# TWENTY LESSONS IN FRENCH CONVERSATION

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

Note.—These lessons have been prepared for The Oregonian's Home Study Circle by Prof. Benno Kirachbaum, of Philadelphia. They are intended primarily for Americans who purpose attending the Paris Exposition. The lessons will include (1) common French words and phrases, (2) easy conversation and (3) simple reading lessons.

### LESSON NO. 7. SEPTIONE LECON.

1. To form the plural of French nouns we save to add an "s" to the singular, as: le livre, the book; lun, loe-vr. Les livres; lay

2. But if a noun ends in "a," "z," "z," it does not change in the plui al my more. The plural then is the same as the singular, as: is bras, the arm; — brah; iss bras.

Note—There are many more exceptions to the above rules, of which we shall, however, give the rest important ones only—namely:

### Memory Exercises: Much-Needed Words and Phrases.

age; this floor; sett-tay-tax].
offic is used always before feminine nouns

Have you gone! êtes-rous\_allé! Have you not gone! n'êtes-rous pas-allé!

Il fait très chaud.

- esterday it was very hot. ier il a fait\_une chalcur excessive.
- It is not raining. ne pleut pas. Is is not halling?
- It has rained all day.
  It a piu toute la journée.
  The climate: le climat; klee-

mah.

Note—in Prench such terms as given abore are expressed in a very popular way. We may term it strictly "idiomatic": a literal translation into English would make no sense, since it would sound: it makes warn, it makes cold, etc. The vert "to make" is employed instead of "to be" in speaking of the westfor. The sudent must, therefore, try to remember that the Frenchman says: It makes warm, it makes snow, e.c., as:

Is it not foggy this morning?
Ne falt...!! pas un brouillard ca matin!

- 15. Does your daughter feel better tofile. votre file se porte-toelle mieux sujourd'hui!
- 18. We wish to take a rice with your

19. Vegetables: les légumes; -- layguum.

- Creamed onlone.
  Des olgnons\_2 la ereme.

Mushrooms with white sauce.

Des champignons A la financière.

Day sham-peen-yon zah lah fee-nong-

Des em.

Day sham-p.
see yair.

\$1. Stuffed tomatoes.

Des tomates farcies;

22. Potatoes fried with onlons.
Des pommes de terre à la lyonnaise.

lee-on-ex.

toes with mayonnaise dressivates à la sauce mayonn

— lee-on-ex.

SS. Tomatoes with mayonnaise dressing.
Des tomates à la sauce mayonnaise.

34. Chicken saisd.

Mayonnaise de volaille; — vo-lyce

So. Lettuce saisd with acullions.
Saisde de laitue aux petits\_oignona.

S6. Corn; du mais; — mah-eece.
Prunes; des prunesux; — proon.
Piums; des prunes; — proon.
Apple sauce; marmelade aux pommes.
Cranberry sauce; marmelade aux
conssinets; — koo-see-nay.

S7. Sait; du soi.

37. Belt: du sel.

Pepper; du poivre.
Red pepper; du poivre rouge.
Vinegar; du vinaigre; — vee-nagr.
Crackers; des biscuits; — becce-

kwee. Toothpicks; des core-dents; koor dang. Salt- and pepper-box; la salière, le poivilère. Oil- and vinegar-bottle; l'huiller. Napkina; des serviettes.

Numbers. 10; dix (diss).

20: vingt (vant). 30: trente (traunt). 40: quarante (ka-raunt). cinquante (san-kaunt).

soixante (swas-saunt). 80; quatre-vingts.
90; quatre-vingt-dix.
100; cent (sanu).
500; cinq cents (sang-sanu).
1,000; mille (meel).
10,000; dix mille (dee meet).

