10		THÈ M
(Copyright, 1900, b)	RENCH CONVERSATION	bend around small obtain do the same thing; but, as are so very short, the o very small to produce to stake in the water. A bo stons of a hair or a fine l
		do this, and when the a waves meet on the other
NotaThese lessons have been prepared for The Oregonian's Home Study Circle by Prof. Benno Wirschbaum, of Philadelphia. They ar- intended primarily for Americans who purpose attending the Paris Expositon. The lessons in- clude (i) compron French words and phrases.	26. I converse neither in German nor in French. Je ne parie ni français ni allemand. — net — net — net	fere, causing added lig meets creat and destroy where creat meets troug nate bands of light and d duced which may be cle
clude (1) common French words and phrases. (2) easy conversation and (3) simple reading lessons. LESSON NO. S. HUITIEME LECON.	Whenever negations, such as pas (not), rim (nothing), jamais (never), are used to- gether with a verb, the word se is required.	favorable conditions with paratus. This effect is creased by ruling a great together, the lines all be
A Pew Useful Hints. 1. In former lessons we gave the student a brief outline of the article, i.e., the definite	Ar can be used with verbs only, and must precede them, as: Je a'ai pas; I have not; nay pah. Ne suis-je past am I not!	width and separated by same width. Such a set of glass or on other transp reflecting body, is called
article "the." To make such important parts complete, we give now the indefinite article "h" or "an," and advise the student to compare it with the definite, making sea-	Nuh swee-zjub pah. N'avais-je pasi had 1 nott nah-vay — Je n'étais pas i was not; — nuh-tay pah.	Action of the Diffrac If the image of a light of
tences with such bouns as he can remember. The indefinite srticle "a" or "an" is ex- pressed as follows: Before any masculine noun in the singular,	 Watch; is montre; — montr. Clock; l'horloge; lor-lohge. Figures, les chiffres; — sheefr. Hands; les aiguilles; laze-ay-gwee. Dial; le cadran; — kah-drong. 	such as the yellow sodium by a lens upon a screen, a in front of the lens, the yellow images on either si image, separated from it
an, as: un frère, a brother, frayr. Before any feminine acon in the singular. une, as: une hôtesse, a landlady; ob- tess. 2. Of is usually translated into French by	 Timepiece; la pendule; — pon-dool. Note The French reckon time thus: One o'clock; ane heure; — eubr. Five minutes after; une heure cing; 	other by dark spaces. If light is blue, the spacing o is smaller, each blue imag the central line than th
"de," as: The size of the house. La grandeur de la maison. — gron-duhr —		yellow, and images from would have wider spacing In this way white light is grating and spread out
2. If, however, de stands before a word or hmute, it is rendered by d', as: of a (of) an d'un or d'une; dung; doon. Memory Exercise.	37. Half past 3; trois heures et demie; trwa zenbr a demee. 38. Ten to 4; quatre heures moins dix.	spectra on either side of Moreover, the spacing of grating determines the di ing the spectra, finer rul
1. Good-morning. sir: bonjour, mon- sieur; 2. Good-evening, madam. Bonsoir, madame; swahr.	Non-Literally this means "four o'clock, less ten." The former sentance means "hree o'clock and a half." The following means literally "four o'clock and ten." 39. Tes after 4; quatre heures dix. 40. Filteen to six, six heures moins un	images to spread out mor dently, then, by using grau fineness of ruling, we may trum produced by the s
Note-The Pranch do sot say "gool-moreing" of "gool-afternoon," but always gront due analiber with "bonjour" (good-day) of "bunker" (good- erening). In leaving one another at a later boar, after supper, they say "bonne out!" (good-night),	quart. 41. 12 s. m.; midi; mec-des. 42. 12 p. m.; minult; mec-noo-sc. 43. Twelve thirty; midi et demis (s.m.).	trum nearest the central the brightest—to lap upo produced by the first, a third grating to lap upon
bohnn-nwee. 8. I thank you, 1 am well. Je vous remercie, je me porte bies. — rub-mair-see —	 Tweive thirty; minuit et demie (p.m.). Note-in speaking of time "doans houres" in never used. It imans "weive hours." How much will it cost? 	Indeed, the ruling of the be carefully determined, from the first, the green is and the violet from the t
