the sixth month. Juin est le sizième mois.

Jw-ang a luh see-zee-gm — 19. July is the seventh month. Juliet est le asptième mois. Junet est le reprieme moin.

Junet-yay a luh actt-ce-em —
August is the eighth month.

Acût est le huitième mois.

Oo a luh weet-ee-em — September is the ninth month

Ok-tobr a lub deez-co-cm

23. November is the eleventh month.
Novembre cat le onzième mois.
Nov-cm-br a lub onz-ce-em December is the twelfth month.

Décembre est le douzième mois. Day-som-br a lub dooz-ee-en -Note-Il y a; which means "there is," "there re," is an idlomatic French expression, which smoot be translated literally. We illustrate it mee by a few examples in the intercognitive form; 25. Are there any letters for me? Y a-t-il des lettres pour m

26. Is there any room here?
Y a-t-il de la place? He ah teel d'lah plass.

27. No, sir, this compartment is full Nen, moneledr, co compartiment_est_at

II.-WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

(Continued.)

The Work of Hertz.

The idea of the electro-magnetic charac-

well about 1864, and the theory was fully

waves was generally accepted as a fact

before it was demonstrated experimental-

of the problem was hit upon by Hertz.

It is easy to start waves in the ether,

⊙0

in this direction in vain before the s

Nong mus-sec-ub sub com-par-teement ay to-comp-lay.

There are a great many people here.

Il y a beaucoup de monde ici.
Esi ée ah bo-coo duh mond co-coa.

At, in or to Berlin: à Berlin; ab bai

lang. 30. In or to France; en France; aun-81. In or to America; en_Amerique; aus-

Note-Air, in, to, before towns is always expressed by b; en is-employed before most mames of countries. 32. Bon marché; chesp; bong marsh-ay, Meilleur marché; chesper; may-your— 88. He is in town; il est_en ville; ill-sy tang veel.

24. She resides to the city.
Elle demeure dans la ville.
Ell day-meuler dong lah veel.

25. To-day is Monday.

C'est, shjoard'bui lands.
Say tee shour-'dwee dun-dee.
St. To-morrow is the Sth of May.
'Ce sera demain le 5 mai.
Suh-b'rah d'mang-luh-seece-may.

37. Yesterday was the 11th of June. C'était_hier le onze juin. Set-tay-tee-air luh onz jw-ang.

35. Let us go for a walk.
Allons nous promener.
Al-long noo pro-men-nay.
59. What a fine street! Quelle belle rue. Kell bell roch.

This avenue leads to the park. Cette avenue conduit, au parc. Bett av'ng hon-dwee toe park. What is the name of this street? Quel est le nom de cette rue?

- nong - 42. This is Mufillo street; c'est la rue Note-The article must be expressed in Frinch before the words street, park, hotel, doctor, cap-tain, lawyer, etc. This must be observed, even if the article is omitted in English.

43. We are near the park Monceau.

Note sommes près du pare Monceau. Note sum pray des park mong-se. 44. There is a policeman. Vollà un_ngent de police.

Vwa-fah un-narh-ong duh po-leece 46. Show me the way to the museum. Indiquez-mei le chemin du muséa Ang-di-kay mwa -- ch mang doo moo-zay.
46. We will take a carriage.

Non prendrone une volture.
Non pren-drong zoon vwa-tuhr.
47. Ccachman, drive us to the — Coober, condulsez-nous_su ---Co-shay cong-dwee-zay noo-zo. 48. Team tired.

Je suis fatigue.

49. Let us take the tramway. Prenons le tramway. Pren-nong lub tram-way.

The following is the proper translation of the French exercise in lesson 2. The stu-dent will carefully compare the same with his work, noting the difference in the construction of the two languages. It is ad-visable that each exercise be corrected, copied and again compared. When all is found to be perfectly correct, study each phrase by heart:

(1) Waiter, take my baggage to my room.

(2) What time is it? (3) It is 3 o'clock. (4)
Wake me at 7 o'clock. (5) Where is the
toilet room? (6) Ring if you want anything.

