TWENTY LESSONS IN FRENCH CONVERSATION

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

Note.—These lessons have been prepared for The Oregonian's Home Study Circle by Prof. Benno Kirschbaum, of Philadelphia. They are intended primarily for Americans who purpose attending the Paris Exposition. The lessons include (1) common French words and phrases, (2) easy conversation and (5) simple reading

LESSON No. 6. SIXIEME LECCH.

Hints on Pronunciation.

1. We have in French diphthongs as well as in English. The French diphthongs, however, are formed and sounded altogether differently. A plain rule, therefore, is, that a diphthong is formed in French by the double vowel sound, slightly extended by the last vowel.

ly extended by the last vowel.

The following five diphthongs require
our special attention:
oy sounds like the English oy-ce in opent (having); ayee-yang,
of sounds like the English web, as in
miroir (mirror); meer-wanr.
us sounds like the English see, as in lus

(to him, her, it); Iwee.
oy sounds like the English scah-cc, as in (royal); rwab-yal. sounds like the English wee-ee, as in er (to wipe); ess-wee-ec-a.

To pay: payer; pay-ee-a. I drink; je bois; zjuh-bwah. Cooked; cuit; kwee. Foyer; foyer; 'wab-ee-a. Night; nuit; nwee.

Note—The student will do well to repeat these and previous sounds; those of the componed vowels and the namel sounds over and over again until he is thoroughly familiar with them.

Every new lesson should be preceded by full rehearsal of the entire text and translation, including the pronunciation, of all previous ones. Compare each transla-tion of the English text with the French tion of the English text with the French reading exercise, and vice versa. Write it out again and again until thoroughly familiar with the spelling of words and construction. To work systematically, translate the exercise of one language into the other, and when thoroughly familiar with both compare according to the text given in each lesson.

A Few Things to Remember. The following will serve as an incomplete, though as far as possible practical guide for the gender of feminine nouns. There is no positive fixed rule for genders in French. The best and only way to determine it is to commit each noun to memory, with its proper article. (See lesson No. 5.) (a) Nouns signifying woman in all ber

nditions are feminine, as: Mother; la mère; mair. Wife; l'épouse; lay-pooz; (also femme); fahm.

Cousin; la cousine; koo-zeen.
(b) Names of females of animals: Cat: la chatte; shatt. Ewe: la brebis, breb-ee.

Mare; la jument, zhuh-mong. (c) Names of qualities, virtues, vices are usually feminine, though the word "vice" (vice) is neasculine and the word virtue" (vertu) is feminine.

Beauty; la beauté; boh-tay.

Goodness: la bonté; bong-tay.

Lazinais; la paresse; pah-ress. Note-There are a few exceptions, how this last rule. (d) Nan es of fruits are, with few excep-

Cherry: la cerise; say-reez.

Orange; la orange; o-rahnge ally feminine, with but some few ex-

Earth; la terre; tairr. River; la rivière; rec-vee-air. Experience; l'expérience; l'ex-payree-once.

Note.—The proper articles to use with the ghove mentioned and all feminine nouns are in the (lah); use, one, o or an (con). Those to be used with the masculine nouns given in issue on 5, and all masculine nouns, are: ie, the (luh); us, n one, or an (uhn). Memory Exercises.

I. Will you tell me? Voulez-vous me dire?

Voo-lay-voo muh deer. I want to do it. Je veux le faire. Zhuh vuh lah fair.

3. Do you understand It?

Luh com-pren-nay voo.
4. Yes, I understand it. Oui, je le comprends. Wee, zhuh luh com-pro 5. He has sent them a letter.

Il leur a envoye une lettre. Eel luhr ah eng-vwa-ya- oon lettr. Note-The student will note in these sen-tences the peculiarity of French construction. This construction cannot be altered, and most therefore be us-d exactly as given. There are Milionatic constructions and phrases peculiar to the language and should be tearned by heart. Remember, then, that the French say: Will you me teil? He to him has written. He to them has sent a letter, etc., etc.