Note-Literally. "I carry muself walt." 4. How do you like the exposition? Comment trouver-rous l'exposition? Kom-mong	Combies collers-t-lit Kom-bee-yan koo-tra-teel. 46. When will it be ready? Quand sers-t-elle prête?	upon the same spot. A that goot would see red, any of their compounds, according to the relative
5. Have you been there! Y avez-yous cté? Ee - zettay. 6. When were you there! Quand_y avez-yous cté?	Koog-s'rah-tell pret. 47. To-morrow at 11 sharp. Demain à caze heures précises. — seuhr pray-seeze. 48. Without faill Sans faute! sang fote.	simple component colors, which is the foundar method. The Proce
7. Are you going there again? Y allez-rous encore? Ee — zon-kore. 8. When?	49. Shall I send for it1 Fast-fl l'envoyer chercher! 	From what has been so that this method is in e color method, but the prin are pure spectrum color
Quand? kong. The French "how do you do" is expressed	Donnez-moi votre adresse. Reading Lesson.	ingenious arrangement, ar matically in the film itse ished positive the red cor
by "how do you go" -comment_allez-yous- or "how do you carry yourself" -comment yous portez-yous; portay yoo. 9. How is your family? Comment va ha familie? fam-re.	The following is the proper translation of the French exercise of last lesson. The student will carefully compare the same as far as he is able, noting the difference in the construction of the two languages. It is ad-	point is represented by a grating producing red at the green component by green-producing grating component by a portion of
 Come to see us; venez nous voir; ven- nay noo voar. I will see you later; à tantôt; — 	visable that each exercise be corrected, copied and again compared. When all is found to be perfectly correct, read each	ducing violet. Three negatives are firs color screens, as in the
12. Good-by; au revoir; o reh-vwar. Au plaisir; o play-zeer.	phrase sloud and study it by heart: (1) The horses of Normandy are the finest in Kurope. (2) The elimate of this country is very mild. (3) It is milder in our coun-	color process, and a positi each. Then the red pos course, shows no color, w
 Where is the barber shop? Où puis-je trouver le colffeur? 	try. (4) Many persons go to France to take the waters (5) They are on the other side of the street. (6) What is that house at the	ing in contact, is used posure on a bichromate An impression of the grati on those parts of the pl
Où est le bureau de télégraphe? 	 corner[†] (7) Is that the Grand Opers House[†] (8) The vegetables in France are very fine. (9) Is the cooking in that restaurant good[†] (10) Here they give excellent meals and at 	the clear parts of the pic exposure on the same pla under the green positive,
Y a-t-il un téléphone dans ce bâtiment? 	reasonable prices. (11) We are going to have rain (12) Do you think it will be fine to-morrow? (13) How is your father-in-law?	grating, and a third exp violet plate and the viole plate is then washed i dried, and the plcture is may then be made from
Eel not ab pa-dub kwa. Note-in French we do nvt any "I am waking." but use the simple work "I walk." which rule houds good for any work in any iteration and autober	syllables in French is that they are divided be- tween consonants and soldow between vowels. When a consonant stands between two vowels it belongs to the second syllable, not to the first. A consonant followed by "I'' are ''r' is never divided	single exposure by sunl the usual way, and all o mated plates will be pos A viewing apparatus is
The student must remember that in order to render a verb interrogatively that is, to ask a question - it becomes necessary to re- verse the order of the verb and pronoun.	of mobiler syllable. There are a few exceptions to the above rules, but of mihor importance. As for the real, it is much the same as in English. Vocabulary- Je us puls pas; 1_cannot.	the picture in the right sists only of a lens and a j for bringing the eyes into
Thus the verb is pieced first and the pronoun last, both joined with a hypben, as: Marché- je (walk 1), meaning: Do I walk? Note-The student will find it the greatest pos-	Tard; late. Américain: American. Ressort; spring. Cassé: broken. Nettoyez; clean. Réparez; repair. A la fois; at the same time. Demandé; inquired. Combient how	GET-RICH-QUICK

