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 Klrschbaum, 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. 12.

DOUZIÈME LEÇON.

With this lesson we inaugurate a list of commercial and social terms and expressions which the many travelers, of all classes of society, who journey abroad under different conditions and for different purposes, will most certainly be pleased to know.

The receipt; quittance; kee-taunce (the receipt for money).
The receipt; réception; ray-sep-sayon (the receipt of a letter).
The exchange; le change; shaunzj.
The invoice: la facture; lah fak-tour
On credit; à crédit; ah kray-dee.
For cash only; argent comptant; ar-gan kon-ton.
Receiving Teller; receveur; rub-cev-euur.
Paying Teller; payeur; pay-yuur.
A note; une note; oon note.

To indorse a bill;
Endosser une note; on-dos-say oon note.
Wholesale; en gros; on-gros.
Retail; en détail; on day-ta-ye.
On time; à terme; ah tairm.
The auction place;
La salle des ventes publiques; —— vaunt pub-leek.
5% discount; cinq pour cent d'escompte; san poor song des-cont.

Banking house; maison de banque; may-son duh baunk
Bank transactions; opérations de banque; —— o-pur-reh-see-ong.
Shipping; maritimes; mar-ee-teem.
Current price; prix courant; pree-coo-rong.
Price list; liste des prix; leest day pree.
Time table; indicateur; ang-dee-ka-tuur.
The balance; la balance; lah bah-launce.
The balance; le solde; sohld.
Note—Be careful to pronounce the "l" in balance and solde as "u" in "but."
To sell; vendre; vaun-dr.
To sell out; vendre son fonds; song-fon.
For sale; à vendre; ah-vondr.
Due; échu; ay-shu.
To become due; échoir; ay-shwar.
To buy; acheter.

Memory Exercises.

1. I am going home.
Je vais chez moi; zjuh vay shay mwa.

Note—There is also another way of expressing this phrase: "Je vais à la maison"; which means literally: I am going to the house, while the former means merely: I am going to my house.

2. Is he at home?
Est-il chez lui? —— shay-lwoe.
3. Is she at home?
Est-elle chez-elle? —— shay-zell.
4. Are you going home?
Allez-vous chez vous? —— shay-voo.
5. They are not at home; (fem.)
Elles ne sont pas chez-elles; —— shay-zel.
6. They remain at home to-day.
Elles restent chez-elles aujourd'hui; —— ze zjoor-dwee.

Note—The student will remember that the last syllable *ent* in verbs is not pronounced at all; this is the case in all French verbs in the third person plural.

7. Are they at home? (masc.)
Sont-ils chez-eux? —— shay-zuu.
8. They are not at home.
Ils ne sont pas chez-eux; —— shay-zuu.
9. In which hotel are you?
A quel h'tel êtes-vous? —— ett-voo.
10. Are the ladies at home?
Les dames sont-elles à la maison? lay-dahm-son-tel ——.
11. They are not at home.
Elles ne sont pas chez-elles; ——
12. They have gone out.
Elles sont sorties; —— sor-tee.
13. Is Mr John in?
Monsieur Jean est-il à la maison? —— Zjon ——

Note—Literally: Mr. John, is he in the house?

14. No, sir; but Mr. Charles is in.
Non, monsieur, mais M. Charles y est; —— shari-zee-ay.

Note—The abbreviation for *monsieur* before a proper name is *M.*

15. Is any one at home?
Y-a-t-il quelqu'un à la maison?

Note—As students are apt to find difficulty in understanding the use of the word *chez*, *at home*, the above examples will give useful hints as to its use. However, let the learner remember that *chez* means *at the house of*, so that *chez moi* means *at the house of me*; *chez lui*, *at the house of him*; *chez mon ami*, *at the house of my friend*, etc.