Note—in order to form from the cardinal the ordinal numbers, add "lême" to the cardinal numbers, add "lême" to the cardinal number, as: donnième, twolth: trentième, thirieth cinquansième, fisieth, etc. If the cardinal ends he" it is dropped before "lême." After "cinq ad "u" before it and final / becomes a s; as are

There are some numbers which the stu-dent is advised to study and remember from the very outset; read them over and over aloud as much as possible and try to commit them to memory. The most Important ones

re: Vingt-et-un (21) vingt-et-unième (21st). Solzante (60); solzantième (60th). Solzante-dix (70); solzante-dixième (70th). Solzante-et-onse (71); solzante-et-onzième (7lst)

Soixante-doune (72); soixante-donzièm Quatre-vingts (80); quatre - ringtième

Quatre-vingt - us (81); quatre - vingt-unième (81st). Note The conjunction "and," "ef" (ay), occa-ently in joining the unit 1 (ony) or the number (eleven) to the seas. In Sl. however, this conjun-tion is lost.

Important for the Study.

Before making any attempt to read the text of the new French lesson the student should, if possible, hear it several times from the mouth of one who has a better knowledge of the language than himself. It is also important to try to familiarise one's self thoroughly with the meaning and spelling of each word. To promote the latter is particular it will be well to transcribe as often as possible from dictation and from memory some of the important sentences; then compare them with the originals and note the mistakes. Important for the Study.

Reading Lesson The following is a proper translation of the last French exercise

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

(1) We pay \$3 a day in that botel.

(2) Idleness is the mother of all vices.

(3) The oranges and the pears that one buys at that merchant's are fine and good.

(4) The rooms of this boarding house are very large.

(b) They are very convenient.

(6) I am going to bright mass in the cathedral.

(7) Come with me.

(8) Will you go with me?

(9) English is spoken in this restaurant.

(10) So much the better.

(11) Will you take some meat and vegetables?

(12) This fried chicken is delicious.

(13) Send us two veal cutlets, breaded.

(14) This roast beef is too rare.

(15) Take it away.

(16) A stuffed log of mutton and some jelly.

Foorbuidry—La Normandie; Bormandy.

Les plus beaux; the finest. En. Europe; in Kurnge. Pays; country. Le climat; the climate. Prendre; to take. Les caux; the waters. Vite; faat. De l'autre côté; on the other side. Au coln: on the corner. Belles;

climate. Prendre; to take. Les caux; the waters. Vite; faat. De l'autre côté; en the other side. Au coin; on the corner. Belles; fine. Les repas; the meais. Restaurant; restaurant lei; at this place. On sert; they serve. Excellent; excellent. Raisonaties; reasonable. Prix; rates. Nons aurons; we shall have. De la pluie; rain. Pers beau; will be fine. Comment se portel how is! Beau-père; father-in-law.

Read and transiste into Engilih:

(1) Les chevaux de la Normandie sont les plus beaux. de l'Europe. (2) Le climat de ce pays. est très doux (warm). (3) Il fait plus doux que dans notre pays. (4) Beaucoup de personnes vont en. Europe pour preadre les eaux. (5) Cette dame marche très vite. (6) Je suis très fatigué et je me sens. Indisposé. Ils sont de l'autre côté de la rue. (8) Quellin est cette maison au coin! (9) Est-ce là "Le Grand Opéra"! (10) Les légueses en France sont bien beaux. (11) La culsine de ce restaurant est-elle bonne! (12) Lei on sert d'excellents repas, et à des prix raisonnables. (13) Nous surons de la pluie. (14) Croyer-vous qu'il fers beau demain! (15) Comment se porte monsieur votre besu-père!

Before taking up a new lesson the student is advised to rebearse the text of all previous lessons, so that as he advances he will become thoroughly familiar with all words, phrases and idioms already used.

Note—The English translation of this ex-ercise will be found in the following lesson, which will be published next Tuesday.

## and similarly placed, but will differ in tone in the different parts in accordance with the proportion of the simple compo-nents which make up the light at those REINDEER FOR ALASKA

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AND WHAT IS WANTED.

Talk With Shelden Jackson and Dr Harris-More Deer to Be Imported This Year.

