TWENTY LESSONS IN FRENCH CONVERSATION

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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 Professor Benno Kirschbaum, of Philadelphia. They are intended primarily for Americans who purpose attending the Paris Exposition. These lessons will include (1) common French words and phrases, (2) easy conversation and (3) simple reading lessons.

LESSON NO. 11.

ONZIÈME LEÇON.

Idiomatic Expressions.

Forward; en avant; ong-avaung.
Backward; en arrière; ong-ah-ree-airr.
On top of; au-dessus de; o des-suh-duh.
Underneath of; au-dessous de; o-des-soo-duh.
Up stairs; en haut; on-ho.
Down stairs; en bas; ong-bah.
Very early; de très bonne heure; duh tray bon huhr.
Extremely late; très tard; tray tar.
Inside; en dedans; on ded-dong.
Outside; au dehors; o duh-hor.
Near by; tout près; too pray.
Far away; loin; lwang.
(At) a good distance; assez loin; as-say lwang.

Pronouns.

My; mon (masc.) ma; (fem.) mes; (plur.)
His; son (masc.) sa (fem.) ses; (plur.)
Her; son (masc.) sa (fem.) ses; (plur.)
Your; votre; (masc. and fem.) vos; (plur.)
Our; notre; (masc. and fem.) nos; (plur.)
Their; leur; (masc. and fem.) leurs; (plur.)

Note—These pronominal adjectives differ, as will be seen, agreeing in gender with the noun following and not with the possessor, as in English. In forming comparisons, they are used instead of "le," "la," when an idea of possession is implied, as—

My youngest sister; ma plus jeune soeur.
My sister's hat; le chapeau de ma soeur.
His second daughter; sa deuxième fille; —— duh-zee-em.
Her oldest son; son fils aîné; —— fees ay-nay.

Useful Words to Remember.

Once (one time); une fois; —— fwa.
How much? combien? kom-bee-yan.
Four times four make sixteen.
Quatre fois quatre font seize; —— sez.
To count; compter; cong-tay.
Up to; jusqu'à; jusk-ah.
A half; une moitié; —— mwa-tee-ay.

Note—The word "demie" is mostly applied to time, weight and measure.

One-third; un tiers; tee-air.
A pound; une livre; oon lee-vr.

Note—Generally the "livre" is almost equivalent to our "pound," but varies according to locality. A kilogram is about 2 pounds.

A mile; un mille; ung meel. (Remember that "mille" means also "1,000.")

Note—A French mile is 1,609.314 mètres. A centimeter is about 0.3937 of an inch.

A league; une lieue; oon lee-yew.

Note—A "lieue" is a little less than three English miles, but varies according to locality.

A yard; un mètre; un mettr.

Note—A French "mètre" is about one yard and three inches; a kilometer is about ⅝ of a statute mile.

A quart; un litre; —— lee-tr.

Note—A French "litre" is a little more than our quart.

A gram; un gramme; ung grahm.

Note—A French "gramme" is a little over fifteen and a half grains troy.

One-fifth; un cinquième.
One hundredth; un centième.

Note—The decimal system is used in France exclusively. In using ordinal numbers, such as one-fifth, one-ninth, etc., in French they always express one-fifth of a part, one-ninth of a part, etc.

Memory Exercises.