te (walk Note-The student will find it the greatest pos-ble nasistance to write and rewrite these verta, sells a those which will be given in the follow-g lessons, pronouncing them alond and repeat-g them over and over again, until be grows thor-ging familiar with them and their equivalent Note-The ing lessons, pronouncing them a nug them over and over again, up oughly familiar with them and English meanings

Traverser; to cross; trab-ver-say. Arriver; to arrive; arr-cev ay. Commander; to order; kom-man-day. Manger; to est; mon-zjay.

18. Speak slowly, please. Parlez lentement, s'il vous plaît.

time. Demand/; inquired. Combient how time. Demand/; inquired. Combient how mucht (or) how many? Comprennent-list do they understand? A dit; has said. En français; in French. Mesdames et mes-sieurs; ladies and gentlemen. Beaucoup; many De nos compatrioles; countrymen of ours. Compter-vous? do you expect? D'y aller; to visit it. Souvent; often. Read and translate into English: (1) Onerante-st. und/eme. Soirante-dix-

celes. Light waves as the light waves obstacle must be the effect of the ody of the dimenine on glass will different sets of different sets of r side, they inter-ght where creat oying each other gh. Thus alter-darkness are pro-learly seen under th the proper ap-very greatly in-t many lines close eing of the same y spaces of the of ruled lines, on parent or highly d a "diffraction

tion Grating.

of one color only, fame, is formed and a grating put ere appear other side of the central t and from each f the color of the of the side images ge falling nearer he corresponding m a red source than the yellow. s broken up by a into a series of the central line. the lines of the listances separattings of different aungs of dimerent by cause the spec-limage since it is you the spectrum and that of the the two others. so that the red from the second, An eye placed at green, violet or including white, strengths of the It is this action tion of Wood's

ald, it is eviden a sense a three-imary colors used rs, which, by an re produced auto elf. In the finmponent at each portion of the the view point; a portion of the and the violet t the grating pro-

st obtained under ordinary threetive is made from sitive, which, of with the red gratto make an exed gelatin plate. ting lines is made plate lying under cture. A similar late is then made e, and the green posure, with the kposure, with the let grating. The in warm water, is done. Coples in this plate at a alight printing in copies on bichro sitives.

necessary to see colors. It conperforated screen the right places

CONCERN.

Lots Sold on Untilled Land and Dividends Paid Without Income.

The Miner, published at Republic, Ferry County, Wash, has the following to say of the operations of a mining and town-site company promoting another town in that region:

Read and translate into English: (1) Quarante et unième. Soixante dix-neuvième. Cent soixante et unième. (2) Quatre cent neuvième. Six cent douze. L'année mil neuf cents. (3) Neuf heures vingt. (4) Quatre heures vingt-cinq. (6) Huit heures moins toujours tard. (8) Le ressort de ma montre est cassé. (9) Où demeure Phorioger américain? (10) Nettorez-is et réparez-is à la fois. (11) Vous a-t-il de mandé l'alresset (12) Combien de langues compronnent-list (13) II a dit en français: "Bonjour, mesdames et messieurs." (14) I y a beaucoup de nos compatifoies à l'expo-til the land there is patented. The selldeferred payments. "This paper has already pointed out that no title has passed to the American Mining Investment Company for land at Curiew, and necessarily cannot do so un-til the land there is patented. The sell-ing of lots on land not patented should not be permitted, for the reason that there is no certainty about the securing of patents to the land. An adverse ruling may "Bonjour, mesdames et messieurs." (14) 11 y a beaucoup de nos compatriotes à l'expo-sition. (15) Comptez-vous y aller souvent? patents to the land. An adverse ruling may at any time upset the patent. This land is probably being taken up as placer ground, which is a very dangerous busi-ness, where there is little or no show of RECENT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES. gold, as the policy of the Government is not to confirm these claims. In any case the sale of lots on land in which no title is held is in the nature of a swindle. The mere intent to obtain title is not sufficient It is claimed that the scandalous methods Nots.-These papers on practical science have been prepared for The Oregonian's Home Study Circle by Prof. William J. Hopkins, of Drezel Institute. on practical science have ; at the next, and joins a wave reflected at of this concern have received the approv-al of a committee of its stockholders. If al of a committee of its stockholders. If so, the committee must be made up of first-class idiots. No business man of light of that particular color in each of the reflected waves will be in the same part of a vibration, and the color will be sense would ever approve any such wildcar strengthened. For light of any other color the two reflected waves will be in different parts of a vibration when they join again, and will, therefore, be partly or wholly destroyed "The gall of this concern is supreme, when it declares a dividend of the mag-nificent sum of 1 mill a share; that is, one-tenth of one cent on the dollar, payclusive. Superintendent Ackerman returned to-day from a visit to the public schools of Drain, Eugene, Harrisburg and Junction City. He reports that in all these places he found educational affairs in a very satisfactory condition. He paid a short visit to the State University at Eugene, and says that everything there is mov-ing along very smoothly and harmoni-oualy. or wholly destroyed. If there were only two planes, the seable April 30, on its Kettle-Curiew shares, In other words, a stockholder having 1000 lective strengthening of the reflected light of one wave-length would not be marked. But, as there are hundreds of planes, one