16. I have just received.
Je viens de recevoir; —— vee-ang duh reh-seh-vwaar.
17. Have you your passport?
Avez-vous votre passeport? ——
18. Where did you get your passport?
Où vous êtes-vous procuré votre passeport? —— oo-kuu ray.
19. Send by special messenger.
Envoyez par livraison spéciale; lee-vray-zong spay see-ahl.
20. A letter of credit.
Une lettre de crédit. oon lettr dub kray-dee.
21. How much do you give in French money for a dollar?
Combien donnez-vous en argent français pour un dollar!
22. I want to change $5, $10, $20 and $50 bills.
Je voudrais changer 5, 10, 20 et 50 dollars.
23. Can I cash this check here?
Puis-je toucher ce chèque ici?
24. What commission do you charge?
Combien faites-vous payer de commission?
25. What references can you give?
Quelles références pouvez-vous donner?

Now one or two words about French money: The French measures of value, dimensions, weight etc., are based on the decimal system. One franc has 100 centimes. The too-tet will often hear about a "sou"; soo; which equals a cent in this country.

Coins in use:

Gold	5 francs equal 1 dollar.
	10 francs equal 2 dollars.
	20 francs equal 4 dollars.
Silver	5 francs (or 100 sous) equal 1 dollar.
	2 francs (or 40 sous) equal 40 cents.
	1 franc (or 20 sous) equal 20 cents.
Copper	10 centimes (or 2 sous) equal 2 cents.
	5 centimes (or one sou) equal 1 cent.
Paper	50 francs equal $10.00.
	100 francs equal $20.00.
	200 francs equal $40.00.
	500 francs equal $100.00.
	1,000 francs equal $200.00.

Note—All notes of France are issued by the Banque de France, the currency of which bank is beyond dispute and as good as our government bonds. The actual value of one franc is $0.194. The exchange rate of 20 cents per franc is, however, generally in use.

The most important banks are; Crédit Lyonnaise Comptoir d'Escompte, Société Générale.

These banks are represented in every capital city in Europe.

American bills can be readily and oftentimes profitably exchanged for French currency. The exchange rate is not always the same.

Reading Lesson.

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

(1) How many beautiful stores there are in Paris. (2) The Parisian styles are fine. The Parisian fashions are fine. (3) My tailor has taken my measure for a whole suit. (4) Will you accompany me to make some purchases? (5) Let us go to see the sights of Paris. (6) How many pairs of gloves will you bring back to America? (7) This button-hook, is it yours? (8) I think that these undressed kid gloves are very fine. (9) What is the number of the gloves that you have bought? (10) I am afraid that they are too small by a half a number. (11) Which is the most reasonable in price? (12) I have bought some black, blue, red, yellow and white ribbons. (13) The duty on feathers, is it high? (14) I will buy 16 yards of material for a costume.

Vocabulary—Encaisser, to cash. Escompter; to discount. Dois-je; must I? Indiquer; direct. Maison de banque sérieuse; first-class banking house. A nous occuper; to attend. On demande; they charge. Escompte; discount. Avec plaisir; with pleasure. Tout de suite; right away. On va; they are going. Une soirée dansante; a dance. Ce soir; to-night.

Read and translate into English:

(1) J'ai un mandat à encaisser. (2) Quel escompte dois-je payer? (3) Pouvez-vous m'indiquer une maison de banque sérieuse? (4) Nous avons à nous occuper des affaires. (5) On demande un escompte de cinq pour cent. (6) Vend-on ici en gros ou en détail. (7) Pouvez-vous m'en donner quittance? (8) Allons dans la salle des ventes publiques. (9) Voulez-vous bien répondre à ce billet de ma part. (10) Avec plaisir monsieur je le ferai toute de suite. (11) On va donner une soirée dansante ce soir.

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

RECENT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES

(Copyright, 1900, by Seymour Eaton.)

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

VIII.—THE NEW GASES.

Argon.

A little less than five years ago it was reported to the Royal Society by Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh that a new gas had been discovered in the atmosphere. The small quantity in which it occurred and its remarkable reluctance to unite with other elements were the reasons for its having remained so long unrecognized, although it was probably obtained in a somewhat impure state more than a century ago.

Nitrogen, when extracted chemically from its compounds, is about ½ per cent lighter than the nitrogen obtained from air. This was marked by the experimenters, and in Ramsay's words:

"When this discrepancy of weights was first encountered attempts were naturally made to explain it by contamination with known impurities. Of these the most likely appeared to be hydrogen, present in the lighter gas. . . . But inasmuch as the intentional introduction of hydrogen into the heavier gas, afterward treated in the same way, had no effect upon its weight, this explanation had to be abandoned."