1. The article; l'article.
2. At the millinery store.
Chez la modiste; —— mo-deest.
3. At the tailor store.
Chez le tailleur; —— taly-ewer.
4. At the shoe store.
Chez le cordonnier; —— kor-don-nee-ay.
5. At the book store.
Chez le libraire; —— lee-brair.
6. At the cigar store.
Au bureau de tabac; ——
7. The dry goods store.
Le magasin de nouveautés; mah-gah-zang.
8. At the stationery store.
Chez le papetier; —— pap-tee-ay.
9. At the jewelry store.
Chez le bijoutier; —— bee-joo-tee-ay.
10. The store; le magasin, la boutique; —— boo-teek.
11. The repair shop.
Le département des réparations; —— ray-pah-rah-see-ong.
12. The factory; l'usine; la fabrique; loo-zeen; fah-breek.
13. The tailor; le tailleur; tah-eey-uhr.
The dressmaker; la couturière; koo-too-ree-air.
The dressmaking establishment; la maison de modes.
14. The hatter; le chapelier; —— shap-lee-ay.
15. The milliner; la modiste; —— moo-deeste.
16. The book seller; le libraire; lee-brair.
17. The shoemaker; le cordonnier; kor-don-nee-ay.
18. To trim; garnir; gar-neer.
To sew; coudre; koo-dr.
To repair; réparer; ray-pah-ray.
To sell; vendre; vong-dr.
To wash; laver, blanchir; lay-vay, blang-sheer.
To clean; nettoyer; net-twa-yay.
19. Some purchases.
Des emplettes; —— zom-plett.
20. The dress goods department.
Le comptoir de laines; —— kon-twar duh len.
21. Silk goods; les soieries; —— swa-ree.
22. A suit of clothes.
Un habit complet; —— complay.
23. A soft felt hat.
Un chapeau de feutre.
A silk hat; un castor.
24. How much are these suspenders?
Quel est le prix de ces bretelles?
—— pree —— bret-tell.
25. A coat; un habit; —— ah-bee.
An overcoat; un surtout, un pardessus. —— suuhr-too, par-dess-uu.
A pair of trousers.
Un pantalon; pahn-tah-lon.
A vest; un gilet; —— joo-lay.
26. Boys' clothing; des vêtements pour garçons; —— vet-mong-poor-gar-son.
27. A travelling cap.
Une calotte; —— kah-lote.
28. This coat is not to my taste.
Cet habit n'est pas à mon goût.
Sett-tah-ee —— goo.
29. I wish to have it with silk trimmings.
Je le-veux avec des parements de soie; —— luh vuh —— avek —— par-mone —— duh swah.
30. This style is very becoming to you.
Ce type vous sied bien —— teep —— see-ay.
31. A paper of pins; un paquet d'épingles; —— day-pan-gl.
Some needles; des aiguilles; —— zay-gwee.
Some hairpins; des épingles à cheveux; —— zay-pangl-zah-shev-uh.
A curling iron; un fer à friser; —— fair-ah-free-zay.
A shoe buttoner; un tire-bouton; —— teer-boo-tong.
A glove buttoner; un petit tire-bouton; —— teer-boo-tong.
32. Ladies' gloves; des gants de dame; —— gaun duh dahm.
Gentlemen's gloves; des gants d'homme; —— dom.
Have you cheaper gloves; avez-vous des gants à meilleur marché? —— may-yuh-mar-shay.
Show me the best gloves; montrez-moi vos meilleurs gants.
33. Where is the silk department?
Où est le comptoir des soieries? —— day-swa-ree.
34. Woolen goods; de laine; —— duh-len.
35. A white silk shirtwaist; un corsage-blouse de soie blanche; —— kor-saaj —— bloose ——.
36. A skirt; une jupe; —— zjoop.
37. A petticoat; un jupon; —— zjoo-pong.
38. Cashmere goods; cachemire.
39. A dress; une robe.
An evening dress; une toilette de soirée.
A street dress; une robe de ville.
40. A lady's veil; une voilette; —— vwal-ett.
Plain; unie; oon-ee.
Figured; ouvrée; oo-vray.
Spotted; mouchetée; moosh-tay.
41. Silk ribbon; du ruban de soie; —— duh swa.
42. Show me some ribbon velvet.
Montrez-moi du ruban de velours; —— vel-oor.

Reading Lesson.

The following is the proper translation of the French exercise of the last lesson. The student will carefully compare the same as far as he is able, comparing the difference in the construction of the two languages. It is advisable that each exercise be corrected, copied and again compared. When all is found to be perfectly correct, study each phrase by heart.