(7) Blacken my boots. (8) Give me a glass of water. (9) I want a cup of hot tea. (10) Where is the bell? (11) I want a postage

Vocabulary - Trompé de; mistaken in. Vecabulary - Trompé de; mistaken in. J'accompagnerai; I will accompany. Y; there. Kloeque; news stand. Achète-t-on; buys one? Timbre-poste; postage stamp. Débiteur; retailer. Fait-on? makes one Levée; collection. Quatre; four. Fois times. Statien de voltures; cab stand. Read and translate into English:

(1) Je me suis trompé de chemin. (2) Indiques-moi le chemin de la gare. (3) Oc est la poste? (4) Je vous. y accompagnerai. (5) Merci, vous. êtes trop bon. (6) ¥ a-t-ill._une-spharmacie (drug store) près d'iei!

(5) merci, rous eres trop tou. (6) d'arti-il une spharmacie (drug store) près d'iel' (7) En face de l'hôtel, près du kiosque. (8) On zchète-teon des timbres-poste? (9) Au bureau de tabac. (10) Quand fait on la levée de cette boste? (11) Quatre fois par jour. (12) A quelles_beures! (13) A sept_et seuf_beures ou matin. (14) A six_et buit_ beuren du cotr. '(15)'Ou est la station de

Note-The English translation of this exercise will be given in the following lesson which will be published next Tuesday.

RECENT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

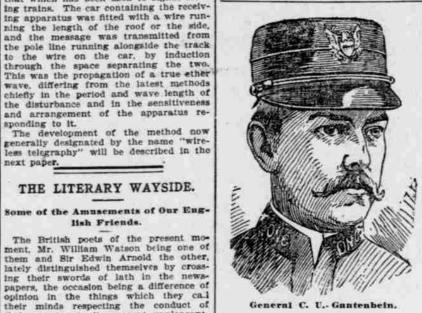
AIDING NATIONAL GUARD

phenomena of interference and thus have heir wave lengths accurately measured. WHAT GENERAL GANTENBEIN DID They are stopped by all conductors and IN WASHINGTON. transmitted by all insulators. Metals are opaque, but even imperfect insulators

> fore Equipment for the Land Mer and the Naval Battalion-Oregon's Claim Increased.

An increased allowance to the state for equipping the volunteers approximating \$12,000, promise of a small cruiser for the use of the Oregon Naval Battalion, loan of a modern 12-oar cutter for the same purpose, and promise of another. loan of two rapid fire, three-inch naval guns, arrangements for two modern, breech-loading 2.2-inch field pieces for Battery A, and general co-operation in promoting state interests by increasing the National appropriation for the Guard from \$400,000 annually to \$2,000,000 repre-sents the effective work accomplished in Washington, D. C., by Adjutant-General C. U. Gantenberg. turbance penetrating the wire from the outside, and in this way a much larger proportion of the energy is used where C. U. Gantenbein.
Adjutant-General Gantenbein went to

it is wanted than in any system in which wire circuits are dispensed with. The two actions may be roughly compared to the Washington two weeks ago for the double purpose of pressing the state's claim and aiding the passage of a more favorable Guard bill. In the first piece of work it was recognized that he had great difficultransmission of sound waves from one point to another by shouting in the open air and by talking through a speaking A method of signaling through space which may be considered to lie between the ordinary system with a wire circuit and the modern wireless telegraphy is that which has been used to signal moving trains. ties to encounter, as the Quartermaster Department had decided to allow Oregon only 50 per cent of her claim against the Government for equipping and clothing



General C. U .. Gantenbein.

the state volunteers for the Spanish War. s board of survey appointed in the Secon Oregon fixing the price of clothing issued by the state to her troops at less than 50 per cent of the figure claimed by the state against the Government. That board of Oregon men acted for the interests of the men, who were complaining that second-hand clothing was being charged at the same rate as new Government uniforms. Naturally, the board fa-vored the men, but the Government was disposed to hold the state to the same figure, and the report of the Quartermaster Department on the state's claim had only raised the figure fixed by the board a very small per cent to make the claim allowed even half of what was asked. All correspondence during the past two years had falled to effect anything. When Governor Geer complied with the request to send his Adjutant-General to Washington in connection with the new Guard bill, he in-

structed him to take up the claim.