OREGON FRUIT IN EUROPE

SALEM MAN WILL TRY TO FIND A MARKET.

He Hopes to Send His Products Almost Without the Assistance of Middlemen.

SALEM, Or., April 22.-W. T. Jenks, of the firm of H. S. Gile & Co., fruit butyers and shippers, left this evening for a tour of the Eastern states, Canada, England, Scotland, and Continental Europe, in the interests of Oregon fruit. He will visit all the commercial centers east of the Mis-simippi, and will endeavor to make com-plete arrangements for the disposition of the portion of the Oregon fruit crop that may be handled by his company. But it is in Europe that Mr. Jenks hopes to do most for Oregon fruit. He has iong been of the opinion that Oregon apples and cured Italian and silver prunes can be shipped direct from Oregon to Eng-land, thus saving to the producer or con-sumer the commissions of two middle-men. So far as prices are concerned, the

iand, thus saving to the producer or con-sumer the commissions of two middle-men. So far as prices are concerned, the conditions are considered very favorable. The main questions Mr. Jenks will inves-tigate are the tariff rates, transportation, wharfage, etc. If these be found satis-factory, arrangements will be made to ship fruit this season from the Willamette Valley to England. Mr. Jenks is informed that apples bring 6 cents per pound, or \$2 70 per bushel, in England. Allowing the usual freight rates, he figures that apples can be shipped from Balem to London and the producer receive \$1 per bushel, provided the mid-diemen expenses can be eliminated. He has no hopes of being able to find a mar-ket across the Atlantic for petite prunes, unless it be for the larger sizes, for petite prunes are grown extensively in Europe. If Mr. Jenks should be successful, his trip will mean much to Oregon fruit-growers. The chief obect of an organisa-tion of fruitgrowers in Oregon is to avoid the cutting of prices which is brought on by the efforts of the middlemen to buy as cheaply as possible. The middlemen, if they handle the fruit, must make a profit, and this profit is at the expense of the producer or consumer. As stated by President Galloway, at the meeting of fruitgrowers in Salem a week ago, the obsect of a union is not to raise the price of prunes to the consumer, but to save to the producer the cost of marketing the

obect of a union is not to raise the price of prunes to the consumer, but to save to the producer the cost of marketing the crop. In other words, to bring the grower and consumer closer together. Beveral growers of this vicinity have made trips to the Eastern states in an endeavor to find a direct market for their crops. In every case they have reported that they find the Eastern prices high enough to warrant a higher price being paid to the grower. But they also say that it will not pay the individual grower to go East with his prunes and try to market them. They are nearly all of the opinion that a man representing large holdings would be able to make a con-siderable saving by dealing directly with Eastern houses. Eastern houses. Mr. Jenks is not making his trip in

the interests of growers, primarily. He is seeking a market to which his company may sell prunes with a reduced cost of marketing. If he shall be successful and can ship fruit direct to England, avoiding middlemen commissions, he will show to the growers what is possible for them to do

If he can avoid the middlemen there is no reason why the directors of the Cured Fruit Association cannot do so also. Mr. Jenks will not return until September, but will report what success he has as early as possible.

Grasing on Cascade Reserve.

