COURSE IN PHOTOGRAPHY FOR AMATEURS

| almost a hopeless task, and more so

box with a back fitting in with two spring

for pressing it into close contact with the negative. Place the negative in the frame

with the film side up, or toward you. Now take a sheet of paper from the box it comes in and place the firm side of the

paper in contact with the film of the nega-tive. Place the back in the frame and

tive. Place the back in the frame and press the springs into position. The film side of the paper is glossy and is easily recognized. After the negative and paper have been placed in the frame they are

frame over the negatives and then place

tive and paper in the frame. The prints should remain in the frame until they are about two shades darker than wanted in

the fin'shed print. They can be examined at any time during the process by open-ing half the frame. Care should be taken

not to allow a strong light to strike the paper when examining the print. The pictures will tone much lighter than they

appear when printed.

The next process is that of toning. It is

in this process that the pictures are given their final lasting color. The first thing to do in toning a collection gloss print is to get it into such a condition that it will

not curl. Take a smooth-bottom tray and

pour late it water enough to cover the bottom to a depth of about one-half inch.

lar heap and prevent their curling over

prints are in, pour off the water and pour on fresh water, about the same quantity; rock the tray back and forth for about five

minutes, holding the prints flat. This pre-

vents the edge of one print from leaving a red streak on another print. After

rocking the tray pour off the water and press the prints down flat with the palm of the hand and allow all the water to

drain off, after which, stand the tray up on

edge and let the pictures drain for five minutes. Go through this washing process

again and again, giving the prints at least

six changes of fresh water. The better way to do this is to have two washing

trays and to handle prints from one to an

ther. The prints are then ready for oning bath, which is made as follows:

Then add of a saturated solution of borax

nough to turn red litmus paper blue in

This bath should be made and let stand

ed to, or streaked tones may be the result. It should take about eight minutes for

each print to tone in this bath. If it re-

quires a longer time, add enough of the

gold to bring the speed of the bath up to that point. Tone in this bath until the tone

wanted has been reached, then take out

and place in clear water until all are

After toning give them two changes of

fresh water, after which the pictures are ready for the fixing bath. This consists of

hypo-sulphite of soda to test 15 grain

into the bath one at a time and leave then

in it for 15 minutes, when they should be washed in running water for one hour

whites show too little borns in the gold

bath. 3. The hathe, both gold and hypo.

grees. 4. The salt in the gold bath is to

and high lights to tone up evenly togeth-er. 5. The gold is the toning agent or that which changes the tone of the print.

7. The red litmus paper spoken of for testing the gold bath is a paper which will

change to a blue if it is put into an alkali solution. There is also a blue litmus paper which will change to a red if put into an

acid solution. Either color can be obtained from a stock dealer. Keep the two in sep.

from a stock dealer. Keep the two in sep-arate bottles, corked tightly, as air af-

STANDS BY TONGUE.

And Glories in the Tax on Puerto

Rico Products.

ditor.)-May I ask what there is in this Puerto Rican tariff bill, beyond the filmsy pretext it affords for an anti-Administra-

on demonstration, that it should create

tive government in any way imperiled? Are American institutions in jeopardy? I have carefully read the bill entitled "a

and find in it merely provision that during the next 10 years a tariff equal to about

one-seventh of what is charged upon im-ports into the United States shall be im-

Puerto Ricans, and the bfil closes with

the specific statement that it is provisional in its purposes, and intended to meet a

island. From other sources I learn that this pressing need is for the building of

schoolhouses and the construction of road-ways, which, beside the part they will

the impulse this activity will give to other

lines of business, provide relief without making them dependents to the inhabit ants of that island go sorely stricken by

A direct tax upon the desolated land

now happily free from debt, would have been an inauspicious beginning for Amer-ican control, while a direct gift from the

Nation was equally dangerous as a prece-dent. Extension of internal revenue laws

to that territory also was out of the ques tion, for many a household which now has its income in the manufacture of cig-ars would find its occupation gone, were it to be required to register and pay tax as

The trust cry hardly deserves notice, for the American Tobacco Company has already established a manufactory, and

factory.

would have meant confiscation of proper ty, alone upon the credit of the Island

play in the development of the Island

pressing present need for revenue for th

temporarily to provide revenues for relief of the Island of Puerto Rico,"

upon the trade between the island and the States, that the revenue from this shall be used for the benefit of the

so much excited comment? Is represen

FOREST GROVE, Or., April 4.

fects them.