(1) She has found a gold ring. (2) My friend has lost his pocketbook. (3) Do you like this bread? (4) This wine is not so good as the wine which we had yesterday. (5) Is the bottled beer in Paris good? (6) Is it as good as that which one buys by the glass? (7) How pretty these knives and forks are. (8) Are these cups and saucers of real porcelain? (9) Is this water fresh? It does not taste so. (10) This gentleman is a traveler for an English house. (11) Shall we take the express or the accommodation train? (12) Do you prefer a front seat or a back seat? (13) We leave pretty soon, I believe. (14) Will you not ask the conductor? (15) See after the baggage, whilst I buy the tickets. (16) Ask him for the checks.

Vocabulary—Il y a; there are. Types; styles. Habit complet; whole suit. Magasin; shop. Allons; suppose we go. Les points interessants; the sights. Rapporterez-vous; will you take home. Un demi-numéro; half a size. J'ai peur, I am afraid. Trop; too. Préférez-vous? do you prefer? Le plus; the most. Raisonable; reasonable. De prix; in price. Jaune; yellow. Droits de douane; duty. Etoffe; material.

Translate the following into English:

(1) Que de beaux magasins il y a à Paris! (2) Les genres de Paris sont beaux. Les modes de Paris sont belles. (3) Mon tailleur m'a pris mesure de. (4) Voulez-vous m'accompagner pour faire des emplettes. (5) Allons voir les points intéressants de Paris. (6) Combien de paires de gants apporterez-vous en Amérique? (7) Ce tire-bouton, est-il le vôtre? (8) Je pense que ces gants de peau de Suède sont très beaux. (9) Quel est le numéro des gants que vous avez achetés? (10) J'ai peur qu'ils ne soient trop petits d'undemi-numéro. (11) Lequel est au prix le plus raisonable? (12) J'ai acheté des rubans noirs, bleus, rouges, jaunes et blancs. (13) Les droits de douane pour les plumes sont-ils élevés? (14) J'achèterai seize mètres d'étoffe pour un costume.

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

RECENT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

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

VII.—HIGH-SPEED TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Under the original system of telegraphy, with a single wire, the speed with which messages could be sent or the number of words a minute was limited by the capacity of the operators in sending and taking. If there were no reason why the telegraph lines could not be multiplied indefinitely there would be no limit to the number of messages that could be sent in a day or in an hour, for as many different lines could be used with the instruments and operators at each end as the desired speed called for. But the erection and maintenance of a telegraph line is an expensive matter. There has been, therefore, a continuous effort to use one line or two for as many messages as possible at the same time. By special arrangement of circuits and instruments in the "duplex" and "quadruplex" systems it is possible to send several messages over the same wires at the same time without confusion, and various devices have been brought forward from time to time for increasing the number that can be so sent. Speed is gained also by the use of machines for sending and receiving, instead of the hand work of the operators. The Hughes printing telegraph does this, and has been very widely used for many years. However, if several machines can be worked at the same time over one line there is still further gain. The most recent system working on this principle is that of Professor Henry A. Rowland.

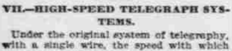

Diagram of Pollak-Virag Circuits.
P, perforated paper strip; D, drum; I, inductance; M, concave mirror.

Rowland's Multiplex Printing Telegraph.

Little more than a year ago a public test of this system was made between Jersey City and Philadelphia. It has not yet gone into commercial use, and all the details have not been made public, but the main features of the system can be described.

The lines can be duplexed in the usual way and beyond this point multiplexing is obtained in a manner that is not new, although it is said that the arrangement for the purpose is particularly efficient and successful. The general method referred to is the use of a revolving commutator at each end of the line, by means of which the line is devoted successively for very brief intervals to different sets of instruments. The commutators must evidently synchronize exactly for successful operation; that is, at the moment that the commutator brush at the sending end is on the segment connected with machine A, the brush at the receiving end must be in contact with the segment for the corresponding receiving instrument, A. Otherwise there will be confusion of messages or failure to receive. A synchronizing arrangement of this nature has been in use in the Delancy system for many years.

The Rowland system is peculiar in that the line current employed is alternating in character, of a uniform frequency; for example, 80 alternations a second. The commutator brush is in connection with any one transmitter long enough for the transmission of 10 complete cycles and the signals consist in the omission from these 10 cycles of one or more half-wave lengths. By differently combining these omissions, therefore, a great number of different signals may be sent. The signals are received by machines so constructed that a given combination causes the printing of a particular letter on a tape or an ordinary letter page.