6. What is the day of the week? Quel_est le jour de la semaine?

day is a boliday. Nooz avong kong-zhay

To-morrow will be the last day of the month.

Ce sera demain le dernier jour de mois.

Sub s'rah — mwah.

9. What day of the month was yester Quel était hier le quantième du mois — ay-tay — kahng-tee-yehm —

- ay-tay — kahng-tee-yei

10. It is the 14th.
C'est le quatorze.
Say lub katorz.

11 I think it is the 21st.
C'est, je crois, le vingt_et un.

krwab vahn-tay-uhng.

12. Are you sure? En_êtes-vous sûr? Ong nett voo suur. Note—The French do not use the ordinal bers to express dates, chapters, paren. They simply pince a cardinal number after

13. To-day is the 17th.
C'est_aujourd'hul le dix-sept.

14. The eleventh chapter.

Chapitre onze.
Sha-peetr ongs.
15. The 120th page.
Page cent vingt.
Pahrh song vang.
16. Once: une fois: — fwah.
Twice; deux fois: duh —
Three times: trois fois; trwah —
The 19th; le dix-neuf (date); —

The 36th; le trente-six; — traung The first; le premier; — prem-yay
(the only exception to the above

23. High mass; la grand' messe; lab grahng mess. Afternoon service: les vépres; las

doo swahr. 24. The protestant church; l'église pre testante; — pro-tess-tahngt.

The catholic church; l'église catholique; — ka-to-leek.

Reading Lesson.

The following is the proper translation of the last French exercise:

(1) We breakfast at half-past 8. (2) I am not hungry. (3) Some mush. (4) This coffee is not hot. (5) Give me some soft-boiled eggs. (5) A beefsteak, rare, and some toast. (7) Some browned potatoes. (8) Some coffee caker and some coffee with milk. (9) My plate is not clean. (10) Give me another one is not clean. (10) Give me another

(1) On paye trois dollars par jour dans cet_hôtel. (2) La paresse est la mère de tous les vices. (3) Les_oranges et les poires que l'on_schète chez ce marchand sont belles_et bonnes. (4) Les chambres de cette pension sont bien grandes. (5) Elles sent très commodes (convenient) (6) Je vals à la grand' messe à la cathédrale. (7) Venez (come) avec moi. (8) (1) On paye trois dollars par four dans Voulez-vous m'eccompagner? (5) On parle anglais dans ce restaurant. (10) Tani mieux. (11) Prendrez-veus de la viande et des légumes? (13) Ce poulet frit_est délicieux. (13) Envoyez-nous deux cote-lettes de veau au gratin. (14) Ce rosbit est trop peu cult. (15) Emportez-le. (16) Un gigot de mouton farci et de la gelée.

of sparks was photographed. The results were similar. "These two experiments enabled me to reproduce the phenomenon of a bright flash crossing a dark one, and the reversal of one flash by the diffused glare of another." SPOKE FOR PROHIBITION

CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL COMMIT-TEE IN PORTLAND.

President of McMinnville College and Local Candidates Also Make Addresses-Convention Today.

Wood's Experiments.

The matter has been taken up recently by Professor Wood, of the University & Wiscomsen, to find the cause underlying the action discovered by Clayden. He repeated Clayden's experiments and obtain & the effect without difficulty. It remained only to discover the exact property to which this effect was due.

The plate obtained by Wood, which, for reasons already given, it is impossible to reproduce here successfully, "shows a series of spark images, some normal, some partly reversed and others wholly reversed. . . The sparks were all of equal intensity, but after each discharge the iris diaphragm of the lens was closed a little. It will be seen that the borders of the bright sparks are reversed. In The friends of prohibition filled the hall of the A. O. U. W. last night with an of the A. O. U. W. last night with an enthusiastic audience, composed of about equal proportions of men and women. I. H. Amos, chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. F. Ghormier, pastor of the Christian Church, after which the audience, led by Professor Dobbins, sang "My Country," Tis of Thee," accompanied by Mrs. Dobbins on the organ.