5. The acetate of soda gives richer to

hould be at a temperature of about & de-

om overtoning and allowing the shadows

They are then ready for mounting.

Notes-1. Yellow whites indicate much borax in the gold bath. 2.

the hydrometer. Place all the prints

aturated solution acetate soda

about five minutes.

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

IX. THE TREATMENT OF NEGA-

BY FELIX RAYMER. It will now be supposed that the re-culting negative has not come up just as near perfect as it should, so that a little "doctoring" becomes necessary. There are many instances where the negative can be improved. Sometimes everything is all right with the exception of one thing. This being the case, it becomes a matter of no little importance to know how to help that one point. There is no photographer who will claim that doctoring is as good for a negative as to get ing is as good for a negative as to ge negative just right in the first place but all will agree that there are times

when it becomes a positive necessity to

remedy some trouble.

Let us first take up what is known as intensification. If the negative has not been carried far enough in the developer, or if too cool a developer has been used, the picture on the glass will have a weak, transparent appearance. The whole nega-tive has a faded appearance, and should a print be made from it the print will be weak and lifeless. This is the kind of negative that requires intensifying. All such negatives have plenty of time on the posure, but have not been carried far ough in the developer. A negative that is thin from under-exposure must not be mistaken for a negative that requires in tensifying, for it would do no good to try to work up a negative that has been under-exposed. In the case of the under-exposed negative it will be found that the whites are very dark while the shadows are perfectly transparent, with no detail in them. The intensifying solution should be made up in two bottles, and about the easiest to understand and handle is made as follows: is thin from under-exposure must not be dle is made as follows: (A)—Bichloride of mercury, 60 grains;

6½ ounces.
(B)—Sulphite sods, 1 ounce; water,

negative should be washed for about half an hour, and then placed in a dish or tray containing enough of the "A" solution thoroughly to cover the neg-ative. The tray should be rocked back and forth until every part of the negative has turned a cream or milk color. Then take the negative from the solution and rinse well, after which place in another tray containing enough of the "B" solu-tion to cover the plate. Rock the tray back and forth until all the milky appearance has disappeared and the negative has returned to its former color. It will be necessary now to wash the negative again thoroughly. It will now be seen that the whole appearance of the negative is more " If the first trial does not intensify the negative quite enough, a second trial may be made, and a third, and so on until the required intensity has been acplished. After intensifying, the nega-should be washed thoroughly about hour, then dried.

sometimes happens that a negative be carried too far in the develop-If this is the case, the negative will too black all over when held up and examined by light coming through it. If print be taken from this negative, it ill require quite a long time to do the printing, and after the print is made, its appearance will be anything but pleasing from the fact that it will have a "snowy" look. It will be necessary to reduce this negative to a proper degree. For that purpose the following solutions are used. (A)-Ferricyanide of potassium, 1 ounce; water, 16 ounces.
(B)—Hyposulphite of soda, 1 ounce;

water 16 ounces. Place the negative in a tray containing enough of "B" to cover it well, and add to it a little at a time just a small quantity of "A." The more of "A" that is used the faster will be the reduction. Do not hasten the work too rapidly, however, as there is danger of going too far. Solushould have an opaque paper wrapped about the bottle, as it is sen to the light. It is very necessary that the plate should be washed thoroughly after this treatment. Wash for at least one hour in running water, or if changed

At times it is only beneficial to a negative to be intensified or reduced locallythat is, certain parts only require treat-ment. If such a negative is in hand, the treatment can be made while the negative very satisfactory results. Take a tuft of absorbent cotton and dip into the solution desired, and touch only parts of the plate that need improv ing. Care must be exercised, or an irregular streak may show around the place

from one tray to another, give it at least

Sometimes the negatives may be too yellow. This is caused by not using enough of the sulphite of sodn in the developer. To remedy this it will be neces to clear them up with what is own as the "clearing solution." One might think this color in the negative would make no difference, but it is quite a drawback to getting a good print. The more yellow there is in the negative the a chalky look there will be to the print. This yellow cast in the negative is sometimes caused by the water in which it is washed being exceptionally impure. A negative may be taken from the or and placed under a tap of impure water to wash, and it will change color in a very few moments. The clear-ing solution is made as follows: Water, 16 ounces; alum (pulverized), 1

alphuric acid, 1 dram. e the negative in a tray and pour over it the clearing solution, and rock back and forth for a few minutes, when it will be found that the color will change for the better. After clearing, it will be only necessary to rinse the plate well, when it may be hung up to dry.