Pollak-Virag and Morse Characters.

The transmission is by hand, and each transmitting machine, therefore, requires an operator, each of whom has before him a keyboard with 40 keys. These keys are so interlocked with the 10 contacts which give the 10 complete alternations that the depression of a particular key causes the omission of a certain definitely arranged set of half-periods, and consequently the printing of the corresponding character by the machine at the receiving end.

At the receiving end a double-ended polarized relay is actuated by the line current. One armature connects with the synchronizing apparatus and regulates the driving motor; the other armature connects through the commutator with the local selective relays. There are 10 of these for each combination instrument, so arranged that for each combination of half-wave omissions the typewheel is caused to print a particular letter. The paper is then moved ahead, all the relays are released and are ready for the next signal.

The Pollak-Virag System.

This system, perfected in Austria, is in many respects a contrast to the Rowland system. In principle, it is extremely simple, depending for its high speed upon the rapidity of action and sensitiveness of a diaphragm much like that of a telephone.

The signals are transmitted by a machine which can be run at a high rate, and before it can be sent the message must be recorded upon a strip of paper by means of holes punched in it at suitable distances. This strip of prepared paper is then passed very rapidly under two small brushes so connected to batteries and the line that the contact of one brush sends a current over the line in one direction, the contact of the other brush a current in the other direction. The capacity and inductance of the line and the influence of the natural period of vibration of the receiving diaphragm are neutralized by the use of properly adjusted condensers and inductance coils.

The receiving instrument is essentially a telephone receiver, and its diaphragm moves toward the magnet pole or away from it in accordance with the direction of the current impulses sent over the line.

These motions are recorded photographically. For this purpose a small concave mirror is flexibly connected to the diaphragm and pointed in such a manner that a turning movement is produced which magnifies the diaphragm movements and causes a small spot of intense light to move back and forth over a strip of sensitized paper on a rapidly moving drum. The positive line impulse thus produces an upward deflection of the spot of light and a negative impulse produces a downward deflection. The first corresponds to the Morse dash and the second to the dot. The corresponding characters are shown in the cut.

In a test between New York and Chicago, the longest distance over which the system has been tried, over 1600 words a minute were sent, and at Budapest, over a shorter line, a speed of 2500 words a minute has been reached.

MINISTERS APPOINTED.

Evangelical Association Conference Continues Its Sessions.

After the very enthusiastic religious services of the different churches on Sunday, the Evangelical Association Conference resumed its business sessions yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Bishop Bowman called for the roll, after which he read a portion of I Thess. ii, and the conference enjoyed a very earnest session of prayer. The work of the morning consisted chiefly of the presentation of the reports of the different committees. Rev. H. E. Hornschuch and Rev. R. Pierce were elected as conference trustees.

The afternoon session opened at 3 o'clock, the bishop leading in devotional service. The boundaries committee reported and suggested that Mount Scott and Lents be taken from the Memorial mission and Lents be added to the First English and Mount Scott be added to Emmanuel; that Woodstock be taken from First English and be added to the Memorial; that Milwaukie German and English form a mission.

The evening preaching service was well attended, the sermon being by the new presiding elder, Rev. J. C. Smith, in German. Bishop Bowman preached in the Memorial Church, East Eighteenth and Tibbetts streets, to a large audience of English-speaking people.

The following list of appointments of ministers was read after the service at the First German Church:

Seattle—A. Wienest.
Tacoma and New Whatcom—To be supplied.

Salem District, N. Shupp.

Salem, Chemeketa-Street and Jefferson—N. Shupp and B. F. Culver.
Albany—F. M. Fisher.
Sweet Home—F. R. Hornschuch.
Monmouth and King's Valley—A. E. Meyers.
Santa Ana—V. C. Haag.
Roseburg—To be supplied.

Portland District, J. E. Smith.