The question then arose, What is the actual evidence that the substance remaining after the removal from air of the known substances, except nitrogen, is all of one kind? Cavendish, experimenting with air more than 100 years ago, got a small residue, and concluded that "if there is any part of the phlogisticated air of our atmosphere which differs from the rest and cannot be reduced to nitrous acid, we may safely conclude that it is not more than 1-120th part of the whole." With this conclusion he appears to have been satisfied, although probably this small part contained the gas now called argon.

Ramsay and Rayleigh obtained portions from air by different methods, measured the density and examined the spectrum. The spectrum, that most delicate of all tests, showed a substance which certainly was not nitrogen, but it was for some time doubtful whether it was an element, a compound or a mixture. Samples of the new gas were very carefully examined by Crookes and the spectrum was found to present some peculiarities. The "physical constants," as they are called, were determined by Olozewski. There was evidence on both sides.

"There is evidence both for and against the hypothesis that argon is a mixture—for, owing to Mr. Crookes' observations of the dual character of the spectrum; against, because of Professor Olozewski's statement that it has a definite melting point, a definite boiling point and a definite critical temperature and pressure; and because on compressing the gas in presence of its liquid, pressure remains sensibly constant until all gas has condensed to liquid. . . . The results may be taken as affording additional confirmation of the conclusion that argon is a definite, hitherto unknown constituent of the atmosphere, and that it has been isolated in a state very closely approaching to purity."

Argon was found to have a boiling point of —187 deg. C., and freze at —189 deg. C., in white crystals. It is somewhat soluble in water, but attempts to make it combine chemically with nearly 40 different substances failed. It was this inertness that gave it the name argon.

Helium.

Further search for compounds of argon led to a new discovery. It had been found that a certain rare mineral, a compound of uranium, could be made to produce a gas, supposed to be nitrogen. The reported action of this gas led Ramsay to examine the mineral in question, and he obtained a gas which proved to be a mixture of argon and helium.

Helium is a gas which had up to that time been considered either as entirely absent from the earth or as contained in chemical combination far out of reach in the interior, although it was known to exist in the sun, from which it derived its name.

When the sun is totally eclipsed there appears a bright, flaming envelope of burning gases called the chromosphere, which is usually masked by the much greater brightness of the body of the sun. This chromosphere has been an object of great interest to astronomers since it was first shown by the telescope, and its appearance has been observed, drawn and photographed at every opportunity. This can be done only during an eclipse. It has also been observed by means of the spectroscope, and a number of lines have been found which did not correspond to those given by any substance known upon the earth, although some of them are found in the spectra of other stars. The most prominent of these lines is a bright yellow line recurring very close to the yellow lines due to sodium. This line is known as D3, and was ascribed to the unknown element in question, which, from its existence in the sun, was called helium. The spectrum of the new gas was carefully compared with that of argon, and Crookes determined by exact measurement that the bright yellow line was identical with the line D3. Then Lockyer, who had discovered the D3 line in 1868, and named the substance producing it helium, prepared some of the gas from minerals, and concluded from his observations that the nature of these gases obtained was not simple and "that the gases composing the mixtures are by no means the only ones we may hope to obtain." There seemed reason to expect the discovery of other gases of a similar nature.

"We appear to be in the presence of the very cause, not of two or three, but of many of the lines which so far have been classed as unknown by students both of solar and stellar chemistry, and if this be confirmed we are evidently in the presence of a new order of gases of the highest importance to celestial chemistry, though perhaps they may be of small practical value to chemists, because their compounds and associated elements are for the most part hidden deep in the earth's interior."

Helium was very difficult to liquefy, and was condensed by Dewar only by placing it in liquid hydrogen. Its boiling point has not been determined, but is probably near that of hydrogen. It forms a liquid which is colorless in small quantity. Large quantities have not been obtained. Helium is probably widely distributed in very small quantities and seldom free. It is lighter than any known gas except hydrogen, and for this reason and because of its inertness it is not found in the atmosphere. It would fly off into space.

Other New Gases.