The first speaker was Rev. Dr. Boardman, president of McMinnville College. Dr. Boardman stated that he brought the greetings of some of the colleges at least of the bright sparks are reversed. In some the image is reversed with the ex-ception of a narrow thread down the core. The images were impressed in suc-cession on the plate by moving it in the camera. . . Of course, the room was in total darkness. After exposure, the plate was exposed to the diffused light of

greetings of some of the colleges at least to those who are fighting the battles of prohibition, and that he trusted it would not be long until all the institutions of learning in the state will be arrayed on the side of prohibition.

a candle for a second or two, and then

flashes are usually ramifications of the main flash. The ramifications are less brilliant discharges and reverse, while the

main one is too bright to cause the effect."

Other experiments appeared to show a
difference in action between two lights

from different sources, sufficient to pro-duce the same amount of blackening or development; but further careful work

nade it evident that the time element

made it evident that the time element was the important factor, and that the effect did not depend upon any peculiar property of the electric spark, other than its exceedingly short duration.

The idea was confirmed by using an arc as a source of light. The extreme shortness of exposure was attained by means of a stationary and a revolving slit, through which the light massed only when

of a stationary and a revolving silt, through which the light passed only when they coincided. The plate was allowed to fall in front of these slits, and an exposure of 1-55,000 of a second was thus obtained. The effects produced were exactly similar to those obtained when the spark was the source of light.

Wood concludes "that the action of an analysis and the source of light."

Wood concludes "that the action of an intense light on a plate for a very brief time interval decreases the sensitiveness of the plate to light"; and he says: "I am

not prepared to say what the nature of the change effected in the plate is. Pos-sibly some one familiar with the theory of sensitive emulsions can answer the

NEW YORK FIRES.

Fashionable Apartment-House De

stroyed-Factory Burned.

NEW YORK, April 9.-A lace curtain

house adjoining. The utmost excitement

prevailed in the two houses. Wome

rushed out with their jewel-cases and val-uables. Several men who were passing

assisted in getting the inmates out of the burning building. It was at least 25 min-utes before the first apparatus reached

ment-house. Delay was caused by the ap-paratus being present at a fire at One Hundred and Eighth street and First av-

enue. The firemen fought the fire from the roofs of adjoining buildings and, af-

ter hard work, succeeded in getting it un-

factories destroyed were: Edward C.

Smith, box manufacturer; North Carolina Pine Lumber Company; A. J. & J. J. Mc-

Collum, coal dealers; George W. Diper, wood and paint works, and Post & Mc-Cord, fron founders and pattern-makers.

Damage was also done to the buildings of

the Brooklyn Oil Works and Church & Co., soda manufacturers. The cause of

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

Mrs. J. T. Durazo and husband to Henry Lensch, lots 13, 14, block 4, Tabasco Addition; April 7. Crescent Land Co. to Wilber Camp-bell and Carrie B. Campbell, lot 10, block 3, Keystone Addition; March

R. W. Hoyt trustee, and A. B. Manley and wife, to Bernard Brady, W. 15, 10t 7, block 254, Couch's Addition; April 7.

Mary E. Vanatta to American State of the Couch's Addition;

45. lot 7, block 284, Couch's Addition;
April 7:
Mary E. Vanatta to Andrew J. Proebsiel, lots 18, 18, block 10, Good Morning Addition; November 8
L. M. Lacey and wife to F. M. Lacey, lot 6, block 51, W. 45 lots 1, 2, block 52, Albina; lots 8, 5, block 9, Subdivision, Riverview Addition, Albina, April 6
F. M. Lacey and wife to L. M. Lacey, undivided 45 lots 18, 16, block 25, Albina; April 6
Jonas Davis to James McKenzie, lot 23, block 41, Tremont; March 29
H. R. Compson to George W. and Emily Swank, lots 18, 19, block A.