Portland First German—F. Harder; Portland Emmanuel, E. D. Hornschuch; Portland First English, Ezra Maurer; Portland Memorial, R. Pierce.
Oregon City—S. Copley.
Milwaukie—To be supplied.
Canby—A. A. Englebart.
Newberg—F. W. Launer.
Tigardville—J. R. Ehret.
Nehalem—G. M. Stroup.
Jewell—To be supplied.
Little Falls—A. Andersen.
Houlton—To be supplied.

W. C. T. U. FEDERATION.

Matter of Relieving Distress in India Taken Up.

Central W. C. T. U. and the City Federation of Unions united their forces yesterday afternoon. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. M. E. Stone. Literature bearing on the suffrage question and Christian citizenship was furnished members for distribution.

A motion prevailed to change Flower Mission day from June 9 to May 22 to accommodate the roses. All interested in the beautiful work of sending flowers to the sick and afflicted are invited to send flowers to the Noon Rest, 167½ Third street, on Tuesday morning, May 22.

The business of Central Union being disposed of, Mrs. Riggs was called to the chair to preside over the deliberations of the federation, which was called to order to discuss plans for helping the starving ones of India.

Several articles bearing on the distress prevailing were read in order to bring the matter before the meeting. Much enthusiasm was aroused by the statement that the Salvation Army in the United States raised $40,000 during its recent week of self-denial. A sketch of the life of Pundita Ramabai, a native missionary and president of the W. C. T. U. of that country, was also read.

Mrs. Carrie Sawyer, of Boston, Mass., made a stirring talk on the need of missionary effort.

A motion prevailed that this federation formulate some plan for sending funds to India.

A committee was appointed from each union to formulate plans in their own union to raise funds which shall be sent through the federation to Pundita Ramabai, whose work for the high-caste widows of India is so well known.

Committees were also appointed to bring the matter before the missionary societies of the various churches. A fund was started among the women present.

Mr. Lynch and His Friends.

ASTORIA, May 12.—(To the Editor.)—The names of the men who brutally and without any warning beat, struck and kicked me, because I dared go to Portland, to try and furnish men to seagoing vessels at a less figure than Sullivan, McCarron and Grant Bros. have been asking for many years, were Richard McCarron, one of the firm, and Steve Drummond, one of McCarron's runners. The name of Mr. Drummond has appeared correctly in The Oregonian, but the name of the other man has not. It was not R. M. Carson nor Richard McKemm who bruised my face and kicked my teeth out, but just Mr. Richard McCarron. Will The Oregonian make this correction and oblige? PATRICK J. LYNCH.

Every day increases the popularity and sale of Carter's Little Liver Pills. The reason is that when once used, relief is sure to follow. Don't forget this.

APPEAL BY SUFFRAGISTS

OPEN ADDRESS ISSUED TO THE VOTERS OF ORE….

Attention Called to Pending Constitutional Amendment—Demand That It Be Voted for.

To the Voters of All Political Parties of the State of Oregon and to You, Sir, Greeting:

The many adherents of the equal suffrage movement, for which a constitutional amendment is now pending, have held their peace for many months, lest they might embarrass you in some way concerning the partisan and personal conflicts in which you have been striving with each other for the mastery. But, now that your nominations are all made and your plans adjusted for your various campaigns, we desire to place before you our plea for our own enfranchisement. We feel that you cannot justly or honestly deprive us of our voice in the administration of the affairs of the Government, since we are taxed to maintain its laws, to which, equally with yourselves, we are held amenable. As we provide for the Government all its soldiers at the risk of our lives, and, when you call our sons to battle, we bid them Godspeed, even though our hearts be breaking, we surely perform duties equal with yours in the maintenance of Government.

In respectfully demanding your affirmative votes upon a question we are not permitted to decide for ourselves, we are not asking for the adoption of any partisan issue nor of any untried experiment.

Directly to the east of us are four sovereign states, in which the women are enjoying the free use of the ballot.

The citizens of Wyoming, the pioneer state of this great movement, have from time to time during the past 30 years announced, over their own signatures, through the press, her Legislatures, her Governors, Senators, clergymen, Judges, Representatives and chief educators, that good and only good has accrued to the people and the state from the enfranchisement of women. They have often publicly challenged the anonymous writers from other states, who have misrepresented the facts, to find two men or women in all Wyoming who will assert, over their own names and addresses, that equal suffrage has produced any bad results. It is needless to say that no such opponent has yet responded.

