TWENTY LESSONS IN FRENCH CONVERSATION

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

Note.—These lessons have been prepared for the Gregorian's Home Study Circle by Profes-re Benno Kirschlaum, of Philadelphia. They is intended primarily for Americans who pur-se attending the Paris exposition. The les-ms will include (1) common French words and rases, (2) easy conversation and (3) simple addus lessons.

LESSON NO. 14. QUATOREIGNE LECON. KAH-TOR-ZEE-YANE ----

Talk Between a Gentleman and a Hotel Clerk.

Conversation catre un monsieur et un commis d'hôtel; kong-vair anh-act-pong — naun-trung mus-see-yuh ay-ung kom-mee do-tel.

bong zjoer mus-see-yub. Good-morning, sit.

nmis - Qu'y a-t-il à votre service? kee lah teel ah vo-tr sair-vec-ce. What can I do for you!

Monsieur—le voudrais avoir des ren-seignements à l'égard des bôtels de Paris.

Paris.

- roo-drayas-vwar - ros-says-mon
sh lay gar-day zob-tell would like to have information concerning hotels in Paris. mis-Je me feral un piatetr de vous donner tout les renseignements en

mon pouvoir. - play-seer -- too-lay -- on mong poo-year.

It will afford me pleasure to give all the information I can.

nsieur—Otes-moi s'il vous platt les_hô-tels principaux de cette ville. see-tay-mws lay zo-tel pran-see-pe du sett-vill.
Tell me which are the principal hotels

mis-Ek bien, les_hôtels les plus cos-teux et les plus fréquentés sont: Hôtel Continental, Rue de Rivoli (en face du jardin des Tuliscies); l'Hôtel du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli (en face du côté nord du Louvre); Le Grand_ Hôtel, Boulevard des Capuciaes (près de l'Opéra).

de l'Opéra).

Is byan lay zo-tel — koo-tuuh et les
plus fray kanntay song: lo-tel kong teo
auun-tali runh duh rec-ro-lee ong fass
dun giar-dang day tweel-ree; lo-tel dun
les-rr —, ong fass dun co-tay nor
—; luh graun-to-tel, bool-rar day
kah-pun-coes, pray duh le-pay-rah.

Well, the best and most expensive here
are: Continental botel, Rivelt street
(facing the Tuilpries gardene);
Louvre hotel, Rivelt street (opposite
northera side of the Lourre); the
Grand hotel, the Capucine boulevard
(near the Opera house).

asiour—Sont-ce là les meilleura_hôtels! azim-ce lah lay may-yuhr zot-ell. Are these the best hotels!

omis—Oui, monsieur, ce sont des hôtels de premièr scrire. — sub-son — prem-mes-ya — Yes, sir, they are first-class hotels.

asieur—Quels sont les prix des chambres! kgli — prec — shanm-br. What are the prices of the rooms!

mis-On demande pour une chambre de ets A treute france. hey sek for a room from 6 to 80 france (81.20 to \$6.00).

meleur—Six france, c'est le plus bas prix?
— lub plos bah-pree.
In 6 france the lowest price? nuis—A l'hôtel du Louvre en en la quatre france et au dessus. ab-lub-tell dun lou-vr en an-nab katre At the Louvre they have them at 4 france

Monsieur-Et quant_aux repast ay-kaun-toe ruh-pah.
And what about the meals?

Commis-Les_houses_et les prix des repas

Iny-rubr may - var-ree.
The hours and the prices of the meals Monsteur A quelle houre déjeune-ou ordinairement!

— day-sjuhn-tou or-dee na't-mong.

At what hour do they usually take

Commis—On seri le premièr déjeuner _entre sept_heures et neuf_heures. Le prix_en_est de 1 à 2 francs. on- sair lub prom-pair — ontr-rett ay

brenkfast!

lub pree roog-nayduh un ah duh fraun. The first break fast is served between ? The cost is 1 to 2 france.

Monsienr-Et le second! ay luh agon. And the second?