Joel P. Bronauch and wife to R. E. Bryan, lot 7, block 140, Couch Addition; April 2
Heirs of Donald Macleay to W. J. Hall, lots 11 12, block 2, Lincoln Park Annex; February 14, 1899.
Executors of Donald Macleay estate to same, same; February 15, 1859.....

Gus Huthman, two-story house,

Sixth street, \$1400.

er: Cloverdale.

nation of brain.

Wood; 674 Edgar street.

Building Permit.

Marriage License.

C. O. Anderson, aged 43, of New York Blanche P. Swangnen, aged 43.

Births.

March 19-Boy, to the wife of E. R. Mil-

April 3-Girl, to the wife of Andres

Deaths.

April 6-Marino Zan, aged 62 years; 186

North Seventeenth street; peritonitis.

April 7-Mrs. E. G. Conner, aged 45

years 9 months; 615 Sixth street; inflam-

April 6-Ann Maria Brown, age 75 years;

Ill Third street; paralysis.

Contagious Diseases.

the fire is unknown.

Experiments which it stated, are now in progress may help to this final answer.

developed.

"In this series of pictures the edges of the bright images of the sparks are reversed, the intensity on the border of the image being less than at the core. As the intensity of the spark becomes less and less the bright central core dwindles down to a mere thread, and eventually disappears, the sparks' image being feeble enough to reverse over its entire area.

"This explains why the dark lightning flashes are usually ramifications of the Findlay McKercher, Prohibition candidate for Mayor, and H. W. Stone, Pro-hibition candidate for Councilman, spoke briefly on the subject of temperance re-

The speaker of the evening, Oliver W

Stewart, of Chicago, chairman of the Na-tional Prohibition Committee, was intro-duced, and delivered an eloquent address in favor of the cause for which he is con-tending. He said in part that he has no tending. He said in part that he has no doubt that there were those present who differed from him, and that he was will-ing to concede that they were honest in their opinions, provided they would con-cede as much to him. "But," said he, "while we may both be honest, somebody to be wrong. We may all be "while we may both be honest, somebody is bound to be wrong. We may all be honest, but we cannot all be right, and the results of the wrongdoing, however honest the wrongdoer may be, will be just as disastrous as though he were dishonest. A Chicago mother, through a mistake, gave her child poison, but it killed the child just the same. One of the greatest difficulties that reformers have greatest difficulties that reformers have to contend with in this world is the honesty of those whom they are trying to reform. No, my friends, don't hide behind your honesty, for that will not help the case." Mr. Stewart urged his hearers not case." Mr. Stewart urged his hearers not to become discouraged, because they have not elected any officers and because they are weak. "The excuse," said he, "that reformers are too weak to accomplish anything has been the cry since the beginning of the world. The same argument was urged against Christianity; but its defenders did not falter because they were weak and few in number. This were weak and few in number. This were weak and few in number. This same argument was made to me in San Francisco. I was told that I was simply battering out my brains against a stone wall of indifference, by advocating prohibition. I replied: 'A young man might do worse than batter out his brains for God and humanity.' We are soldiers, and are called upon to obey, not necessarily to win. I do not say that prohibition will win. I do not say that prohibition will prohibit; but that is not the question. The drock of our position is this: If the saloon is to stay as long as there is a man to ruin, a home to destroy, a heart to break, a soul to damn—if it is to remain and continue its work of destruction, no self-respecting nation ought to go into

NEW YORK, April 9.—A lace curtain blown by the wind against a gas stove in apartments on the top floor of the fashionable apartment-house known as the Washington, at 106 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street started a blaze that quickly spread to the fifth floor below and to the top floors of the Jefferson apartment-house adjoining. The utmost excitement partnership with the devilish thing. The Government has no business to lend its aid to this or any other evil thing." The speaker contended that McKinley is ible for the Army canteen, and the responsible for the Army capteen, and the liquor traffic in our newly acquired posessions. He arraigned both the old po sessions. He arraigned both the old po-litical parties for perpetuating the liquor curse. Said he; "I was at one time a Democrat, but one day I was converted to Jesus Christ, and that settled my De-mocracy, thoush I don't say that a Dem-ocrat can't be a Christian." He contend-ed that "there is no law allowing the Army canteen, but that there is a law probable. the spot, and by that time the fire had gained great headway, and enveloped the roof and top story of the Jefferson apartcanteen; but that there is a law prohible ing it, and that the United States Government is violating the law by tolerat ing it. The President can disp der control. The loss is \$20,000.