Governor Campbell, who was in office when the law was passed in 1869 said, in his message to the Legislature two years later: "It is simple justice to say that the women, entering for the first time upon their new and untried duties, have conducted themselves in every respect with as much tact, sound judgment and good sense as men." Similar testimony has come, unsolicited, from each succeeding Governor of Wyoming and from all the highest officials and educators of both sexes and all parties.

The very leading men and women of Colorado, another state where women vote, have issued circulars, saying: "We believe the greatest good to the home, the state and the Nation is best advanced through the operation of woman suffrage. The evils predicted have not come to pass. The benefits claimed for it have been secured, or are in process of development. A very large proportion of Colorado women have conscientiously accepted their responsibility as citizens." This statement was made in 1896, in answer to the misstatements of an anonymous "anti," a correspondent of the Eastern press, and was signed by the Governor, ex-Governor, Governor-elect, United States Senators and ex-Senators, Representatives and ex-Representatives in Congress, the Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the presidents of colleges and universities, the presidents of woman's clubs, the heads of educational, religious and philanthropic institutions and by leading society women throughout the state.

From Idaho, where women have been voters since 1896, have come to us many testimonials, also unsolicited, highly indorsing the movement, signed by men and women of unimpeachable integrity and standing, among whom are Chief Justice I. N. Sullivan, Associate Justices Huston and Quarles, H. E. McElroy, of the State Normal School; William Balderston, editor of the Idaho Statesman, and a great many other prominent men, as well as the very prominent women who lead in society, education and philanthropy.

Everybody knows that the enfranchisement of the women of all the states is coming; that it is inevitable. Oregon, today, is the only state where an equal suffrage amendment is pending. She, and she alone, is in a position to lead the van of progress in this important movement in this dawn of the new century. Let her voters do their duty by marking their ballots "Yes" for the equal suffrage amendment, and she will go into imperishable history as the first state of the Pacific Coast to place the insignia of liberty upon the brows of the mothers of her soldiers and statesmen. By this act of simple justice you will place Oregon in a position where she will advertise her own greatness and thus enhance your prosperity without cost to yourselves.

It is related of the poet Whittier that, upon being asked his opinion of a future state of existence, he replied by quoting from an epitaph he had read somewhere:

> Here lie I, Michael Anglerod.
> Have mercy on my soul, Lord God,
> As I would do, were I Lord God
> And you were Michael Anglerod.

It was the apt significance of this epitaph that appealed to the solons of the Legislature who submitted the equal suffrage amendment for which we ask your vote. We believe you also will see the point. A word to the wise is sufficient

OREGON STATE EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Abigail Scott Duniway, president.

Ada Cornish Hertsche, vice-president.

Frances E. Gotshall, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. M. C. Athey, assistant secretary.

Mrs. H. W. Coe, treasurer.

Dr. Annice F. Jeffreys, vice-president-at-large.

Chairmen county committees—Baker, Mrs. Celia B. Olmstead; Benton, Mrs. Clara Zimmerman; Clackamas, Mrs. C. H. Dye; Clatsop, Miss Belle Trullinger; Coos, Mrs. A. E. Lockhart; Crook, Mrs. M. Moore; Columbia, Mrs. James Muckle; Curry, Mrs. J. H. Upton; Douglas, Mrs. S. A. Child; Gilliam, Mrs. R. Pattison; Grant, Mrs. N. Rulison; Harney, Mrs. J. B. Huntington; Jackson, Mrs. M. E. Thompson; Josephine, Mrs. J. W. Virtue; Klamath, Mrs. P. L. Fountain; Lake, Mrs. Bernard Daly; Lane, Mrs. A. S. Patterson; Lincoln, Mrs. R. A. Bensell; Linn, Mrs. Anna B. Reed; Malheur, Mrs. J. A. Blackaby; Marion, Mrs. J. J. Murphy; Morrow, Mrs. W. R. Ellis; Multnomah, Mrs. C. R. Templeton; Polk, Mrs. Almira Hurley; Sherman, Mrs. Ellen Kuney; Tillamook, Mrs. T. B. Handley; Umatilla, Mrs. Stephen A. Lowell; Union, Mrs. J. B. Eaton; Wallowa, Mrs. Jennie McCully; Wasco, Mrs. E. L. Smith; Washington, Mrs. Colonel Thomas Cornelius; Wheeler, Mrs. Thomas Stewart; Yamhill, Mrs. H. A. Laughary.