WASHINGTON, April 10.-The Rev. Dr.

nents which make up the light at those parts.

Now, if positives are made from the three negatives and each color screen combined with the positive corresponding—or the positives might be colored with such able red, green and violet dyes—we have the elements of a color photograph. The three colored positives may be mounted in three lanterns and white light projected through them. When the three primary images are in exact register on the screen of the stereopticon, the picture appears in its natural colors.

This is the substance of the three-color process, whatever its particular modifications may be. If the three positives are intended to be mounted together and viewed by transmitted light, then dyes of different colors must be used; for the action is one of subtraction instead of addition. We must be sure that all the red gets through from the green positive and all the green from the green positive and all the violet from the violet positive, and this is just what would not happen if the same colors were used in the viewing screens that were used in the taking screens. There is one modification of the three-color process, as outlined above, in which the three primary plates are combined in one. This is accomplished in the fol-lowing way: A screen is ruled with fine lines, 200 or 300 or more to the inch, the

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson is preparing to return to Alaska in May or June and continue his reindeer work in that district.

"We have 125,000 at our disposal at present," he said, "but we should have at least \$100,000."

"Yea," added Commissioner of Education Harris, under whom Dr. Jackson operates, "Alaska will support 10,000,00 reindeer. The whole district is covered with moss suitable for reindeer. Literally, this statement is not quite true, as there are some small areas, near the Yukon, where the silt has assisted the moss to advance a step or two, and scrubby trees result. Moss is the first stage and then a higher class of vegetation results."

"To be sure," said Dr. Jackson, "there is one place in the Yukon Valley where our reindeer nearly starved. It is one of the places referred to by Dr. Harris. The party in charge of the deer had to cut some trees and get moss from their tops, but this moss is of an inferior grade and not entirely suited to the deer. But, as a general thing, there is plenty of moss in Alaska for reindeer and, in order to protect the natives as well as the whites from possible starvation in an emergency, we should hurry along the work of swelling the number of deer in all parts of the district."

"By the way, Dr. Harris," exclaimed

ruling being in the colors chosen as pri-maries—in this case, orange, yellow-

ored in regular rotation. The first orange, the second yellow-green, the third blue-violet, the fourth orange again, and so on.

this line screen and a positive obtained, giving the three component color tones separately, but divided into small portions

separately, but divided into small portions in accordance with the ruling. A second screen of ruling exactly similar to that of the first is placed in contact with the positive, and the picture viewed by transmitted light appears in its natural colora. The colors in the viewing screen are red, green and blue-violet.

The success of this method depends upon still another action in the eye itself. If the lines on any of the blates are seen

upon still another action in the eye insent. If the lines on any of the plates are seen very near to or under magnification they appear quite distinct and separate. At some distance, however, the sense of distinct form is lost, the lines blend together

ess de th. according to the proportions of

Evidently the viewing screen in the Joly process to produce true colors must be ex-actly in register with the positive, each red viewing line exactly above a line taken

through the orange of the taking screen, and so on. If it is shifted along by the width of one line, a bright red becomes

DISCUSSED LAW MAKING.

Interesting Meeting Held by Centre

W. C. T. U.

An interesting meeting of the Centra

W. C. T. U. was held yesterday. The civic government class, under the leader-

ship of Mrs. A. Sargent, discussed the "Manner of Making Laws." An interest-ing review of Josiah Strong's book, en-titled "Our Country." The marvelous progress of the past century was vividly

May Day party at Mrs. H. J. Shane's

The following programme was arranged

WONDERLAND FOR 1900.

Describes Territory Tributary to

Northern Pacific Railway.

Winderland for 1800, written by Olin D. Wheeler, and issued by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, is one of the best of the issues of this publication. The subject-matter is descriptive of the region tributary to the road, and begins with a splendidly written descriptive sketch of the Louisana purchase, entitled "On the Trail of Lewis and Clark." This chapter describes the events that lead up-

MODERN FOUR-STORY BLOCK

Henry Failing's Estate Will Build

at Third and Washington.