A fire in Greenpoint threw between 1200 and 1500 men out of employment, and derow morning; but he will not do it, and when you vote for McKinley you to make our soldiers drunkards." stroyed several factories. The damage is

> prayer was offered by Rev. Ray Palmer, of the Second Baptist Church. The convention was then called to order, for the purpose of forming a tempo-rary organization. H. M. Clinton was made temporary chairman, and C. F. Mills, of McMinnville, temporary secre-tary. The following chairmen of committees were appointed: J. L. Vinton, of Mil-ton, on enrollment; J. H. Amos, of Port-land, on resolutions; G. G. Haley, of Warrenton, on finance; E. O. Miller, of

At the close of Mr. Stewart's address

Portland, on nominations.

The convention will meet for the nomination of candidates this morning at 10 'clock. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock Mr. Stewart will speak again, to which the public are invited. In the evening there will be a prohibition rally at the same place, in charge of Professor and Mrs.

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

Work on Cycle Paths and Roads Other Matters.

The construction of roads and cycle paths is opening up and developing the southeast district at a rapid rate. This forning Road Supervisor Kelly will put a force of men at work on a new path from the Section Line road, from In-dependence Hall to the Foster road, and thence along this road out to Lents, at Mount Scott. This new path will be about two miles in length, and will extend into a rich and well-settled district. It has always been a hard ride on a wheel to reach Mount Scott, owing to the condi-tion of the roads leading out there. Mount Scott and the surroundings are very attractive, and will draw many wheelmen out there on the completion of this new

The Woodstock cycle path is practically completed from the intersection of the section Line road and East Twenty-sixth street. It is about two and a half miles in length, and follows the windings of the county road east of the Southern Pacific carshops. It is a little soft, but after a time the surface will become compact, the same as the other paths have become. It terminates at the hill before reaching Woodstock. One broad path was built, which is considered sufficient, as

two wheels can pass each other. It is the intention of the residents of the southeast district to urge upon the Commissioners the need of the improve ment of the road from Woodstock to the Powell Valley road and thence north to the Section Line road, thus making a connection with Prettyman avenue, which extends to the Base Line. They also desire Woodstock avenue improved from the Evangelical Church eastward to con-nect with the Milwaukie road. If they can get these two roads improved, the residents will receive great advantages

Another Hold-Up.

Thomas Gibson, a printer, was held up and robbed at about 9 o'clock Sunday evening, on the corner of East Ankeny evening, on the corner of East Ankeny and East Ninth streets. He lives at 533 East Ankeny street, and on his way home was passing this corner when he was stopped by two men. As he came up to where the two were standing, they separated, and when he was between them they commanded him to throw up his hands, each covering him with a revolver. Gibson resisted, but on receiving a blow on the head concluded to yield. They then went through his pockets, taking 330 and a watch of small value, being worth only about 5. When they were through with him they commanded him to move on. He walked on up the street about a block, and then looked back, but saw no one. The hold-up was a rather

bold proceeding, it being quite early in the evening, and in a thickly settled por-tion of Central East Portland, where there are houses on either side of the street, and only two blocks from the Second Bap-tist Church. The thugs were disguised for the occasion. Gibson had a good look at them, and they did not seem to mind