In one of his papers on helium Ramsay says that the comparison of its spectrum with that of argon "may point to the conclusion that argon is a mixture." Recently, in 1898, four new gases were obtained from argon. They were called krypton, neon, metargon and xenon, and are considered by their discoverers, Ramsay and Travers, elementary substances. Metargon was first seen as a white solid in the evaporation of liquid argon, but little more than the name is known of any of them.

At about the same time Brush announced the discovery of a substance which was supposed to be a new gas. From its very remarkable properties it received the name "etherion." It was obtained by highly exhausting soda glass. Its conducting power at this high exhaustion was 10 times that of hydrogen, and it was concluded that it must be 10,000 times as light as hydrogen. No further account of it has been published, although Crookes has suggested that it may be very highly exhausted water vapor.

The discovery of new substances in such rapid succession does not tend to the simplification of ideas; and we may hope that the time will come when investigation, instead of multiplying elements, will succeed in reducing some of those substances that are now considered elementary to simpler forms.

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

Elder Decker Chosen President of Adventists' Conference.

At the business session of the Seventh-Day Adventists, at their camp ground, in Holladay's addition, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, much important business was transacted. The first business was the reception of more delegates from different portions of the North Pacific conference. Then came the election of officers. The nominating committee presented the name of Elder H. W. Decker, conference president, for re-election, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

Elder Decker thus enters on his 26th year as a conference president. He embraced the Adventist faith 40 years ago, and 25 years ago he was elected conference president in Wisconsin, where he continued to be elected until 1884, when he came to the Northwest and was elected president of the Upper Columbia conference. Here he served in that capacity for nine years, and saw the church grow in strength all through the Inland Empire. At the close of his connection with the Walla Walla conference he went to Texas, where he was elected conference president. He remained there till about three years ago, when he came to Oregon. He has now been president of the North Pacific conference, which includes Western Oregon and Western Washington and British Columbia, three years. He has entire supervision over all the business of the conference, including its educational as well as its religious institutions. He is regarded as well equipped for all the arduous duties, and everything runs along with smoothness and celerity. Elder Decker is also prominent with the entire church. He is a member of the General Conference Association, which has the management of the finances of the denomination throughout the world. Elder Decker is also a member of the auditing committee of the general conference and a member of the Board of Management of the Walla Walla college. Although 62 years of age, he is full of vigor and enthusiasm. He is companionable and genial and full of sunshine. The North Pacific conference has a membership of 2000, and is growing stronger every year under his management.

The other business was the election of a treasurer and secretary and conference committee. L. I. Stiles, of Portland, was elected to fill the joint position, and the following were made conference committee: H. W. Decker, J. E. Graham, Portland; D. T. Fero, Seattle, Wash.; J. M. Cole, J. C. Scott, St. Johns.

May Lay Water Mains.

A member of the operating committee of the water committee stated yesterday that water mains would be laid to the Dornbecher factory site and surroundings when the streets have been improved and a proper petition has been filed for the same. East Twenty-eighth street will have to be improved from at least East Ankeny across Sullivan's Gulch to Broadway, some distance north. On Broadway there is a six-inch main laid by the East Side Water Company before consolidation. When a main is put down there it will extend from the six-inch main on East Ankeny along East Twenty-eighth to Broadway, where it may connect with the main at that point. It will go down one side of Sullivan's Gulch and up the other, but this will not be done until East Twenty-eighth street has been improved. This street is to be improved from the Base Line to the Sandy road, but not southward. It is thought that when this improvement is completed a main may be laid on Oregon and the Sandy road to East Twenty-eighth and then southward. Mr. Dornbecher represented that the factory would want about $30 worth of water a month, and besides this will be the houses soon to be built by Mrs. Hawthorne, which would give a paying income at the start. The factory company is sinking a well on the grounds near where the boiler-house will stand, so that a supply of water may be had at once, as it will be sometime before a main can be laid, under the most favorable conditions. The water committee usually lays mains where the streets are improved and a sufficient income is assured on the cost.

Mrs. Walter Improving.

Mrs. Walter, wife of Rev. J. J. Walter, superintendent of Methodist missions in Alaska, is still prostrated from injuries received from a fall about a week ago. She has been removed to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gregory, in the Manley building, Williams avenue, where she is receiving every possible attention. Yesterday she was reported improving slowly, but visitors are excluded at present.