A four-story brick is to be erected this Summer on the quarter block, southeast corner of Washington and Third streets,

"Miss Willard on Gospel Socialism.

a brilliant green.

"By the way, Dr. Harris," exclaimed Dr. Jackson enthusiastically, "I have just received a letter from Cape Nome. It is the first letter to be brought through successfully by reindeer mail-carrier teams. It is from Dr. Gamble, and he reports all of our reindeer doing well. He also incloses a receipt from Antisarlook, dated Rodney Point, about 20 miles from Nome. This receipt is of great interest. It recalls the Jarvis rescue party."

Dr. Jackson passed around the receipt, which has been carried hundreds of miles over frozen Alaska, in the dead of Winter, from Point Rodney, near Nome, to the Yukon Valley, to the mouth of the Tanana River—where the reindeer mail-carrying part of the journey ended—up the Yukon to Circle City and Dawsen, and over the White Pass to Skagway and a steamer for Puget Sound. The receipt violet, the fourth orange again, and so on.
The three primary-color screens of the
ordinary three-color process are thus, in
a sense, combined in one. A single exposure is made in the usual way through

over the White Pass to Skagway and a steamer for Puget Sound. The receipt was written in ink by Dr. Gambie, and signed by Antisarlook with a blue lead-pencil. It is as follows:

"Point Rodney, Alaska, Dec. 2, 1899.—Received from the United States Bureau of Education, through Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent, 225 reindeer, being payment in full for the 135 reindeer borrowed by Lieutenant D. H. Jarvie R. C. S. Januar Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis, R. C. S., January 19, 1898, for the relief of the whalers at Point Barrow, together with the na-tural increase of said deer for the years

tinct form is lost, the lines blend together and the mixture of colors is accomplished by a mixture of censation in the eye.

It is this same action that is responsible for the color effects of woven fabrics, the tone effects of engravings, wood cuts and half-tones, and to some extent the color effects in oil paintings. The power of the eye to distinguish form is limited, and portions of the image upon the retins which lie very close together are not seen as separate images. Thus the black lines and white spaces of line engraving, when viewed from a distance blend together and produce the effect of a gray of greater or less de, th, according to the proportions of "CHARLEY ANTISARLOOK." "It will be observed," continued Dr. Jackson, "that we returned 328 deer to Antisarlook for the 133 that we borrowed. Antisarlook for the 133 that we borrowed. This indicates quite well how fast the deer increase. All told, we have purchased 547 deer for Alaska, and we have 2500 to 3000 now to show for the original purchase. By next fall we will have nearly 4000, including deer of all sizes and ages.

"This season we expect to buy in Siberia 500 more deer and bring them over to our missionary stations. We figure on the deer costing \$5 to \$6 in trading goods, and that the total cost when landed is

and that the total cost when landed is approximately \$25. Therefore, we are willing and feel warranted in paying \$25 willing and feel warranted in paying 35 a head delivered. For transporting the deer to Alaska from Stoeria we need a small vessel, a steam schooner, that will carry about 250 deer each trip. We find that the deer do better on the decks than between decks. That was our experience in bringing deer from Lapland when it was proposed to take supplies to Dawson. We have engaged about 500 deer, and expect to land them all safely."

"Some people ask." Dr. Harris remarked. "what we are going to do with so many deer. The answer is that the district is so large and the needs of the natives so great that we will need many thousand head to guard against emergencies. Suppose, for instance, that there is a shortage of supplies in one of the mining camps.

age of supplies in one of the mining camps. progress of the past century was vividly portrayed. An extract from the writings of Miss Williard on the "Woman Question" was read, the summary being: "By the laws of rational thought a government by the people must include women, and that necessary idea is being slowly embodied in law. This is the mighty philosophy of the movement for woman's right to the ballot; that it would be the one ingredient that can counteract the virus of boodleism." Arrangements for a May Day party at Mrs. H. J. Shane's A raid would be made at once upon the reindeer. The handful we now have would not last long. The reindeer furnishes clothing, in its hide, for the natives; furnishes food in its meat; furnishes milk and cheese, and is, also, a means of transportation. Away up in the Northwestern Territory there are thousands upon thousands of moose. The country will support them, and they are only another kind of reindeer."