Tillamook Street Improvement. The improvement of Tillamook street, in Upper Albina, is cut up into two parts. It is proposed to improve Tillamook street from Williams to Rodney avenue, a distance of one block of 300 feet. Then, jumping over the block between Rodney and Union avenues, the improvement again begins at Union avenue and goes to East Seventh street. Ordinarily a East Seventh street. Ordinarily a lock in the midst of an improvement of block in the midst of an improvement of this sort practically destroys the advantage of the improvement, but in this case it is not wholly the result. Rodney avenue is to be improved from Hancock to Morris atreet, and Tillamook street, which is to be improved from Union avenue to East Seventh street, will thus connect with Union avenue, a well-improved street. The reason the block referred to is left out is because the property-owners objected to having the improvement made. The street will be improved with gravel taken from the Woodiawn gravel bank. The other streets in Upper Albina which The other streets in Upper Albina which it is proposed to improve, including Rod-ney avenue and Sacramento street, which is to be improved by jumping the block between Rodney and Union avenues, are progressing, and so far no remonstrances made their appearance

Arbor Day Exercises Arbor Day Exercises.

Arbor Day exercises at the Brooklyn School next Thursday afternon will be conducted on a slightly different basis than formerly. Instead of the usual tree-planting, the exercises will be devoted entirely to the subject of "Birds." The school will be divided into two divisions, primary and grammar, and Rev. William R. Lord will iecture to both divisions on birds. As the nurile have been studying birds. As the pupils have been studying and writing compositions on the feathered songsters for the past two weeks, they will be able to appreciate Mr. Lord's re-

The Mount Tabor schools have planned for no elaborate exercises on Arbor Day. There will be, however, short exercises in the rooms, consisting of songs and recita-

The Holladay Schoolhouse. The new Holladay schoolhouse, which was completed a week ago, has not yet been accepted, but the School Board will ect the building this week and accept After its acceptance, arrangements it. After its acceptance, arrangements will be made for the occupation of the entire schoolhouse by the pupils. A public day will be set aside next week by the board, when the friends and patrons of the school will be invited to make an inspection of the new house. Workmen are rapidly cleaning and burning the debris on the grounds, and putting the building into shape. the building into shape.

Enst Side Notes. Harry T. Nicolai returned to his home at 475 Holladay avenue, last Sunday, from California, where he has been enjoying a long vacation.

E. A. Hacker and wife, who have been on a visit to Michigan for several months, arrived home yesterday. Mr. Hacker said that when the train left Michigan there was almost a blizzard, and it was freezing cold. On the train were many pas-sengers bound for Oregon, and these inughed when Mr. Hacker told them when they entered Oregon they would see fruit trees in bloom and the sun shining. When the train reached Pendleton the passengers saw that he was correct.

THE OREGONIAN GIVES IT UP Inquiries That Seem to More Like Arguments.

PORTLAND, April 9 .- (To the Editor.) A large number of manufacturers and other business men of the South End have joined with the owners of several thousand feet of Front-street property in asking the City Council for a franchise to build a single-track rallway without side-tracks, switches or turn-outs, to be operated only in the night time, connecting by way of Front street the Southern Pacific Railway at Jefferson-street depot with cific terminal grounds

The purpose of making this connection is to enable the product of the mills and other manufactories and industries of South Portland to reach the market on equal terms and rates of freight with develop the manufacturing business of the locality mentioned, build up other indus-tries, distribute from \$5000 to \$20,000 each month to mechanics and laboring men, who receive nothing from that source now, increase the trade of local merchants, supply tenants for cottages that are vacant now, build up an increased traffic down Front street, to the great advantage of those now doing business there, and generally to swell the volume of trade and make the whole city richer and more prosperous. Actively opposed to this measure are a number of remonstrants, made up wholly of owners of property situate on Front street, and the language used in their remonstrance seems to imply that the signers think their consent must be obtained before the franchise can be

Now, Mr. Editor, as newspapermen are supposed to know everything, won't you kindly tell whether or not a few propertyowners, who have property abutting a street, have the power to hang up and defeat an important measure, strangle the ousiness interests of the city and retard its growth and prosperity, just because they are timid and fear, perhaps, the rental value of their tenements, dozen of which are now vacant, will be lessened. I have been told that streets and sads are avenues of travel, created for the us: and convenience of the general public, and when they have once been laid out and dedicated, that the owners of the abutting property lose all individual con trol and dominion over them, and thereafter that the municipal authority has special purposes, if any, they shall be put o. How is this? FRONT STREET.