Miss M. Lena Morrow, Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett, representing National Equal Suffrage Association.

As to Speaker Henderson.

WALTERVILLE, Lane County, May 12.—(To the Editor.)—Is Speaker Henderson a Civil War veteran? Was he wounded during service? Does he receive a pension? If so, how much?

These questions are suggested by his answer to Governor Geer's request for him to aid the passage of the Oregon Indian War pension bill. Speaker Henderson says: "It is a bad time to urge this at present, with our tremendous burdens of appropriations." Why is it a bad time? It ought to be a good time.

The Speaker has just allowed a bill to be introduced and passed to increase the pension of Civil War veterans, and also one to pension a Confederate General; and a short time back, he allowed to be introduced and passed a bill to pension Black Hawk War veterans. So the Indian War veterans of the Pacific States would like to know why it is not a good time to urge the passage of their pension bill.

J. W. TATE.

Mr. Henderson lost a leg in the war. What pension he draws, if any, The Oregonian does not know.

GOING BACK TO ALASKA.

J. W. Ivey Will Resume His Collectorship—East Side Affairs.

J. W. Ivey, Collector of Customs for the Alaskan district, arrived from Washington Saturday and was the guest of Judge Pipes on the East Side. He left last night for Alaska, where he will resume his duties. It will be remembered that Mr. Ivey went on to Washington some time ago, where he tendered his resignation as Collector of Alaska, but after remaining there for several months his successor was not appointed, and he is now on his way back to his post. The two days he spent in Portland were very busy ones, and it was not an easy matter to see him. Last evening he said:

"Yes, I am on my way back to Sitka to resume my duties as Collector for that district. You know that I filed my resignation, but my successor has not been appointed, and I am still the Collector. I very much desired that I should be relieved, as I desired to go to Cape Nome, where I have mining interests. But under present circumstances, I shall start this evening for Sitka with my family."

This was all that Mr. Ivey had to say relative to the collectorship of Alaska. In speaking of the political outlook in the East, he said:

"The prospects for a sweeping Republican victory in the coming National campaign were never better. I regard President McKinley as more popular with the great masses than ever before, and I have no doubt he is stronger with the people at present than when he first was a candidate for the Presidency. His administration, in my judgment, has been wise, and for the best interests of the whole country. The reason why the Republican party is a sure winner is because of the extraordinary prosperity that is found throughout the Eastern States. I have traveled through New York and many of the Middle States, and wherever I have gone I have found prosperity and contentment. The people have not forgotten the great disasters of the Cleveland administration, and have no wish to return to it. The little scheme that Eastern Democrats are undertaking to work to the effect that in case Bryan be elected he could do nothing to disturb the gold standard now established will not deceive the people. They know that he might be elected the second time, and they do not propose to take any chances with him. No, that little deception will not win. They feel that Bryan might find a way to overthrow the gold standard, and the people of the East will not take the chances of risking it by voting for him. No, sir; with the success of the Republican party, we have the gold standard established, our industries protected and now we have expanded. The great Republican party stands for these great principles. The people of this country will experience that degree of prosperity of which they have never dreamed, under Republican administration."

East Side Bicycle Tax Collector.