Dr. Jackson having referred to the rein-The handful we now have

only another kind of reindeer."

Dr. Jackson having referred to the reindeer from Lapland for the "relief of Dawson" and the supposed starving miners-for which purpose Congress appropriated \$50,000-his attention was palled to the remarks of those who delight in denouncing his work-especially in Alaska—and some of whom speak of him disrespectfully as "Shell-game," instead of Sheldon, Jackson.

"Yes," he replied, bitterly; "I note what they say in the papers. Their lies do not disturb me in my work."

In Alaska last Summer the leading Catholic clergyman of Juneau stated, on beard a steamer bound for Skagway, that the Government educational work in the district would ever remain ineffective until a The literature superintendent reported that some good temperance literature had been received and placed in the hands of for the next meeting: Responsive reading on social settlement work; civic govern-ment class, lesson 7; brief review of sec-ond chapter of "Our Country"; paper on "Miss." Responsive reading."

trict would ever remain ineffective until a nonsectarian man was placed in charge and the Rev. Sheldon Jackson was re-moved, or devoted his energies entirely to reindeer.

reindeer,
"We are entitled to a superintendent of
education for Alaska," said the prelate,
"who will recognize all denominations,
and who will not concentrate his attention solely on one. In this respect Dr.
Jackson is a failure, to speak of nothing
else. He should be here on the ground
and acquaint himself with our needs."
"I have been in Alaska for 20 years," "On the Trail of Lewis and Clark." This chapter describes the events that lead up to the expedition, the expedition itself, and finally the country explored. This chapter is followed by a description of the road itself, in a chapter called "The Story of a Railway." This is not only interesting to those whose occupation causes them to investigate railway construction, but will be read with pleasure and profit by the general public. The next division is "Through Yellowstone Park," and is a graphic description of the picturesque beauty of the famous National park in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, with its wonderful gaysers, cascades and falls. The hotels of the park are told of, and the final chapter tells something of "Golden Alaska," the vast and interesting region about which so little is known. The publication from a typographical standpoint is a work of art, and it is superbly illustrated.

remarked Dr. Jackson today in Washington City, "and I feel pretty well acquainted with all of the needs of the natives and the permanent settlers. I have given my life to this work." given my life to this work."

He feels satisfied and proud of his work. Residents of Alaska, especially, question the success of his efforts, but Dr. Jackson and his friends are convinced that unfavorable remarks emanate either from those who are opposed to him on religious grounds, or are faisifiers.

On one of the Alaska steamers last seamen there appeared a slip of a young man.

On one of the Alaska steamers last sea-son there appeared a slip of a young man from Philadelphia. He was inexperi-enced, but fairly well educated. This was his first trip into the wild—and to him—unknown West. His fad was botany and sight-seeing. Passengers related stories of cannibals living near Unga, in the vicinity of which point he had been stories of cannibals living near Unga, in the vicinity of which point he had been assigned by the United States Bureau of Education to teach school for the gov-ernment at \$90 per year—and suppport himseif—and when, finally, they left him standing on the wharf of Sitka and

steamed away he appeared very lonesome and uncertain and manifestly homesick. He was not an experienced teacher, and americal that political pull did not se-cure him his pedagogic employment in Alaska. Big With Promise. If we had your address we would se

Baker City Morning Democrat. If any one thinks Baker City is got to be slow during 1800 in the way of public improvements they are mistaken. There is under contemplation at this time the expenditure of more money in build-ing than at any time in the history of the city, the estimated amount of which is \$200,000 or more. To start off with, the city is to expend

\$100,000 in the construction of a gravity water system. water system.