Superintendent S. M. Ormeby, of the forest reserve, today received from the Gen-eral Land Office instructions regarding the grazing of stock within the Cascade the grazing of stock within the Caseade reserve. As the department determined the grazing question for the reserve in Washington some time ago, Superinten-dent Ormsby has been anxiously await-ing instructions regarding the Oregon re-serve. The letter received by him today is as follows:

"Under department regulations approved April 4, 1900, the Secretary of the Interior has authorized the pasturing of 200,000 head of sheep within the Cascade Range reserve, south of White River; the sheep to enter the reserve not earlier than June Cattle and horses may also graze in the reserve as heretofore, except that applications will be required. "All applicants for the privilege of grazng sheep or other livestock in the reing sheep or other investock in the reserve shall agree, in their applications, that they will hereafter pay, on demand, such reasonable price per head as the Secretary of the Interior may hereafter require; and for failure to make such payment, when called upon to do so, the perm e revoked and the animals removed from the reserve.

ton, biggest rascal here"; and many short-er specimens, such as telegraph, "great help"; astronomers, "no more stars" and "moon starers"; one hug, "enough"; edi-tors, "so tired"; tournament, "to run at men"; penitentiary, "nay, I respent"; Old England, "golden land"; revolution, "to love ruin"; fashionable, "one-half bias"; lawyers, "sly ware"; midshipman, "mind his map"; poorhouse, "O, sour hope!" Presbyterian, "best in prayer"; ewcet-heart, "there we sat"; mairimony, "into my arm."

LITTLE NEW IN WAR.

As Shown by Tactles and Strategy in the Past.

In the Past. Contemporary Review. Those who speak of the Boer intrench-ments as a new idea should study the plans and profiles of the period which closed with the last years of Prince Eu-gene, about 1740, and note the positive luxury of obstacles with which hostile approach was guarded against; one can then easily understand how assaults, both by night and day, so repeatedly failed to capture them, though the veteran war-riors of the time considered that nothing less than 30 per cent of loss justified re-treat. The question naturally arises: "Why did the assaliant give his enemy time to construct such formidable in-trenchments?" and the answer throws such a peculiar light on the South African problem that it is worth treating at conroblem that it is worth treating at con-

such a peculiar light on the sound affect problem that it is worth treating at con-siderable length. After the conclusion of the great reli-gious wars about 1550, territorial aggran-disement became the chief cause of all hostillities, and in consequence the good will of the peasants who inhabited the in-vaded region, and upon whose labors the value of the coveted country mainly de-pended, had to be closely considered. It did not, therefore, pay a would-be con-queror to make "war support war," leav-ing a more or less declimated district in his wake, as had been the traditional cus-tom in the "Thirty Years' War." Hence the armies had to be supported by con-voys of food brought to them from a dis-tance by their own transport service, and tance by their own transport service, and the troops of those days, being strictly mercenaries, with no patriotic sense what-ever, were exceedingly particular about their messing, more so even than the Brit-ish soldier is now, and if badly fed they act on the system They are a perfect had no hesitation in deserting to the oppo-site camp, if rumor held out hopes of bet Pale Blood,

ter and more regular diet. Advance, therefore, was hampered by interminable delays, for the whole of Eu-

interminable delays, for the whole of Eu-rope was almost as roadless as South Africa is now, and armies were as much bound to a given line of approach as we are, or were till lately, to our railways. The same causes also made wide out-flanking movements impracticable, though the old leaders were as well acquainted with their advantages as the youngest newspaper correspondent of the present day. At the time of the death of Prince Eugene tactics and strategy had every-where come to a deadlock. Troops stood facing each other behind impregnable par-apets, and there being no artillery with power enough to breach earthen marirregular pulse, fluttering of the power enough to breach earthen ram-parts, campaigns degenerated into mere languid sleges, and only sheer financial exhaustion led to the ultimate surrender of one side or the other.

"Beans and Brown Bread."

"Beans and Brown Bread." "Beans and Brown Bread." The Forum. I recall especially the impatient criti-cisme made by a young German lady who had come to this country when she was about 19 years of age. She had learned English well in 10 years, and had re-nounced her allegiance to all foreign po-tentates, especially to the Emperor Will-iam II. Going back to Germany to visit her friends for a year, she became so homesick for Boston that she wanted to return in three months. "Everything here in Germany." she said, "is too clow, too old-fashioned." Argument would scarcely convince her that there was anything over there which we might adopt to ad-vantage, unless it were a few more Ger-man citizens. At last I tried to awaken her pride of birth by referring to her na-tive tongue. "Well," I said, "you, at any rate, like the German language." "Oh. German," she said, "is so awkward and clumsy: it is so artificial: English is far better for business." "Well," I said, "when you get angry don't you find Ger-man more convenient?" "No," she an-swered. "I can scold a great deal better in English: it has more snap to it." "Well, perhaps you like German for love-making?" "No," she persisted, "I think English is much better, even for that." After this experience I am prepared to believe the story of the German who, after living several years in Boston, went home with his family to live in Germany. Finding that they could not get "Boston beans and brown bread" in that country,



those we love. Why not will fortune as well as wish it for the child?