General Gantenbeln returned home yesterday, and says he met with even greater difficulties than he anticipated. Before starting he had carefully prepared papers covering every class and quality of artides in the claim. The original class was livided into two separate accounts. was for the expenses incurred by the state in aiding the Government to raise a volun-teer army, which consisted of transportation and all expenses incident to Camp Mc-Kinley, amounting to \$662 51. Of this sum the Government paid, some time ago, \$3044 22, which was all that would be allowed. General Gantenbein first took his claim up and went over every item with about 15 different clerks and officials. Each place entered asked for his papers that they might be sent on to some other He insisted on department or bureau. retaining his papers and going with them and so he kept drifting until he finally reached General Ludington, Quartermaster-General. The result was that this entire claim, save \$87, was allowed, this amount being for horsefeed contracted by

Next the claim for clothing and equip ment was taken up, which originally amounted to \$25,096 39. Some of the uni-forms had been worn for years, and were not of the best quality, while others were new and of unusual quality. Oregon over-coass and blankets were regarded better than the Government article. The board of survey, however, had brought the average below 50 per cent of its original amount. General Gantenbein argued faithfully and long, his experience in the Guard and the Second Oregon especially qualifying him for the task, and at last one of the clerks who had reported adversely on the claim went with him to General Ludington and said, since the lawyer-like presentation of the matter, he had changed his opinion, and would favor enlarging the allowance. The result was that \$27,806 05 was allowed the state in stead of \$15.508 89, as before intended. Everything Governor Geer had contended for was granted, which was all that could

Equipment of Guns.

There is aproximately \$8000 due the state on the annual Guard allowance from the Government. The military board authorized General Gantenbein, some time ago, to cast about for providing Light Battery A with two fine modern field pieces. While in Washington he took the matter up, and soon had arrangements made whereby the Battery will be furnished the guns, caissons and full equipment, pay-ment for which will be made out of this back pay to the state. Battery A will of the best-equipped organizations kind in the country then, and may well cause the state to regard it with pride. There is no question that the Bat-tery would have been one of the organizations sent to the Philippines during the

war if they had possessed such guns as they are now assured. Following this work, General Ganten-Following this work, General Ganten-bein went over to the Navy Department and laid before Assistant Secretary Allen the necessity of furnishing the Gregon Naval Battailon with a practice cruiser. It was determined that a gunboat was the size of vessel adapted to the need, and Assistant-Secretary Allen gave his assur-ance that as soon as the Adams or the Alert went out of commission, which was Alert went out of commission, which was expected as soon as relieved by the return of vesnels from the Asiatic squadron or addition to the Pacific Coast squadron by construction of new vessels, that Oregon should have a gunboat for her Naval Battalion. To show his good faith, the Secre tary asked General Gantenbein to observ the arrival of cruisers from the Orier or those newly commissioned, and remini him whenever one or both of the vessels named could be put out of commission. For Immediate Use.

For immediate use, General Gantenbeir secured the loan of a first-class 12-oared naval cutter, which belongs to the cruiset Philadelphia. The cutter is now being re-paired, and as soon as finished will be sent to Oregon for the Naval Battallon. Another was promised by the Secretary whenever it could be secured, that each division in the state may have one good cutter. These cutters will be armed with a one-pounder in the bow after they reach here. There is now due the state more than enough money from the Government appropriation to the Naval Reserve to pay for these one-pounders. Mr. Allen several state Adjutant-Generals had failed to report the strength of their Naval Reserve forces, which precluded distribution of the money appropriated by the Gov-ernment for that purpose. When these reports are all filed, which is expected soon Oregon will receive her allowance and the one-pounders will be provided, according to instructions left with Assistant-Secre-tary Allen. In addition to all thin, Gen-eral Gantenbein secured the lean of the two three-inch rapid fire naval gurs anrounced some time ago. These, doubtless, will be received before long. With this equipment and armament, and the assurance of a fine runboat, such as the Adams was seen by Portlanders to be, Oregon's Naval Battation will become one of the most popular and useful branches of the

National Appropriation. On the National Guard appropriation bill, On the National Guard appropriation and, favorable action has been promised by the House committee on militia. When all the Adjutant-Generals assembled in Washington, it was found that 38 states were represented—a large number for such an occasion. This formidable body held a consultation and determined that the in-creased appropriation from \$400,000 to \$2,000,000, was the only feature of the new bill that should be pressed now. Accordingly, all work for reorganizing the Guard was abandoned for the time. Chairman Marsh, of the militia committe, gave the Adjutant-Generals a hearing, and called or individual opinions. General Ganten e'n followed the Adjutant-General o Maine. At the close of the hearing the chairman asked that the committee be al-owed a few moments for consultation, after which he announced that the inrensed appropriation would be unanimoutly supported in the House. Members the Oregon delegation were interviewed to ascertain their position, and all agreed to favor an increase for the Guard. The embers of the Senate to whom the bill will be referred when received from the House were spoken to by a committee of Adjutant-Generals, and they promised 'avorable action. This seems to assure the increase asked for.