When the negatives are dry, it should be the first care of the operator to go over them carefully to see if they are flawless—that is, to see if there are any pluboles caused by dust which may have by some accident not been removed from the plate before exposure or before de-velopment. If it is found that there are pinholes, they should be removed by the use of a small camel's hair brush. They are known among artists as pencil brushes. A No. 2 will be found to give best satisfaction for this purpose, The agent to be used for removing or plugging the pinholes is what is known as India lak, and can be obtained either in a liquid or in stick form. Start in by moistening the end of the stick and rub bing a little of it on the thumbnall. Now take the brush and dampen with saliva and work in the ink on the rail until the proper consistency has been obtained (thi will take a little experience), and "dot" the pinhole. This must be done in such a way that it will be of the same tone as ding parts of the negative. If it is heavier, it will make a white spot the print, which will have to be worked If it is not quite so heavy, it will print darker than the surrounding parts.
When all such imperfections are removed, the negative should be varnished to prevent scratching or rubbing. Almo any stock dealer can furnish a good negative varnish. To varnish the negative requires considerable care. Take the plate In the left hand, as though going to examine it. This will cause the lower left hand corner to be grasped. Take the bot-tle of varnish in the right hand, and, holding the negative on a level as near as possible, pour the varnish on the right upper corner, allowing it to flow slowly across to the left upper corner, and from there down to the lower left corner, thence to the right corner and on into the bot-

X.-PRINTING AND FINISHING. BY FELIX RAYMER.

tle again.

One of the most purrling things about ing paper to use. In view of the fact that there are so many different kinds and brands on the market, it would seem to us

sugar trust has abundantly proven its ability to look out for its own interests. These delegations from Puerto Rico have more the look of a paid lobby for wealthy trusts than of representatives from bankrupt islanders, and the 15 per cent duty of this Puerto Rican tariff will mean the restoration by the sugar and tobacco trusts of that much of the unrighteous gain which they sought to make by buying up the produce at prices governed by the then existing Dingley tariff to hold until Congress should proclaim free trade. Two years of this bill will spoil that little game. almost a hopeless task, and more so when we hear each manufacturer claiming his product to be the very best. It might be said, however, that the "printing out" papers—that is, the paper that the image is printed out to a full depth and after ward toned to the proper color—are divided into two classes, viz. collodion and gelatin. The "developing out" papers are those papers where the image is developed out something like the developing of the negative. This being the case, of course, the first thing to decide on is which is wanted, a "printing out" paper or a "developing out" paper. We shall consider collodion "printing out" paper can be obtained from any stock house in the country. Before we begin printing it is necessary to have two or three printing frames. These should be the same size (interiors) as the negatives. The printing frame is simply a shallow box with a back fitting in with two eprings

The plea that wherever the flag floats the Constitution regulates, is a doctrine which 40 years ago the Republican party declared to be "a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country. The Constitution, a compact between the states, like any other contract, affects only the parties signatory to it. The American bill of rights, the Declaration of Independence, is what follows, or rather keeps declared to be "a dangerous politics dence, is what follows, or rather keeps company with, the flag, and even then the extent to which any one shall enjoy his natural and inalienable rights is regu-lated by his capacity and restricted by regard for the rights of others. Theoretically all are created equal, but what of the deranged, the criminal, the immature, the feminine sex, Mongolians, Indians, and the illiterate? A consistent reformer who was not bent solely upon attacking William McKinley would first seek reilef for these before setting up his straw sufferer Puerto Rico.

ready for printing. This should be done in the shade, or, if in the direct rays of the sun, one or two thicknesses of tissue paper should cover the opening. If the lieue paper is preferred all that is necessary is to give the tissue all around the frame over the negatives and then place For one, I glory in the action of the Republican party in this matter, as showing its wisdom, patriotism and human-ity, and as a constituent of Congressman Tongue, am proud that the Representative has courage to stand firm against the ignorant camor of demagogues who for the frame out on the window sill or shelf facing the sun. If the printing is done in the shade no tissue paper will be needed. partisan or factional advantage seek to embarrass the Government, and not con-tent with bringing on a war in the Phil-Go over the negatives very carefully with a camel's hair dusting brush and remove all dust and lint just before fixing negaippines, now desire discontent in the West

USE OF LIQUOR A CRIME.

ndent Who Classes It Along With Murder and Robbery.