well as *wish* it for the child? The greatest fortune any mother can bestow on her child is a healthy body and a happy mind, and with this great fortune every mother may endow the child if she will. The child's stock of health is what the mother supplies. The weak and worried woman has a very dender stock of health to bestow on slender stock of health to bestow on the baby. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

makes mothers healthy and happy. It does away with the misery of morning sickness. It strengthens the nerves, sickness. It strengthens the nerves, gives the body a feeling of buoyancy, makes the mind cheerful, gives vigor

makes the mind cheerful, gives vigor and elasticity to the organs peculiarly feminine, and baby's advent to the world is free from danger and painless. "My first two bables were still-born, and I suffered every thing but death," writes Mrs. Euphemia Falconer, of Trent, Muskegon Co., Mich. "I was reduced to too pounds. When I was three mouths along with my third child I was taken with bemorrhage or flooding and came near having a miscarriage from female weakness. For two months I was under the care of our doctor, but was getting weaker all the time until I sent and got three bottles of 'Favorite Preactiption." I improved fast and continued to take your medicine until baby was born, and he is healthy and all right. My health has been good ever since. I now weigh its pounds."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not re-

Sunken cheeks, a sallow skin,

other narcotic.

medicine.

165 pounda" There is no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant in "Favorite Prescription," neither does it contain any opium or

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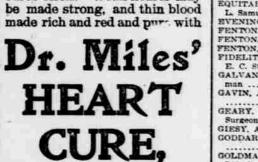
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heart, palpitation, pain in left side, short of breath, loss of appetite, indigestion, fainting or sinking spells-all these and many more signs point with unerring certainty to a weak or diseased heart. Is your blood pale? Is your heart weak? Remember, a weak heart never cures itself. Weak hearts may be made strong, and thin blood made rich and red and pur- with



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baolutely fireproof; electric light and artesian water; perfect sanit tion and thorough ventilation. E vators run day and night.

THE PALATIAL

OREGONIAN BUILDIN

20. Repeat it again. Répétez-le; ray-pay-tay lub.

- 21. Say it once more. Encore une fols; on-kor oon fwa. 22. Do you understand met
- le comprenes vous! ----
- 23. I do not understand you.
- Je ne vous comprends pas; 24. 1-have made a mistake.
- J'ai fait une erreur.
- Ziay fay toon er-ruhr. Which language do you speak? Quelle langue parlez-vous? Keil long ----

IV .- PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLORS.

(Concluded.)

Concluded.) There are two other methods of color photography more recent and somewhat more direct than the three-color process. These are the interference method of Lippmann and the diffraction method in-

Lippmann's Interference Method. In this method two things are necessary -a transparent photographic film, not

granular in structure, and a metallic mir-

ror. Suppose that the film is in direct contact with the mirror, and that a beam

of light of a single color, that is, a single wave length, fall upon it. The light passes through the film, strikes the mirror

and a train of waves is sent back through

the film. These reflected waves meet the oncoming direct waves, and the result

"stationary" or "standing" waves, such as may be seen when a tight string is vibrating violently as a whole or in equal parts. At certain points the direct and the reflected wave urge the string in the same direction, and the result is a motion which is the sum of the two at motion

which is the sum of the two; at points midway between these points of greatest motion the direct and the reflected wave

urge the string in opposite directions, and the result is no motion at all. A similar effect may sometimes be seen in water when the waves are reflected from a smooth rock or the planks of a pier or a

colored image formed by a lens fails upon the sensitive film and mirror, the result will be a distribution throughout the film of layers differently spaced at each point in accordance with the color.

the establishment of what are called

Lippmann and th vented by Wood.