A sewerage system is contemplated, and
will surely follow the completion of the
water system, which will cost somewhere

way on the corner of Center and First streets, by Mr. Frank Schlund. Its cost will be about \$10,000. The A. F. & A. M. will erect a temple to cost \$20,000.

St. Francis' Academy is to be enlarged at a cost of \$0,000.

The Sisters of St. Elizabeth Hospital intend erecting a new hospital at a cost

An opera-house, the money for which has been nearly subscribed, is to be built at a cost of \$15,000. Other improvements, residences and business houses, are contemplated, and if carried out, will swell the amount esti-mated geveral thousands of dollars.

CHURCH AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND

at New York.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Duke of Newcastle, who, next to Lord Halifax, is the leader of the ritualistic or "Catholic"

Newcastle, who, next to Lord Hallfax, is the leader of the ritualistic or "Catholic" party in England, made an address on Sunday before the Men's Guild, of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, the "highest" Episcopal church in New York.

"We in England are passing through a most anxious time," he said. "At the moment the war absorbs public notice, and we are enjoying a temporary luil, but it is only temporary, and I fear we have much trouble ahead. When the archbishops delivered their preposterous judgment last July, Catholics were dumfounded, because most of them thought that at Last it would be a compromise, odious as compromise always is, when matters of Catholic faith and practice are at stake. "But the judgment being what it was, the right course would have been for Catholics to present a united front and finally to refuse obedience. That the decision was only an opinion we have the primates' own authority for stating. Unfortunately, Catholics did not act together, and many of those priests whom we had looked up to as pillars of the faith were the first to yield, some through sheer panic, other through what I think a mistaken sense of duty. Thank God there are some who remain firm. Their positions are very difficult, and in some dioceses the bishops are pursuing a course of systematic persecution of these priests who will not betray their people by surrendering their Catholic principles.

"I have maintained throughout that incense must be fought for vigorously, because the real attack is not upon it but upon the whole doctrine of the Eucharist.

cause the real attack is not upon it but upon the whole doctrine of the Eucharist. It is the real point that Kensit and all the biatant Protestants in England hate, and it is that Catholic truth that they are determined to root out of England's church if they can. Incense is only a preliminary object of attack, but it is quite certain that all the rest will follow,

and that is why we can't submit.
"I feel, many Catholics feel, that the
only remedy for the evil is disestablishment. In the days when every member of Parliament was, at least nominally, s churchman, the connection between church and state was possible, but now, when Parliament contains men of all religions and of no religion, the connection is an anomaly, and if Parliament should attempt to revise the prayer-book, a contingency by no means impossible, I trem-ble to think what the result would be. I dislike to see old things disturbed, but my conviction is that we Catholics in England should work for the complete in-dependence of the church, and you here will, I feel sure, assist us with your prayers.

Mining Claims by Aliens. PORTLAND, April 18.—(To the Editor.)
—Would you kindly, through the columns
of your paper, answer the following question? Can a foreigner who enlisted in the United States Army at the age of 16, and served three years, and who received an honorable discharge therefrom, can be at the age of 21 take up a mining claim, without procuring his naturalization

No. Section 1, of the Oregon mining laws, passed at the special session of the Legislature in October, 1898, says: "Any person, a citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his in-

tention to become such, who discovers a vein or lode . . . may locate a claim upon such vein or lode. . . ." However, any alien who has served in

the United States Army and received an conorable discharge, may become a citizen on application, without having taken out first papers, the only condition being one year's residence and good moral char-

For Fusion in Washington.

For Fusion in Washington.

SPOKANE, April 16.—The Democratic State Central Committee today fixed May 19 as the date, and Spokane as the place, of the gtate convention to select delegates to the National convention. Thomas Maloney, ex-secretary of the committee, was elected chairman, vice H. T. Jones, resigned. C. H. Goddard, of Dayton, was elected secretary. A conference with the Populist State Central Committee developed a disposition for fusion, and it was agreed by both bodies that the fixing of the state convention should be postponed until after the Democratic National Convention, when the two bodies will meet at Seattle and arrange the basis of fusion, which will probably be one convention of 600 members, with 250 Demovention of vention of 600 members, with 250 Demo crats, 250 Populists and 100 Silver Repub

A Lane County Birth Notice. Florence West.