EUGENE, Or., April 4.—(To the Editor.)
-As I "missed the whole case" in my former communication regarding prohibi-tion, I will take your statement of the issue as given in today's issue. You say practically: (i) Liquor-selling is not evil per se." (2) "Liquor-drinking is not wrong per se. Most men dr.nk harmlessly and they will not submit to interference with their customs for the sake of those who "are of no account." 'are of no account.'

slide the prints into this face down, one at a time, and pack them tightly one on top of another all over the bottom of 1. Now, "evil per se" is a theological term indicating an act wrong in its inthe tray in an irregular mass. Be sure that each print is thoroughly wet before placing another on top of it, and do not pile the prints directly on top of each other, but let only a part of one cover the one beneath it. This will give an irreguherent character, because done in con-solous rebellion of mind, if the dealer sells in this state of mind, the traffic is "evil But the logician says: In many cases it is the consequences alone that determine the character of an action. The consequences of the liquor traffic are of three kinds, (i) moral evils, including twothirds of criminal offenses, and loss of 30. 000 lives each year, public disorder, and industrial incapacitation of many men; (2) economic evils, including the \$30,000,000 spent on police, jall and court expenses in taking care of the saloons' products, and \$800,000,000 handed over the bar, fo political evils that have a vital bearing upon the most important political issues of the day. The testimony as to these facts is overwhelming from all sources. Therefore liquor-dealing is wrong, not per se, but because of its consequences. It ought to be stopped, for it is a damnable

wrong per se. It depends as to its wrong-fulness upon the consequences. The rec-ord is that the drinker hurts himself, frequently inflicts suffering upon his inno-cent family, and often ruins both. But prohibition is indifferent to individual drinking customs. The farmer in Maine can make all the hard cider he can drink. and fancy drinke as well. It is folly to think prohibition aims at preventing drink-ing. Prohibition aims at obvious and rank This bath should be made and let stand for several hours before used. Make 't one day and use it the next. Place the prints in th's bath one at a time and do not put in more than can be easily attendpublic evils, resulting from the traffic and inseparable from it, and which the exist-ence of the traffic serves only to per-petuate. The traffic ought to be constislavery. And if the state, in order to free itself from these evils, suppresses the cause of them, i. e., the traffic, and thereby interferes with the facilities for supplying men with drink, it is of no co to the Government. For, surely, no one will argue that the state is under any obligation to supply these men with fa-cilities for getting their favorite cock-tails, etc. Let them mix their own drinks. The state ought to suppress, as it does the sale of decayed beef, a traffic from which such high public wrongs are resultant. Under 80 years of license this business has passed from feebleness to marvelous strength. It therefore likes license thinks it is a respectable business, but its products are not respectable. Doubtless, it is as "natural" to sell whisky as sell corn. It is likewise "natural" to commit murder and theft. But the state estrain the high lights and prevent them concludes these latter are unnatural of their consequences. Liquor-selling is fully as disastrous in direct conseand is, therefore, as truly un natural. The criterion must be as to con-sequences. STUART B. HANNA.

THE "BEESWAX MINE."

Very Early Settlers Knew of It, and

Knew It Was Not Mineral. POR ... AND, April 4 .- (To the Editor.)-Here is a little light on the beeswax mine on the Ne-a-lem Coast, near Ne-cah-nie Mountain. The Oregon American and Evangelical Unionist of July 19, 1848, published on Tuniatin Plains, near what is now Hillsboro, quotes from the Polyne-sian, Honolulu, S. I., of October 27, 1847,

the following: "Japanese Junk Picked Up.—On the 21st of April last, the Bremen whaleship Ota-heite, Captain Wieting, in latitude 35 north, junk, which had lost her rudder and been driven off the coast in a gale in November, 1846, and had been drifting about for five months. He took off her crew-mine men -and took out of her 12,000 pounds bee wax, some fron, copper, tools, molasses, sugar, rouge, etc. Her lading was chiefly writing paper. The crew reduced to one-quarter of rice, and were then without water. She was of about 80 tons, belonged to Osako, and was bound north. They had seen one whaleship which steered for them and then went off, without speaking. Cap-tain Wieting kept them with him four weeks, and then put them on board a junk in the Straits of Matsman."