East Side Notes.

Mrs. Foss, wife of J. S. Foss, who lives on Grand and Hawthorne avenues, is quite seriously ill. She has been sick for the past two weeks.

Much-needed street repairs have been made all through Stephens' addition the past month, so that the streets are in a reasonably good condition.

The water main at the intersection of East Eighth and East Sherman streets has been tapped and a riser inserted, so that the electric street-sprinkler may be supplied at that point.

Mistook His Wife for a Rat.

CHICAGO, May 21.—A special to the Record from Pauiding, O., says:

Simon W. Cramer, ex-Representative of this state, accidentally shot and killed his wife. Mr and Mrs. Cramer were attempting to dislodge a rat from a pile of debris. Mrs. Cramer was on the opposite side of a woodshed from her husband, who held in his hand a loaded shotgun. He thought he saw the rat, and fired, striking Mrs. Cramer full in the face. Death was almost instantaneous. Mrs. Cramer was 60 years of age.

Labor Troubles in Berlin.

BERLIN, May 21.—The strike disturbances yesterday were mostly confined to the Roseyhalerthor district. Elsewhere they were unimportant, order being restored at midnight. Two policemen were severely injured and two workmen have died from wounds inflicted with sabers. Fifty others were injured and 168 arrests were made.

A LETTER FROM BINGHAM

ADVOCATES HIS CANDIDACY FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVE.

He Is For the Gold Standard and Pacific Expansion and Also Against the Bosses.

PORTLAND, May 20.—(To the Editor.)—I congratulate The Oregonian for announcing editorially in Saturday's issue, that it favors my genuine direct primary election scheme of nominating all the candidates for office, by the direct vote of the electors at the primaries, thus eliminating the "machine," and doing away with the election of delegates and the party conventions. And also for so plainly giving notice to all hands engaged in the movement that The Oregonian will oppose any "bogus" scheme—"a mere pretense designed to perpetuate the present machine system."

But I must protest against that part of the editorial which seems to imply that I am not "solid as a rock for the gold standard, and for Pacific expansion." I was never anything else, and I have not done anything recently to indicate a change. In my communication, in The Oregonian of May 6, announcing my candidacy as an independent Republican for the office of Joint Representative from Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, I said that if elected I would surely vote for such a man—that I could not vote for any other kind of man. As long as no names of candidates for United States Senator are publicly mentioned, what more can I say, to pledge myself to my constituents? Who is Mr. Dresser, of Oregon City, my Republican competitor, going to vote for? Does he know? I doubt it. I doubt if any one knows but the two or three "bosses" who put him forth as the nominee of the Republican party. If he knows, or if The Oregonian can find out who he is to vote for, and will let me know, or publish the name, I will immediately say what I will do with reference to the candidate. If this is impracticable, I am willing to agree to vote for any such gold standard, etc., Republican as requested by The Oregonian, when the time comes. But I am not out as a candidate to disturb the action of the party so long as it is to select a man of this character and standing for these principles. Such being the case, why should electors tamely allow the "bosses" to freely pack the legislature with their creatures, bound to support the "bogus" machine bill instead of a genuine direct primary bill? My bill and my record and all show I am against "bossism"—the "machine" sys-em—what we have now, and have long suffered from in the past. Mr. Dresser is not and cannot honestly be opposed to it, because he is pledged to the "bosses." He is their nominee, they have put him forward as their candidate, and for this term, at least he is "in honor bound" to serve them. What sense is there in taking chances of Mr. Dresser bringing in or supporting a "primary reform" bill, "their own measure"—probably a mere pretense designed to perpetuate the present "machine system," when it is known that I will never make such a mistake? With the consent of the "bosses" Mr. Dresser might pledge himself to introduce and vote for my bill, and if he keeps on coming round, probably it won't be long before he does so, as a campaign stroke of bossmanship. But that should not discuade me or influence electors. What would Mr. Dresser have been talking about if I had not threatened his election? His party platform only threatens to amend our present registration law. What did he ever do for electoral reform before? He is too new a convert to serve as a substitute for me, and I will not trust my pet scheme to him, to misconduct, neglect or to strangle. Two years hence The Oregonian may again make the same appeal to electors to vote the straight Republican ticket for the Legislature "for the safety and honor of the Pacific Coast," and for "the gold standard and Pacific expansion." It has no application in my case. I am all right for these things. I am, in addition, against "bossism," which Mr. Dresser is not, because he is only distinguished as being the candidate chosen by the "bosses." Then why should not The Oregonian advise the electors to rebuke the "bosses," and materially assist in securing the enactment of the right kind of a direct primary election law, by electing me instead of Mr. Dresser?