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

shares of the par value of \$1 each will receive the magnificent sum of 19 cents on every \$100 worth of shares. This, how-ever, is enough for the evident purpose of the commany after another, the final result is that practically only light of one color-the color that produced the planes at that point-emerges from the film. "But it would be interesting to know

"But it would be interesting to know where the money comes from to pay even this dividend of 1 mill a share. The company has no producing mines, and has taken in but \$1000 from the sale of lots. The only other money they have received is from the sale of shares. How, then, can dividends be paid unless they are paid by taking the money out of one pock. et and putting into another? The whole thing is so farcical that one loses all pa-tience is discussing it. "In the meantime the townsite, if not the town of Curlew, is booming." The plate is placed in a tight holder with the film-side at the back. The space at the back is then flooded with mercury and the exposure is made. There is no other change from the usual practice, the

were appointed a committee to confer with the County Court regarding pathuliding and tax-collecting.

"X" on Pennoyer. PORTLAND, April 2.-(To the Editor). -There appears to be a conflict between the press and the pulpit. The Oregonian this morning editorially states that "Port-land never had a more rotten and shame-less police administration that mas chose less police administration that was given it by the fusion outil," and that "it never had a better one than has been given it by the present Chief of Police." In the same paper is given the statement made last night from his pulpit by Rev. Dr. Hill, "that gambling is becoming more

Dr. Hill, "that gambling is becoming more prevalent in Portland every day; that new dens are being opened, and that the law is being entirely ignored by the vicious element of the community." Which is cor-rect? May it not be possible, owing to human infirmities, and political prejudices, which we all possess, that The Oregonian, when touching up the last city adminis-tration, uses black paint, and when speak-ing of the present one uses the whiteing of the present one uses the white wash brush? X.

The correspondent's perversion of what Dr. Hill said is eminently characteristic. He did not say what "X" says he said; but said that Mr. Stone's letter said so.

There has been placed in my hands a letter from the Secretary of the Young Men's Chris-tian Association, in which he says that gam-

Nothing could be more consistent with the crooked mind of "X" than the way he has perverted the quotation.

"Permits, when issued, will cover a specified grazing period; so that the period must be stated in the application. The sheepgrazing forms, with such changes as are necessary to cover cattle or horsegrazing conditions, may be used for cattle and horses." Salem Notes.

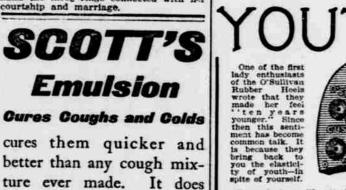
Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman, manager and director for Oregon of the National Education Asso-ciation, today received a notice that the 1900 meeting of the association iwil be

held at Charleston, S. C., July 7-13, in-

usive.

Finding that they could not get "Boston beans and brown bread" in that country, life became intolerable, and they returned.

Queen Victoria never removes from her hand the three rings connected with her courtship and marriage.



One of the first lady enthusiasts of the O'Sullivan Rabber Heels worde that they made her feel 'ten years youngor.' Since then this senti-ment has become common talk. It is because they bring back to you the elastici-ty of youth-in spite of yourself. Sur Purp Your dealer will attach O'Sullivan feels to the shoes you are now wearing

Heels to the shoes you are now wearing for 50c.-the same as for the poor heels that won't last half so long-when you encounter substitutes send 35c and outencounter substitutes send 35c and out-line of heel for sample pair to O'Sulii-van Rubber Co., Lowell, Mass.

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more. It enriches the

blood, strengthens mind and

body, gives vigor and vital-

ity. Cough mixtures won't



If you haven't a regule , healthy movement of the bowels every day, you e sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The monthest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the



KEEP YOUR BLOOD GLEAN

Beecham's Pills OURE SIOK HEADAONE

and act like magio on a weak stomach and disordered liver. 10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

The Great Heart and Blood Tonic. "I suffered a great deal from soreness about my heart, had no appetite, could not sleep at night and was run down in every way. The least noise or excitement would bring on a fluttering and palpitation of my heart and make me so weak that I could not stand alone. Exertion of any kind would cause fainting or sinking spells when the breath would seem to leave my body. Noth-ing that my physicians did for me seemed to give relief and I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. The first bottle helped, and after using six bottles I felt better and ptronger than I had before in years." MRS. HATTIE DAVIS, Farmer City, Ills. MRS. HATTIE DAVIS, Farmer City, Ills.