The editor of the Unionist, who came to Oregon in 1839, then comments as fol-

"These junks have sometimes been kn to approach our coast, and one of them to come ashore and deliver up to the Indians three Japanese men in RES. May we not suppose our coast becswax. which the Indians so often bring into the settlements, picked up near the mouth of the Columbia, from among the gravel, and of such mineral-like appearance until melbed over, found its way by some lost junk over a

Thus it may be seen that the early set-tlers knew of the presence of becewas along the northern Oregon Coast, and had along the northern oregon coast, and had no doubt about it, after a practical test, until "wise men from the East," with great scientific attainments, came upon the ground. GEORGE H. HIMES.

The Largest Diamond.

New York Telegram.

Mr. John B. Robinson, who is reputed to be one of the richest men in the world. has the further distinction of owning the largest diamond in the world. It was found on his diamond field at Jagersfontein and weighs \$71 carats (uncut). Indian rajah is said to have offered is not likely to have neglected its usual Indian rajah is said to have offe carefulness to corral the crop, while the much as \$250,000 for it. without suc

WHY THEY HIRED COUNSEL

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS DEPENI THEMSELVES AGAINST CRITICISM

Statement of the Cases Conducted by Attorneys Specially Engaged on Behalf of the County.

PORTLAND, April 5 .- (To the Editor.) number of attorneys have seen fit criticise the judgment and question the authority of this Board in its employment of special counsel. Such employ-ment has been decided upon through the exigencies of circumstance, a regard for the proper discharge of duty in the interest of the taxpayers, and under the express authority of the Board, as construed by the Supreme Court of Oregon, and always exerted when necessary by our predecessors in this county, and by the Boards of other counties in the state. Boards of other counties in the state. The results have in every instance verified our judgment, and the cost has been insignificant, compred to the money saved to the county, and the further litigation which has been forestalled through the prompt action and able services of our special legal representatives. The Disprompt action and able services of our special legal representatives. The District Attorney's office, with its mass of other business, its necessary daily attention to the public, the statutory restrictions as to the employment of assistance, and the limited remuneration for the same, could not with all the willingsess. same, could not, with all the willings of the present incumbent, have met the causes against the county and the able counsel who so carefully prepared them with the promptness necessary to success.

We deem it proper, however, officially to
inform the public as to the cases, and
what they involved. They arose principaly through the following causes: First-Contracts made when the pres

County Judge was a member of the Board and previous to the formation of this Board. Second—The determined collections of delinquent taxes for 1894, 1896, 1896 and 1897, which had been deferred and allowed to lag from time to time through litiga-tion and other causes, until they were

Third-Through the industry of certain attorneys in hunting up and suggesting claims upon contingent interest, and at-tacking the county funds therewith. Fourth—Through the imposition of penalty not provided by law upon delin property, prior to the control of this Board.

considered virtually uncollectible.

Fifth-Through legislation in regard to "mortgage tax" and the endeavor large mortgage companies, local and foreign, as well as private taxpayers, to evade the payment of the mortgage tax. Sixth-Through attempts to force set tlements favorable to delinquents and to the county's loss by attacking the various levies on every possible and impossible

These causes precipitated upon the cou ty, during the rearrangement of the o'd system by the new Board as constituted by the Legislature, a mass of litigation unparalleled in the history of the county and involving a very large sum of money directly, in addition to the indirect lia-

bility through the further litigation awaiting the results, and on the same lines.

Among those conducting the litigation against the county were such eminent lawyers as the late Judge Thayer, Fenton, Bronaugh & Muir, United States District. trict Attorney John Hall, Stott, Boise & Stout, Chamberlain & Thomas, Henry St. Rayner, W. M. Gregory, H. M. Cake, ex-District Attorney Lord; U. S. G. Marquam, J. Thorburn Ross, Seabrook & Munly, and others.

The following are the principal cases for which fees have been paid by this

Chi brought by a number of Chinamen to recover poll taxes collected by the Sheriff in past years. Actions were brought and personal demands made for a sum aggregating nearly \$48,000. These cases were all decided in favor of the county. Pipes & Tifft and the District Attorney,

Kadderly vs. County-Suit to compel the county to operate the Stark-street ferry. An intricate case of great financial mo-ment to the county. Decided in favor of the county. Dolph, Mallory & Simon, for

Sult against the County Treasurer Determining the legal interest on co warrants, in view of the Legislative change from 8 to 6 per cent. There being a large amount of money on hand to pay warrants and save interest, the case called for prompt attention. It was decided in the lower court, carried to the Supreme Court, advanced on the docket, and finally, to its great advantage de cided in the county's favor. W. A. Cleland, for county.