The truth is that with the help of the election laws we now have, (and what Mr. Dresser ever did to secure them is not known to me), if we can secure a good, direct primary election law (the essentials of which I outlined before Mr. Dresser was nominated by the "bosses") then the funeral knell of "bossism" in Oregon will begin to toll. The "bosses" know it as well as The Oregonian, which has said it. The "bosses" don't want me in the Legislature, and it is not because I am not to be trusted to vote for a gold standard, etc., Republican for United States Senator. It is because I might prick some of their "primary reform" or other electoral law schemes too early, and too effectively, and promote my own bills, (of which they well know the flavor) too well.

I offered to keep out of the canvass if the Republican managers would give us some assurances of enacting a direct primary election law. They answered as they did when before the Legislature in 1891 we asked for the Australian ballot law, and as they did more recently, in 1898-1899, when we asked for a good registration law, "that they had a bill of their own." There was and is apparently but one thing for me to do—to appeal to the electors as I am doing. Its good effect is already apparent. In the short space of six weeks the arch nominees of the "bosses" are tumbling over each other to let the people know they are for enacting primary election reforms.

Notwithstanding The Oregonian's advice, I respectfully ask the electors of Clackamas and Multnomah to elect me instead of Mr. Dresser, in order to improve our prospects for enacting a good, genuine, direct primary election law, and also to preserve the other electoral laws which we have. ED. W. BINGHAM.

Blindfold Chess.

PORTLAND, May 19.—(To the Editor.)—Pillsbury's playing 20 simultaneous games at chess in Philadelphia the other day, an account of which appeared in Friday's Oregonian, winning 14, losing 4, and drawing 5 (23 games?) to an old-time chess and checker player is not so wonderful an achievement as a non-player or an average player might imagine, and as a feat of memory is not unlike, nor a whit more astonishing, than is the memorizing by Paderewski and others of the complex musical compositions of the great tone masters.

Some twenty years ago, while living in an Eastern city, the writer one evening dropped in at the chess and checker headquarters, and there met a visiting player from a rival city, with whom he had played several games at draughts (checkers) some months previously. We were known to be about evenly matched. Mr. M., the visitor, was not overburdened with modesty—as, indeed, where is the checker player who is?—and began at once to enlarge upon his prowess and to manifest a desire for scalps. Mr. J., a local player, banteringly offered to back a club member against him, the club member to play blindfold. The visitor accepted, averring that no member of that club could draw a game with him under those conditions.

Up to that moment the writer had never dreamed of so wild a thing as playing without sight of board, and was with difficulty pursuaded to pit himself against so formidable an antagonist. However, the honor of our club must be defended, and the battle began. The time occupied in playing was one hour and five minutes, and my mental vision enabled me to "see" every piece on the board and to follow the maneuvering of each until the game was declared a draw. Now, what I am trying to get at is that an average player who has learned the board can see every change as distinctly when blindfold as when the pieces are in plain sight. If it is so with one board why not with 20?

Strickland, the once champion blindfold player of England and Scotland, and Reed, the American champion, often played 16 simultaneous games and would pause at any time in the play and name all the moves backward or forward in every one of the games, and call off the position of the "men" on both sides of the game at any given point.

It is contended by those experts who have made this subject a study that a blindfold player has the advantage in that nothing can distract his attention at a critical stage, when the mind must see what the eye cannot.