Elmer Carlyle has secured a hand to help clear up his farm. The new man ar-rived last Thursday and has not done much work yet except to assist at the milking, but when he has had time to get the run of things about the place, and his teeth and hair have grown he will probably make an impression upon the forest

Examined for Larceny. TOLEDO, Or., April 16.-At his preliminary trial Saturday evening, Frank Ba-ker, arrested at Drift Creek last Tuesday, with Bert Griffith, charged with lar-

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ceny from a dwelling, waived examination and was bound over to the July term of the Circuit Court. His bonds were fixed at \$250, and in default he was committed to jail. Both men were arraigned again today on a second charge of larceny by stealing and killing cattle. After a hotly contested trial, they were bound over, bonds being fixed at \$300. Baker and Griffith will have to answer a third charge of areon by burning the dwelling of Albert Watkins March 12. W. D. Griffith has not been captured.

Certificates of Nomination. SALEM, Or., April 16. — Secretary of State Dunbar today received the certifi-cate of nomination of Thomas H. Tongue, Republican candidate for Congressman from the First district. Mr. Tongue's ac-ceptance of the nomination has also been received, it having been transmitted by

ing candidates of the Democratic and Peo-ple's parties have also been received. W. M. Ramsey, Supreme Judge; W. Schulmerich, Food and Dairy Commis-sioner; William Smith, Congressman from Second district; Bernard Daly, Congressnan from First district.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Upon the recommendation of Representative Moody, a postoffice has been established at Bonneville, Multnomah County, Or., on the route from Cascades to Warrendale. Hattie L. Ricke has been appointed postmis

Knabe Pianos. Wiley B. Allen Co.

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Gouter Rhoumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this rem-edy; then, a single dose is often sufficient.

n est important ones only namely:

If a noun ends in "en" or "en," such nouns take ";" in the plural, as: le chapeau; the hat: — shap-oh: les chapeau; lay shap-oh. Le nevex; the nephew; lub nubwith; les nevex; lay nub-vub.

A Also, if a noun ends in "ed," this termination changes in the plural to "our," as: le chevast; the horse; — shub-vabl; les chevast; — shub-vob.

Note—The articles for both the magnetice and

Note The articles for both the maccoline and temining genders are "les" in the plural, without

1. This gentleman; ce monsieur; suh

2. This man; cet homme; sett-tom.
3. This friend; cet ami; sett-tames.
4. This lady; cette dame; sett-dahm. Mote-The student will see here that "this" is translated in three different ways-ce, or, celle-according so the following simple rules, while; he might bear in mind, especially in forming sen-tences, in writing and when carrying on conver-

of is used if the noun commences with a court, or h mute, as: or hôtel; this hotel; of tage; this floor; self-tage;

office is used always before feminine nouns, as cette rue; this street; and ces before all plural nouns, as: ces parcs; these parks; ces avenues; these avenues.

5. I go; je vais.
You go; vous allez.
I de not go; je ne vais pas.
You do not go; vous n'allez pas.
Do you not go† n'allez-vous pas?

6. I have gone; je suis allé.
You have gone; je ne suis pas allé.
You have not gone; je ne suis pas allé.
You have not gone; vous êtes pas allé.
Have rou gone? êtes-vous allé?

Ne grele-t\_Il past 11. We shall have a storm. 12. It is raining.

14. How is your wife? Comment va medame?

16. Where is your husband?
On est inquisieur?
17. Can I see your son?
Puls-je voir M. votre fils?

cheval avec Mile. votre file. Note—The French are very polite in addressing priors. If one is not familiar with a person, he mat always observe the politic form, and apost, shown above: How is Mrs. your wife!—lies your daughter; — Mr. your husband! — r. toe donor, ctn. In speaking of one's own milly the same form is used as in English—my mr. my wife, etc.