Bell vs. Frazier-A sult attacking the validity of the "Selling fee bill," mediate importance to the county, to the bar and to all litigants. Also carried to vor of county, largely to its advantage. Paxton, Beach & Simon, for county.

Oregon Real Estate Company vs. County-A sult to test the validity of the action of the Board of Equalization, De-cided in favor of the county. Carey & Mays, for county.

The so-called "mortgage tax" cases, as J. B. Montgomery vs. County-Decided against the county. Stott, Boise & Stout, for plaintiff; Dolph, Mallory & Simon, for lefendant.

Alliance Trust Company vs. County-Decided in favor of county. Fenton, Bro anugh & Muir, for plaintiff; Bernstein & and Pipes & Tifft, for county. Dundee Mortgage Trust Company vs. County-Decided in favor of county. Fen-ton, Bronaugh & Muir, for plaintiff; Bern-stein & Cohen and Pipes & Tifft, for

Investment Mortgage Security Company vs. County-Decided in favor of county. Fenton, Bronaugh & Muir, for plaintiff

West Heights Real Estate Company et s, County-Decided in favor of coun-C. F. Lord and A. C. Spencer, for laintiffs; Pipes & Tifft and Bernstein &

n, for county.

e Scottish-American Insurance Company, Ltd., vs. County—Decided in favor of county. Chamberlain & Thomas, for plaintiff: Pipes & Tifft and Bernstein &

Cohen, for county.

Kadderly vs. County—Decided in favor of county. John H. Hall and H. M. Cake, or plaintiff; Bernstein & Cohen and Piper & Tifft, for county. Leander Lewis et al. vs. County-De-

cided in favor of county. C. F. Lord and A. C. Spencer, for plaintiffs; Bernstein & Cohen and Pipes & Tifft, for county. Kadderly vs. County-In United States Court. Decided in favor of county. John H. Hall, for plaintiff: Bernstein & Cohen and Pipes & Tifft, for county,
John Klernan vs. County—In United
States Court. Decided in favor of county.

Lord and A. C. Spencer, for plain-Bernstein & Cohen and Pipes & Tifft, for county.

Adolph A. Dekum vs. County—Decided in favor of county. J. Thorburn Ross, E. B. Seabrook, William A. Munly, for platnufff; Pipes & Tifft and Bernstein & Cohen,

These cases, taken together, decided a large number of very important questions and a great deal of litigation awaiting origage tax was a lien on real property or any interest thereof created by the mortgage; as under the following condi-tions, raised in different cases, as:

That class of cases where the mort-gagor had paid off his mortgage and re-leased same of record, and was still the

where of the real property.

2. Where the mortgage was paid and released of record and mortgagor had onveved the property to present owner.

I. Where mortgagee had satisfied the ortgage by receiving deed for real property, either by settlement or through orure, and was present owner where, by reason of delay and the

bert vs. County, West Heights, R. E. Co. vs. County, Kadderly vs. County, Burgess vs. Noble.) February 13, 1900-Bernstein & Coher egal services, \$115. (The latter amount purports to be for

services in eight cases not specifically designated.) In many instances the records do not disclose in what titled case or matter counsel were employed, and the journal of the Commissioners' Court contains no orders employing counsel in any of the cases in which special counsel have been employed by the Board of Commissioners.

The practice seems to have been for the attorneys to present their bills for servlees to the Board of Commissioners, who indorsed them and an order made for the payment of the same as in other ordinary expenditures of the county funds WALDEMAR SETON,

FRED L. KEENAN, THAD S. POTTER. EDWIN MAYS, L. A. M'NARY.