Oregon's share of the annual appropria-tion heretofore has been \$2200. If the increased appropriation passes this will be raised to \$16,000, as the Congressional rep-resentation now stands, and if the state is given another Representative the total will be \$20,000.

Oregon's National Guard has a bright future before it. The sums now in hand, with promise of increased appropriations, will enable the military board to fit every branch of the service up in excellent style, and with thoroughly modern equipments. Companies have been multiplying so fast of late that it looked as though the board would have difficulty in getting all under way, but now everything is clear. General Gantenbein's excellent work

places this state in advance of several sh War. Wash'ngton's claim is still pend-Several of the states had hired special agents to stay in Washington and oush their interests, while others had the same work done through regular boards

naintained at the capital. Governor Geer yesterday received check for the large sum allowed for clothing and equipment, amounting to \$27,806 85, as General Gantenbe'n remained in Washington until he saw the check drawn, that there might be no reconsideration. The warded soon.

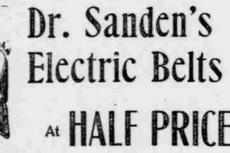
A Woman's Revival Work.

Sheridan Sun One of the most wonderful series of revival meetings ever witnessed in Oregon closed last Sunday evening. A strange feature of these meetings is the fact that after five weeks of continuous service the last night the house was more densely

is contracted as well as inherited. Only strong lungs are proof against it. Persons predisposed to weak

lungs and those recovering from Pneumonia, Grippe, Bronchitis, or other exhausting illness, should take

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manifested, than at any time during th whole series. Sister Barrett, whose time and talents are most thoroughly consecrated to this work of love, and the win ning of souls for the kingdom was loath to leave, but the imperative call of duty impelled her to leave and hasten to the bedside of her sick husband. As a result of these meetings, 32 have been forward to the altar for prayers. 68 have connected themselves with the Methodist Episcopa Church. Several have joined the sister churches, and about 26 are still to make a church home, Another result, at a called meeting of the Epworth Lengu-Monday evening 43 new names were added to the roll of membership, and a Junior League will be organized next Saturday.

Against the Three-Cent Fare. DETROIT, March 13.-Judge Swan, e United States District Court, roday rendered a decision in which he denies the validity of an ordinance passed some months ago by the City Council, requiring the street railway companies to reduce rates of fare to three cents.

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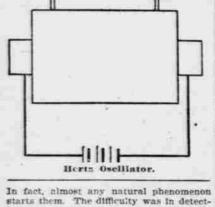
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ing their presence when they lay outside the range of light and heat effects.

Rapid Discharges Oscillatory. When an electrically charged body is discharged the character of the discharge depends upon the properties of the dis-charging circuit. If that circuit has magnetic properties in any marked degree it acts as a damper and the charge runs off with comparative slowness as a current in one direction only. If, however, the mag-netic properties are absent or of very small value the electric charge surges rapidly out, past the point of equilibrium, then back again, and oscillates in this way until the energy has been dissipated as heat. A spark discharge, of which lightning is an example on the greatest ale known to us, oscillates while it lasts at the rate of perhaps many million times a second and starts waves in the ether of a corresponding frequency and length. The rate of oscillation depends upon the properties of the discharging circuit and a proper adjustment of that circuit

the length of wave may be regulated.

The oscillatory character of such a discharge was known many years before Hertz, but as no method was known of detecting such ether waves in space the light. In the course of a lecture delivered experimental investigation of their properties was impossible. Hertz discovered

Note.—There papers on Practical Science have seen prepared for The Oregonian's Home Study science at once on a sound basis of fact.

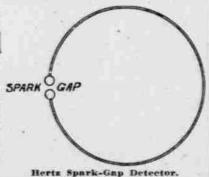
Spark-Gap Detector.