For the benefit and accommodation of the bicycle fraternity on the East Side Sheriff Frazier has appointed a tax collector in that portion of the city. J. W. Singletary, at 109 Grand avenue, has kindly consented to act in that capacity. His place of business is convenient to every one on the East Side, and any one can step in and get a bicycle tax receipt from him without taking the time and trouble of going to the Courthouse. Mr. Singletary is doing the work without compensation, and for no other reason than to help along the cycle path construction. He is very much interested in cycle paths and believes that every one who uses a wheel would be willing to pay the tax. Most of the paths are built on the East Side and east of the city, and are generally in splendid condition. There is a vast difference between wheeling out on the county roads now than what it was a few years ago, when there were no paths. So every wheelman should step in and get a receipt from Mr. Singletary.

Death of a German Veteran.

John Klinkman, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, and a well-known resident of the Sellwood district, died at his home, which is about two miles eastward from Sellwood, Thursday. His funeral took place Saturday, and the remains were buried in Multnomah Cemetery, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias, of which he was a member. There was a large attendance of the friends of deceased. He leaves a wife and five children. Mr. Klinkman was born in Germany, and was 57 years old. For the past 15 years he had lived in his late home, highly respected. He was in the nursery business. He had been in failing health for some time. Mr. Klinkman served in the German Army, and was in many of the hard-fought battles. From the hand of the German Emperor he received the Iron Cross for his gallantry on the field. Of this he was very proud and prized it very highly.

Encampment Committee.

The general committee of the Multnomah County ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association appointed to arrange for the annual encampment will be called together before the close of the month. Judge Mayo, president of the association, appointed a committee of eight, but has found it necessary to appoint two more to make the committee full. He will name these two other committeemen before the call for a meeting is made. This will give a committee of 12, including President Mayo and Secretary Foss. As the entire responsibility of making up the programmes for each day of the encampment, selecting grounds, etc., rests on the members, they will have a considerable amount of work to do. The time for holding the encampment is the last week in July.

Matters at Fairview.

Andrew Snover, farmer, from Fairview, was in the city yesterday. He said that the proposed road from the Sandy road to the Columbia River would prove a good thing, but that it would benefit the Washington side provided a ferry be established. Mr. Snover further said that the people on the Washington side of the Columbia are very desirous of getting means of crossing over to the Oregon side. However, Mr. Snover does not know how a free ferry could be established unless the counties on both the Oregon and Washington sides should pay the expense. It might pay for private parties to put a ferry on, connecting with the proposed road. Mr. Snover says that the country around Fairview was never more prosperous.

Torpedoes vs. Vancouver Club.

The Torpedoes, of the East Side, and the Twenty-fourth Infantry Club played a match game of baseball Sunday afternoon at Vancouver. It was a 10-inning game. The score was 7 to 11, in favor of the Torpedoes. It was a lively game and was witnessed by a large crowd.

Laid the First Brick.

T. W. Younger, master mechanic of the Southern Pacific carshops, yesterday laid the first brick for the walls of the machine shops. There was no ceremony, no speeches, and no display of any sort. The brick was the usual size, and Mr. Younger put it into position and slapped

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on the mortar, and the deed was done. Superintendent Kleemann and Contractor Bridges were present, and they said amen and threw up their hats with much enthusiasm. A considerable amount of brick has been delivered, and the walls will rise rapidly if the weather will permit.

To Organize an Auxiliary.

General Summers Post, No. 1, Spanish War Veterans, will soon be supplemented with an auxiliary similar to those in other portions of the city. The young women of Albina have taken the matter in hand, and they hope to have the organization brought about in a short time. It has been found that these auxiliaries are very helpful in keeping up the interest in the meetings of the camps. The members of General Summers Camp hope that a good, strong auxiliary will result from the efforts that are making.

East Side Notes.

John Simmons, a resident of the East Side, has moved to his country home near Troutdale, where he has a farm. He will remain there about four months, when he will return to the city.

While Andrew Snover, farmer, of Fairview, was transacting some business in the East Side bank, on Grand avenue and East Alder street, his horse, attached to a buggy standing on the street outside, took fright and went plunging northward. The front wheel of the buggy hooked on to a delivery wagon and the buggy wheel was wrecked. The horse ran about 300 feet and was brought to a halt, the only damage being a wrecked wheel.

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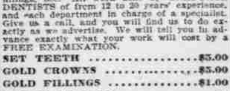

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