In the Wheat Country, Walla Walla Uni A trip to Dayton reveals the most

repeal of the mortgage tax law, the claim for taxes was alleged to be outlawed. 5. Where the mortgage was paid and released of record, but where there was ising prospect ever seen in the wheat fields along the route. Not a poor piece of grain was seen, and it hardly seems possible that anything can come between the rancher and the biggest yield ever harvested. Dry land, wet land, uphili, downhill, all present a picture of agricultural possibilities, the like of which is seldom wholed anywhere the survivides of the seems. released of record, but where there was a covenant in the mortgage that the mortgage would pay the mortgage tax. Sixth—Where, by reason of the tax sale and purchase by the county, the county had lost its remedy against the property. Seventh—Where, by reason of the purchase by the county, under the sale, it was claimed that the county had been paid. possibilities, the like of which of the great beheld anywhere else, outside of the great Walla Walla Valley. Around Dayton, too the prospect is equal to any ever seen, and, as a consequence, the farmers are happy. Huntsville, Waitsburg, and, in fact, all along the line, is wheat, knee

tract entered into on behalf of the county by County Judge W. M. Cake with H. E.

tain it, which it did, after insisting on the elimination of its most objectionable

der a motion to advance its consideration

In addition to the above, there is now

tried, argued and pending the decision of the court the case of the Title Guarantee

& Trust Company vs. County, in which this company seeks to evade the payment of about \$2400 delinquent taxes on the Marquam block, in this city.

And, to conclude, it will be seen that the actual amounts directly involved in

the care as to leases and contracts, which proper regard for public duty plainly re-

We have deemed this statement as due to

H. C. SMITH,

The criticism referred to was made by

committee of the Multnomah Republican

Bar, and is embodied in the following re-

report on the question of expenditure of county funds by the Board of County

Commissioners for special counsel in litt-gation in which the County of Multno-mah was interested, and the expenditure

January 4, 1899-Dolph, Mallory & Sin

February 9, 1899-Pipes & Tifft (Chinese

poll tax cases), \$200. February 10, 1836—W. A. Cleland (Seaton

May 16, 1899-Alex Bernstein (sundry cases), \$600.

May 24, 1899-Paxton, Beach & Simon

(Bell vs. Frazier), \$300. June 9, 1839—Bernstein & Cohen, (mort-

June 8, 1809-Pipes & Tifft (mortgage

July 13, 1899-H. H. Northup (consulta-

July 12, 1899—Pipes & Tifft (Chinese poll

tax, retainers), \$500. July 12, 1899-Bernstein & Cohen (opin-

ion Marquam building taxes), \$37 50. August 11, 1836—Bernstein & Cohen (legal

dvice County Commissioners in seven

September 13, 1899-Bernstein & Cohen,

legal services, five cases, \$25. October 7, 1899—Bernstein & Cohen, legal

ervices, four cases, \$100.
October 13, 1899—Bernstein & Tifft, legal

rvices, four cases, \$100. November 9, 1890-Bernstein & Cohen

legal services, two cases, \$69 65. November 10, 1899—Bernstein & Cohen, legal services, two cases, \$46 45. November 10, 1899—Carey & Mays, legal

vs. County, mortgage tax case), \$174 45,
November 22, 1895—D. J. Malarkey, attorney's fees (Marquam vs. Sears and
County), \$57 65.
December 9, 1899—Bernstein & Cohen,

pinion on transfer of certificates, \$22 50. December 9, 1899—Bernstein & Cohen

opinion Wells-Fargo vs. Hill, \$23. January 4, 1900—Bernstein & Cohen, legal

January 4, 1900-Paxton, Beach & Stmon.

egal services, \$565 50. January 4, 1900—Bernstein & Cohen, legal

January 4. 1900-Bernstein & Cohen, legal

February 9, 1900-Pipes & Tifft, legal ervices, \$400.

February 9, 1900-Bernstein & Cohen, le-

February 9, 1900—Bernstein & Cohen, le-gal services, \$19 15.

February 13, 1900-Bernstein & Cohen, le-

February 13, 1909-Bernstein & Cohen, leral services, \$19 15.
February 13, 1900—Pipes & Tifft *legal

("This item is for four cases of Lam-

The total amounts to \$6434 75.

(Kadderly vs. County), \$600.

vs. Hoyt), \$250.

tax cases), \$600

cases), \$167 50.

services, 147 50

tervices, \$23 76.

cal services, \$114 60.

ral services, \$76 40.

services, \$400.

gage tax cases), \$280.

PHILO HOLBROOK, WILLIAM B. STEELE,

litical reasons.

upon the docket.
The "Oviatt" contract—This has be

THE MINES OF SINAL

paid.

Eighth—Where the question was raised that the warrant for the collection of the taxes was void.

Ninth—Where the real property was never properly assessed as required by the mortgage tax law.