CHARLES AUCHESTER.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

C. S. Bennett and wife to Marie E. Dunham, lot 7, block 1, Fulton Park; December 20, 1899	$ 50 00
Frances E. Zeller to A. R. Zeller, lot 4, block 15, Riverview addition, Albina; January 9	1000 00
John M. Lawson to Robert Livingstone, 13.7 acres, John and Elizabeth Rankin D. L. C.; May 2	1 00
Sheriff for J. C. Kocher and M. E. Freeman to M. A. Stratton, lots 12, 13, 14, and 15, block 12, Proebstel's addition; July 7, 1899	.....
C. M. Russell, executor Clara E. Rogers' estate, by Sheriff, to Rachel L. Ray, lots 12, 2, 3, 4, block 14, Blackstone's addition; May 17	4000 00
Mattie L. Hansee to Portland University Land Co., lots 1 to 34 inclusive, block 173, University Park; May 19	5 00
Paul Wessinger and wife to Henry Weinhard and George T. Myers, 320 acres, Joseph Smith D. L. C., except 1.07 acres; April 11	1 00
Same to same, 56 acres, Margaret W. Smith D. L. C.; April 11	1 00
Sheriff for Cornell Mountain Real Estate Co. to Paul Wessinger, same; March 25, 1898	4518 00
Sheriff for same to same, 320 acres; March 25, 1898	7987 60
Geo. W. Parks and wife et al. to Ellen and Larkin W. Woolridge, lot 16, block 12, Tremont Place; January 8	5 00
Jno. R. Woolridge to same, same; August 4, 1899	5 00
Sheriff for Jno. Brooke to H. W. Coe, lot 2, block N, Tabor Heights; May 21	18 92
Mathilda Covey and Geo. W. Covey to Wm. W. Bradley, lots 28 and 29, block 1, Corona Park; May 5	350 00

Births.

May 19—Boy, to the wife of Alexander McDonald, 752 Vancouver avenue.

May 15—Girl, to the wife of William H. Conrey, city.

May 20—Girl, to the wife of L. E. Myers, 522 Union avenue.

May 16—Boy, to the wife of Gottlieb Kuchner, 345½ First street.

Deaths.

May 18—F. Hara, aged 31 years, Hood River, Or.; tuberculosis.

May 19—Andrew Pflaum, aged 65 years, St. Vincent's Hospital; paresis.

May 19—Alice L. Wells, aged 52 years, 9 months, 352 Second street; exhaustion.

May 17—Clara Oberle, aged 65 years, 10 months, 1002 Macadam street; cancer.

May 19—Edward W. Lage, aged 28 years, St. Vincent's Hospital; cholalmia.

May 19—America Cumming, aged 71 years, 628 Flanders street; gastritis.

Marriage Licenses.

Charles F. Gomoll, aged 27, and Ella Neubauer, aged 26.

Amon Markham, 33, and Mrs. M. E. Petit, 43.

R. C. Sutton, 20, San Francisco, Cal., and Agnes Gallagher, 22.

Albert Riggs, 42, and Maud Lewis, 19.

Contagious Diseases.

Webster Beach, aged 5 years, 383 East Pine; scarlet fever.

At the Burlington Station, Omaha.

Elbert Hubbard in the Philistine.

As I sat there in that beautiful waiting-room, watching the sunlight stream in through the stained-glass windows, I saw a tired, yellow woman come in with many bundles and a big, crying baby boy. The woman seemed ready to faint through weariness; evidently she was unused to travel, having come from a distance, and having passed a sleepless night. I saw a stewardess in cap and white apron approach this woman and speak to her, and soon from out of a mysterious locker that stewardess in the cap and white apron flashed up a pillow and made a couch for the tired woman. And while the mother rested, the stewardess carried the big, obstreperous boy baby off to the washroom, and when she emerged soon after I saw that the cub's face and hands had been washed, and a bottle of milk brought from the lunchroom soon put the manchild en rapport with his environment.

And I pinched myself to see if I was awake, and then asked a colored gentleman who was wiping off the furniture if this was really a truly railroad station.

I'm not so absurdly old, but I remember when, if you asked a railroad ticket agent or a conductor a question, he met you with withering sarcasm and looks of scorn. Whenever you entered a railway coach you apologized to the brakeman, and, sliding into a seat, looked neither to the right or left, for fear of giving offense to the kind gentleman who allowed you to ride for 6 cents a mile.

Must "Swear in" His Vote.