20. Some green peas; des petita-pois;
— pub-tec pwa.

21. Some string beans; des haricots verts
— ab-rec-kob-va'r.

on-co-you sah lah krem.

On-ce-yon zah lah krem.

24. Cauliflowers buttered.
Das choux-deurs au beurre.
Day shoo-floor o buhrr.

25. Plain boiled potatoes.
Des pommes de terre à l'anglaise.
Day pam duh tairr —

26. Pried potatoes.
Des pommes de terre frites.

27. Baked potatoes.
Des pommes de terre cuites.

28. Mashed potatoes.
Des pommes de terre cuites.

# Salad with mayonnaise dressing De la salade à la sauce mayonna

## es de terre en purés. ed raw tomatoes dressed tomates crues blen\_ass RECENT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

IV.-PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLORS. When we see the image upon the groundglass screen of the camera—an exact re-

ginss screen of the camera—an exact re-production in both form and color of the appearance of the object—it does not seem so far beyond probability that the very differences in properties of the light that produce the color sensations and that work such wonders in the photographic film chould of themselves register upon the film the colors as truly as the form. It is only to find a suitable substance a photographto find a suitable substance, a photograph-ic eye, so to call it, that is not color-blind. But this is not so simple as it sounds. Such a substance has never ye

been found, although the searchers for it have been and still are many. Photog-raphy in colors, so far as it has been ac-complished at all, has been accomplished by methods more or less indirect. Some of the methods employed for this Some of the methods employed for this purpose are not at all new, but are practically unknown to the public. Briefly, they consisted in the use of a chemical which possesses to some extent the properties of the ideal substance mentioned above. When this substance, the violet sub-chloride of silver, had formed upon it the image of the spectrum, colors were automatically produced which were more or less true, according to circumstances. The less true, according to circumstances. The colors were not permanent, however, and, aithough many well-known names are connected with this method, it has never

The Three-Color Process The first real success was obtained by completely breaking away from the older ideas and using a method in which the final colored photograph is obtained by a very roundabout process. This method in all its modifications owes its successful operation to certain physiological peculiarities of color sensation. ities of color sensation.

When white light is spread out by the

all at once gives the effect of white. The addition of color in this way is very different from the mixture of paints, and the three primary colors which are used in any process will differ according to the process.

Color Screens.

Suppose now that the light from any source, a bright inndscape for instance, is passed through a plate of clear ruby glass. The ruby glass absorbs all colors except a pure red, and the effect of using such a screen is therefore to sift out everything but red, one of the primaries. A photograph taken through a red screen will give a plate in which the form is reproduced in red values and in no others.

Similar photographe taken without moving the camera—merely changing the screen for one of green or of violet—give other plates in which the picture is recorded in green or in violet values. The images will be similar in the three plates

not be simple; that is, the color sensation may be due to the simultaneous action upon two or even three sets of the nerves in the retins, which are supposed to give rise to color perception. Moreover, of two lights which produce the same color effect, one may be simple—consisting of one wave-length enly—and the other a compound of two or more wave-lengths. The eye does not analyze, and it is possible to produce any color sensation whatever by combining in proper proportions three simple colors—red, green and violet. The relation which these primary color sensations bear to one another in the normal eye is shown in the cut. The proportion in which each must be excited to produce the effect of a given color is found by taking the height of each curve above the horizontal line at the point corresponding to the given color, and the action of all at once gives the effect of white. The addition of color in this way is very different from the mixture of paints, and the three primary colors which are used in any process will differ according to the process.

Note.—These papers on practical science have been prepared for The Oregonian's Home Study | spectrum, the light at each point in this band of color differs from that at any Institute.

other point in wave-length or frequency of vibration, and in nothing else. Every spectrum color, therefore, is simple. In its effect in the eye, however, it may not be simple; that is, the color sensation may be due to the simultaneous action