Tenth—Where it was alleged that after the mortgage was paid there remained nothing to which the tax could attach, and that the real property could not be held Bridence That Copper Was Takes From There 7,000 Years Ago.

high and well stooled out.

that the real property could not be held for the payment thereof. Eleventh—Where the actions of the coun-Chicago News. Egyptains had mined the rugged sides of fount Sinal for copper and turquoise housands of years before Moses climbed ty, in attempting to collect the tax from the property after transfer, was claimed to be taking the property of one to pay the debt of another, unconstitutional, and "without due process of law." the mountain to receive the tables of the law, and the Egyptians waged wars for the possession of these mines. M. de Morgan with a party of French engineers Some of these questions involved the validity of the entire assessment roll, and recently visited these abandoned work-ings, which are situated convenient to the Gulf of Suez, and explored two of the validity of the entire assessment roil, and it was necessary to meet every argument which the ingenuity of the ablest legal talent of our bar could devise to support the claims of the litigants. That the county was successful in 10 of the 11 "tax" cases enumerated precludes all necessity for further words.

The "Noble" contract—This was a contract entered into on behalf of the county. ancient deposits. He found the mineral deposits in the sandstone region and not in the porphyries which constitutes the great mass of the mountain.

These deposits consist of copper and ironbearing minerals, especially hematite, and

some gypsum. Among the cupriferous minerals the most valuable were the tur quoise, many valuable specimens of which Noble, for the collection of delinquent taxes, and the purchase of the advertised property. This contract came to this Board on its organization, and after consultation with a number of lawyers, we decided that the Board was obliged to maintain it which it did after tentities. have been discovered from time to time in the tomb and treasures of the Egyptians, says the National Druggist. M. de Morgan brought back to France a collec-tion of minerals, most of which were turned over to M. Berthelot, who made a most interesting report on the minerals, in which he stated that the copper-bearing specimens were poor in metal and not plentiful.

features. The contract was attacked and the county was obliged to defend it. It was held to be illegal by the Circuit Court, and for the absolutely necessary Mining such ores must have been tedious and severe labor. The Egyptians were final decision was appealed to the Su-preme Court, where it is now pending, unstill using arms of wood and chipped ground stones and copper was a rare and precious metal, the possession of which was thought to repay the most severe la-bor. Later on wood and stone implements gave place to bronze, which was made possible by the importation of tin from remote regions. made the subject of two suits against the county, one relating to real property and the other to personal property, both of which suits were decided in favor of the

These mines have been abandoned for at ast 3,000 years, probably on account of a constantly growing scarcity in metal. The mines were probably worked from 1,500 to 4,000 years. It is thought that the working of the mines began nearly 7,000 years

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the above suits exceed the sum of \$100,000 of the county's money, besides all the contingent amount which would have fol-"Of course I do. What of it?" "Will you kindly tell me if it bears the slightest resemblance to the present fashlowed failure or delay in meeting the suits instituted. And in addition, the amount expended for legal services by this Board includes numerous opinions up-on matters of immediate importance and

"Well, really, it-er-it-"It doesn't?" "No. "Well, I'm wearing it because he like t."-Tit-Bits.

We have deemed this statement as due to the public, not as justification for our-selves, which is not required, but to cor-rect the intended misstatements which have been circulated for personal and po-CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Helitar.

Heart Pains,

The undersigned committee, appointed at a meeting of the association March 23, 1900, by the president, to investigate and Palpitation, fluttering or irregular pulsations, choking sensa-tions, shortness of breath, mah was interested, and the expenditure from such fund of moneys for other serv-ices of special counsel, begs leave to sub-mit its report, showing all of such expen-ditures from January 4, 1899, when the act smothering spells, fainting or sinking spells, dropsical swellings of feet and ankles, all placing the District Attorney upon a sal-ary took effect, up to March 1, 1900, as come from a weak heart. The only safe and reliable medicine January 4, 1899-H. H. Northup (Northfor weak hearts is Dr. Miles Heart Cure. It never fails to benefit when taken in time.

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had used five bottles I was cured." MRS. ELIZABETH VOIGT.

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"I use Cascarets and could not get along without them. My husband uses and recommends them in his practice." Mrs. Dr. Nyce, 55 Ontario street, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I take pleasure in recommending Cascarets. They are the most wonderful medical preparation I ever used. Cascarets work like magic, and never fail." John S. Rice, 21 Seymour street, Philadelphia, Pa.

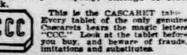
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