Death of an Artillery Officer. CHICAGO, April 9.—A verdict of death by accidental wound was decided on to-day by the Coroner's jury in the case of Captain Ostheim, of the First United States Artillery, who was found dead last night in his apartments at the Auditorium Annex. At first it was believed the death of Ostheim was premeditated suicide, bu

with a nursing baby has two lives to support Her flesh, strength and vitality are taxed to the utmost and must be maintained or both will surely fail.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists. New York.

Pinkham you are com-municating with

or female.

She has fifty thousand such testimonial letters as we are constantly publishing showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily re-lieving hundreds of suf-foring women.

note).
The last; le dernier; — dair-nee-ay
The middle; le milieu; — mee-lyew
The interior; l'intérieur; l'ang-tay-

The exterior; l'extérieur; l'ex-tay-

ree-cuhr.

17. The church; l'église; lay gleeze.

The English church; l'église au glaise; — ang-glaiz.

18. Is there an American church? Y a-t-il une église américaine?

— ah-may-ree-ken.

19. The cathedral of Notre-Dame.

La cathédral de Notre-Dame.

La cathédral de Notre-Dame.

L'église de la Madeleine.

L'église de la Madeleine.

L'église de la Madeleine.

Lay-gleez dub lah mad-lenn.

21. Service; l'office; lof-feess.

22. When do they have service church?

A quelle heure fait—on l'office dan

A quelle heure fait_on l'office dans

vepr. Evening service; l'office du soir;

(11) Show me your umbrella. (12) Have you bought a brown hat? (13) Where car I get some flowers? (14) Are these French gloves or German gloves? (15) Of what color is your cloak?

Vocabulary.—Augratin: breaded. Emporter; to take away. Gigot; leg. Gelée; jelly. Peu; little. Venez; come. Tant mieux; so much the better. Légumes; vezetables. Délicieux; delicious. Bonnes fem. plur.); good. Pension; boarding bouse. Tenues (fem. plur.); kept. Tout; a!! Poires; peers. Achète; buys. Mar-chand; merchant. Belles (fem. plur.); fine. Servir; to serve. Ce, cet; this. La paresse; idleness. Vices; vices. Chez; at the house of. Bon (masc. sing.); good. Chambres; rooms. Toutes (fem. plur.);

Read and translate into English:

Note-The English translation of thi exercise will be found in the following lesson, which will be published next Tues-

RECENT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES

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

III .- DARK LIGHTNING. Lightning app are to us in various forms, It was recently classified as follows: It was recently classified as follows: Forked or jagged lightning, branched lightning, heat lightning, sheet lightning, globular lightning, dark lightning, Forket lightning is the usual severe kind. Branched lightning intertwines and chases over the whole sky, forming an interlaced network. Heat and sheet lighteling are but the general illumination of the cloud sheet from internal or distant discharges. Globular lightning is that peculiar and in-frequent phenomenon in which a ball of fire seems to move with comparative slowness or to roll about over the ground like ness or to roll about over the ground like a football. Persons are occasionally found who aver that they have dod_ei or jumped over these fiery footballs which then burst. What they are has not yet been determined, and there are not a few people who doubt their existence. Dark lightning—there is no such thing in nature as dark lightning. By the term "dark lightning" is meant a certain peculiar e'fect often produced upon a photographic film by lightning discharges. The name is due to the fact that the photograph! mage of a lightning flash, instead of being brighter than the surrounding sky, is darker. This refers, of course, to the print, not to the negative.