PORTLAND, May 21.—(To the Editor.)—I would like to inquire through your paper the following: I am a citizen of Illinois, came to Portland two months ago, and am not registered. Can I vote at the next Presidential election? J. M. C.

Yes, provided you continue to reside in Oregon (it takes six months to gain a residence); but you will be obliged to "swear in" your vote on election day.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Consumption

is contracted as well as inherited. Only strong lungs are proof against it.

Persons predisposed to weak lungs and those recovering from Pneumonia, Grippe, Bronchitis, or other exhausting illness, should take

Scott's Emulsion

It enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs, and builds up the entire system. It prevents consumption and cures it in the early stages.

50c. and $1.00 all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

"I Thought I Would Never Be Well Again."

One of the saddest things that can happen to a woman is to fall into such a depth of despondency through unnatural weakness and disease as to imagine that she can never recover. "For two years," says Mrs. W. G. Day, of Trussville, Jefferson Co., Ala. "I had suffered with weakness, headache, pain in my back and side, which would become so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my hand on it. I had cold hands and feet and many other bad symptoms too numerous to mention. Home physicians' treatment did me no good. I had become very despondent and thought I would never be well again.

"But with a faint heart I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and described my symptoms as best I could. He promptly answered by letter, and sent me a treatise on 'Woman and Her Diseases'; he also outlined a treatment for me which I followed to the best of my ability, and after taking six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' I can truthfully say that I felt like a new woman. In a few months afterwards, when I was suffering with the many troubles due to pregnancy, I procured 'Favorite Prescription' again and took it through that time. I soon became very stout and felt well. I was in labor only a short time and got along well; better than I ever did before. My baby is a fine boy, now two months old, and has never been sick any. I cannot find words sufficient to express my praise of Dr. Pierce's medicine. I never miss an opportunity to recommend it. I hope all suffering ladies will consult him, for they will be benefited by taking his medicine."

Letters to Dr. Pierce are treated in the most sacred confidence, and never published without permission, and the most careful, professional advice is given by return mail free of charge.

Women would understand their own mental and physical natures better; they would make better wives and mothers; they would be every way healthier, happier, and more capable, by reading and studying Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is a veritable, complete family medical library in one magnificent volume. More than half a million copies have been sold at $1.50 each, but a free copy, paper-bound, will be sent to any woman on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only; or if a heavier, handsome cloth-bound book is preferred, send 31 stamps.

The Real Danger

from heart disease is not the possibility of a sudden death, for they are comparatively few; but following in the wake of this dread disease comes a general breaking down of every organ of the body. Circulation is retarded; digestion is deranged; the blood is contaminated, the nerves weakened and the brain clouded. If your heart is affected begin at once to guard against these dangers. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, has resc thousands who were given up to die, and it will help you, too, if you try it.

"For several years I was troubled with nervousness, sleepless, palpitation of the heart, short of breath, smothering spells and pain in chest, back, left side and arm. I was so very bad that I remained in my bed the whole of one summer. Was treated by three physicians, but derived no benefit. Finally I saw a paper advertising Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine. I began their use and was so greatly benefited that I am now doing my own housework and enjoy excellent health." MRS. BERTHA KURTH.
996 20th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

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GOUT Specific

Gout or Rheumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy; then, a single dose is often sufficient. Few persons need be confined by it. E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N.Y.

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Mormon Bishops' Pills have been in use over 50 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of self-abuse, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette-smoking. Cures Lost Manhood, Impotency, Lost Power, Night-Losses, Spermatorrhoea, Insomnia, Pains in Back, Evil Dreams, Seminal Emissions, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Headache, Unfitness to Marry, Loss of Semen, Varicocele, or Constipation, Stops Quickness of Discharge, Stops Nervous Twitching of Eyelids. Effects are immediate, every function. Does not get disappointed, a cure is at hand. Imparts vigor and potency to organs. Stimulates the brain and nerve centers. 50 CENTS per a box, 4 for $2 by mail. Restores small, undeveloped organs. Stimulates the brain and nerve centers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of self-abuse, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette-smoking. A written guarantee to cure or money refunded, with 6 boxes. Circulars free. Address, Bishop Remedy Co., San Francisco, Cal.

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