It was while experimenting with a pair of similar coils of wire intended to show induction effects that Hertz noticed that if a small Leyden jar or small induction coil was discharged through one of the coils, current could be induced to the other, provided the circuits were not comof light was advanced by Clerk Maxdeveloped in his book published in 1873. The identity in character of all ether coil, similarly arranged, became a detect or of ether waves, responding most strongly, and many investigators had worked ly to ether vibrations of its own natural

the same action as that of the electrolytic

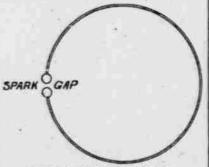
Properties of Ether Waves,

By means of these simple devices Hertz made a complete investigation of the properties of electric waves in the ether. He found that they were reflected by metallic surfaces, but passed through wood and stone, and other insulating substances; and he succeeded in refract-ing them by a great prism pitch, just as light is refracted by a prism of glass. He measured the length of waves and their speed, which was the same as that of



Spark-Gap Detector. plete. There must be a short spark-gap. This spark-gap in the first coll furnished the means for exciting the very sudden disturbance of the ether, and the second

In all his experiments Hertz made us of sympathetic or resonating action. The exciter was the spark passing between two poilshed balls on ofther side of the break in the discharging circuit, which was fed by the action of an ordinary Ruhmkorff cell. The detector, or "elec-trical eye," as Lord Kelvin has called it was usually a simple rectangle or circle of zinc. In this wire there was a break, with a knob or ball on each side, and the distance between the knobs could be reg ulated by a micrometer screw. Although this detector would respond within a con niderable range, the spark reached a maximum for a particular adjustment at which the natural periods of the exciter and the detector were the same. An im-provement made by later investigators consists in keeping the spark terminals mmersed in oil. This prevents the roughening of the surface, and seems to make the discharge more regular, probably by



not long after this, Lodge said, referring to ether waves of this kind:
"They can be reflected by plane sheets

a method of detecting these waves, and.

"They can be reflected by plane sheets armed with this detection, he pushed of metal, concentrated by parabolic rethrough a rapid and thorough series of ex-

Oh, hard is the bed they have made him, And common the blankets and cheap, But there he will lie as they laid him: Where else could you trust him to sleep? To sleep when the bugle is crying

And cravens have heard and are brave, When mothers and sweethearts are sight And lads are in love with the grave. Oh, dark is the bedside and lonely,

But lief will be lose them and only Behold the desire of his heart, Oh, thin is the quilt, but it covers A sleeper content to repose.

And far from his friends and his lovers,
He lies with the sweetheart he chose. One of the best poems called forth by this war came from South Africa itself.

It was published in the Cape Town Tel-The Boer's Swan Song. This is the song of the old Boer rifleman

who hears the advance of the British force and knows that the dream of a Boer empire for outh Africa is at an end: Yes, the red-coats are returning; I can bear the steady tramp,
After twenty years of walting, lulled to sleep rank and file at Potchefstroom we bemmed them in their camp. And cut them up at Bronkerspruit like sheep They shelled us at Ingogo, out we galloped into

range. And we shot the British gunners where they sed they would return to us-I knew the chance must change—
Hark! The root-bantje singing on the road!

dia's torrid plains, From lone Australian outposts, hither led; men in brown have joined the men in me to find the colors at Majuba left

lut now from snow-swept Canada, from In-

They come to pay us back the debt they And I hear new volces lifted, and I see strange colors termed, 'Mid the root-bantle singing on the road.

The old, old faiths must faiter, the old, old

Too well, too well I know it, for I hear it in

creeds must fall-I bear it in that distant murmur lowold, old order changes, and 'tis vain for The great world does not want us-we must And veldt, and spruit, and kopje to the stranger will belong.

No more to trek before him we shall load;

the song
Of the rool-heatje singing on the road. Sessions of Congress.
OAKLAND, Or., March 17.—(To the Editor.)-Will you please answer, through the columns of The Oregonian or otherwise, this question: Are the sessions of the United States Congress limited or not? If

so, what are their length?

LAURENCE HUNT. There is no I mit to the first session. The econd session ends by limitation March of the odd-numbered years, through expiration of the current Congress. A continuous session could be made, if desired, of the first and second sessions of any Congress.

Less than half of Yambill County's vot-