The Great Heart and Blood Tonic.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold at all drug stores on a positive guarantee. free advice and booklet to MULLER, DR. HERBERT C., Dentist an

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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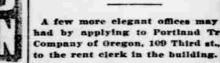
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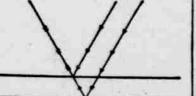
MEN-NO CU AP

resultant reflected ray will be the sum Such an action as this taking place with. in the film produces planes of maximum light action, and planes of minimum acas usual. tion half a wave length away from them. The emulsion will be acted upon at the planes of great motion, and not at all at the planes of no motion. There will, The plate must be viewed at the same angle at which it was taken. For, if the

incidence is changed, the colors change, the red changing to orange, yellow, green and so on to the violet end; and if any part of the film is wet it swells, the dis-tance between the layers increases and the colors change in the opposite order. the planes of no motion. There will, therefore, be strata of metallic sliver de-posited, the distance between adjacent strata depending upon the wave length. The strata formed by the action of violet light will be nearest together and those due to red light farthest apart, and even in a thin film there will be as many as 500 of these layers of deposited sliver. If instead of light of a single color the colored image formed by a lens folls upon

fects it produces,

Nothing in regard to light is more firmly in accordance with the color. Seeing the Image. When white light is allowed to fall upon a plate obtained in this way, it is reflected at each of the planes within the film and interference takes place in such a way that the light of the particular color which formed the planes is strengthened and all colors are diminished. It is the same action which sives color to a soap bubble. Part of the light is reflected at the first surface, part goes through and is reflected



(Diagram showing how two rays of light, re (Diagram successive surfaces, may include from successive surfaces, may and interfere. If the interval between the sur-ind interfere. If the interval between the surand int

The Manipulation.

operations of developing and fixing being

Wood's Diffraction Method.

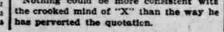
A still more recent method is that due to Wood, in which the color effect is pro-duced by diffraction. Before describing the process, therefore, we must first un-derstand what diffraction is and what ef-

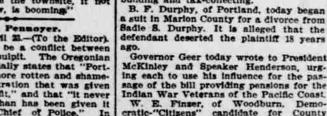
Nothing in regard to light is more firmly

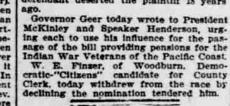
Fritz Bergman, of Astoria, who hanged himself at the asylum yesterday, died at 2 o'clock this morning. He was 37 years old, and was received at the asylum in At a meeting of the Salem Cycle Asso-clation tonight a resolution was passed favoring the completion of the present paths before new ones are started. N. J. Damon, C. S. Hamilton and A. W. Long

Here is the quotation, made correctly:

bling is becoming more prevalent in Portland every day; that new dens are being opened, and that the law is being entirely ignored by the vicious element of the community.







Anagrams. Chambers's Journal.

Chambers's Journal. Anagrams that transmute the name of well-known men and women are often startlingly appropriate. What could be better in this way than these announce-ments, evolved from two great statesmen's names when the reins of power changed hands: Gladstone, "G leads not!" Disraell, "I lead, Sir!" Quite as happy is the com-ment on the devoted nursing of Florence Nightingale, whose name yields "Filt on, cheering angel." Among those that are most often quoted we may mention Ho-ratio Nelson. "Honor est a Nilo"; Charles James Stuart, "Claims Arthur's seat"; Pilate's question "Quid est veritas?" ("What is truth?"), answered by "Est Vir qui adeet" ("It is the man here present"); Swedish Nightingale, "Sing high, sweet Linda"; David Livingstone, "D. V., go and visit Nilo"; the Marquess of Ripon (who resigned the grand mastership of Freemasons when he because a Roman at), "B J D mosth Presenasons". Charles reemasons when he became a Roman'at)

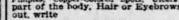
"R. I. P., quoth Freemasons"; Charles Prince of Walce, "All France calls; O. heip!" Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tich-horne, Baronet, "Yon horrid butcher Or-

ant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Go licken, Weaken, or Gripe, IOc. sample, and booklet on health. Remely Company, Chings, Resireal, B . Hew York. M

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