Photographs of Lightning. Within the last 10 years it has become more and more common to attempt to ob-tain photographs of lightning discharges. A great many good ones have been obtained, and they have led to the increase of our knowledge as to the behavior of fightning. For obvious reasons these attempts are usually made at night. The camera is pointed in the direction of the storm, the lens uncovered and the slide Then, after the occurrence of one or more good flashes, the plate is re-moved and a fresh one exposed.

Many instances might be given of the oc-currence of several flashes side by side, sometimes as many as 19 or 15, over exactsimilar paths. If the camera were red with sufficient rapidity, any severe ly similar paths. flush would produce an image somewhat like this, because of the oscillatory char-acter. If the camera is not moved, howacter. If the camera is not moved, however, this cannot be the cause. The explanation is probably as follows. A single
lightning discharge, in passing through
the air, heats the air very greatly and
thereby creates a path of weakness,
through which a second discharge can
pass more easily. Moreover, in the sein front of the lens. Finally a second set

vere portion of the storm, the wind I usually blowing with high velocity. This heated and weakened streak in the air is thus carried bodily onward, with little or no distortion, in shape for several seconds, at least; and if the electrical action is powerful enough, successive discharges will pass through the same portion of alr; which has meanwhile moved coward, pos-sibly 10 or 15 feet. Such action will produce in the photograph the effect of a multiple flash.

Dark Lightning.

In addition to the effect just mentioned it is often noticed that there exist, on the same photograph, some white streaks, images of lightning discharges of the usual character and one or more fainter streak of the characteristic form, but darker than the darkness of the sky. These dark streaks often appear to be branches or off-shoots of the bright flash. The differences in tone in such photographs are so slight that it is impossible, for reasons which will appear in a later paper, to reproduce will appear in a later paper, to reproduce them successfully in a newspaper. Dis-tinctions which are perfectly well marked on the negative would probably not show in the printed reproduction. The Clayden Effect.

The cause of these dark flashes was for some time obscure. A partial explanation was given 10 years ago by Professor Clayden, of the Royal Albert College, Excter He observed that if a plate which had re ceived the impression of a lightning flash or electric spark was subsequently slight-ly fogged, either by exposing it to feeble diffused light or by leaving the lens of the camera open, the flash or development came out darker than the background. If, however, the fogging took place before the image of the spark was impressed, the flash came out brighter than the background, as in ordinary pictures of light-ning. This is, therefore, not the usual ef-fect of photographic reversal, in which, a very intense light, in the latter part of its action unders the work which Its action, undoes the work which was per-formed upon the film by the first part and

blots out or completely reverses the image. The order in which the lights are used is important.

To quote from Professor Clayden, "A plate was then exposed in the camera to a series of sparks, then to the direct light of more sparks without the interposition of the lens and finally to a second set of sparks. The images of the first set show

Master Ludwick Wottring, age 10 years 255 Arthur street; typhold fever, E. Gilmore, age 8 years; St. Vincent's Hospital; scarlatina.

Continuing Rabbi Wise's Work. Centinuing Rabbi Wise's Work.

CHICAGO, April 8.—In his address at the memorial services held in memory of the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise, at Isalah Temple, last night, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch made an appeal to the Jewish people of Chicago to raise \$500,000, which is the amount yet required to lift the debt on the Jewish Union College, in Cincinnati. By so doing, Dr. Hirsch said, the great work which was begun by Dr. Wise, and carried forward by him under difficulties, could be ward by him under difficulties, could be fully accomplished.

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o motive has been found for such act. It is the theory of his friends that the Captain awoke Sunday morning in one of his nightmares and shot himself, not knowing what he was doing.

Islanders Do Not Want to Be Sold. ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., April 9.-The nation's birthday (Sunday) was unusually celebrated at St. Thomas and at St. Croix, There was an outburst of loyalty to Den-There was an outburst of loyalty to Den-mark, and demonstrations against the sale of the islands. Among other feat-ures there were day and night processions, the people being dressed in the national colors and cheering the King. The feel-ing against the sale of the Danish West Indies is strong.

PERTH, West Australia, April 9. - A man has died of bubonic plague at Free-

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