Commis-Le record déjeuner qui équi-vant au lunch américain eas ervi de 11_beures_4 2_beure. — kee ay kee-vo-tob — azir-vee dub aung ah dub-ruhr The second breakfast, which is equiva-lent to the American lunch, is served from 11 to 2.

Monsieur-Comment-ce repas_est_11 nomhom-mong sub-rub-pab ay-teel nom-

What is the name of this meal? Commis-On l'apelle "déjeuner_A la fourone lap-pel day-zjub-zay ah lah foor-We call it "déjeuner à la fourchetse" (luncheon).

Most'eur Que co'ite ce repas! kuh koot cuh ruh-pah. What is the cost of this mes!! Commis—Il coute de cinq _A buit france, __ annk_a's weet. It costs from ! to 8 france.

Monsieur-Je rous remercie. Dine-t-on tard! deen-ton-tar I thank you. Do they have late dinnered

Commis—Li. r a "Table d'hote" à zons les bûtels de 6_à 8_ heu res du seir, ecl-ec-ab tabb'-înte ah too-ley zo-te, duh sêcce ah west duh swar.

There is dinner at the public tables from 6 to 8 in all the hotels. Moneteur-Rt le prix?

Commis-Les prix sont de sept, buit et 10

france respectivement.

set west ay deace - res-pect-tesub-mung. prices are 7, 8 and 10 france accord-

And the price!

ingly. Monsieur Y s-t-!! des "à part!" se-ah-tesi day-se-par. Are there any extras!

Commis—Oul, monsieur, dans tout les_
hôtels le service est_A part.
— lay-so-tei lub sair-vecce ate ab par.
Yos, in all hotels the service is an extra. Monsteur-Et quel est le pourboire ordi-naire, s'il rous plait!

- poor bwahr or dee pair - And what is the ordinary tip, please? Commis—On donne généralement un pour-poire au domestique qui nettois les chambres, au brosseur et au garçon.

ar don jay-nay rai-mong ung poor-bwahr au do mes-teek kee net-twa lay sham-bro-bros-subr — gar-song. They usually tip the servant who cleans the rooms, the boots and the waiter. Monsieur-Combien à chacunt

kom-bee-yan al a-kuhn. How much sach! Commis-Deux france au desaus. duh --- ro des-auch. From 9 francs up.

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

Matters.

It is thought that the Doernbecher fur-niture factory will be in running order within 30 days. Work of construction is being pushed rapidly, and the roofing of the structure will be completed by the end of the week. Brickwork for the pollers is being put in, and the foundation for the machinery will soon be ready. By the middle of the week the factory entire plant will be removed to Portland. It is expected that there will be 30 freight cars of the machinery and equipment.

About 200 men will be employed at the 200 men will be employed at the

Valuable Horse Killed. A valuable mare belonging to Robert Ludwig met with a serious accident yes-Ludwig met with a serious accident yesterday, and the owner was obliged to
shoot her. The boy driving her had
stopped on Grand avenue, near Hawthorne, at the water trough, when the
children were given catechedian instruction. And how many negro adherents of
the great Bapt'st church there were in and began kicking and plunging. After pitching the driver out, she tore north down Grand avenue to East Yambill, where she plunged forward and fell. breaking her left log. She was immediately shot to end her suffering. The was a very fine one, and valued

Came Home to Vote.

by her owner at \$100.

Joseph D. Lee, superintendent of the Oregon State Penitentiary, arrived in Portland yesterday morning for the pur-pose of casting his vote in the Ninth pose of casting his vote in the Amin Ward. He stated that the average num-ber of limites at the penitentiary was diminishing, there being an average of 20 less than last year. At present there are ES inmates. The general health is good. On Memorial day they dedicated a new flagstaff, and Claud Gatch made an interesting and patriotic address. Mr. Lee will return to Salem this evening

Took the Tent Down

Yesterday the Brooklyn Republican Club removed the fine large tent they had on Beacon, near Milwaukie street. The club has done the public a service in having the tent there, as it was the only pince in the vicinity where large gatherings could be he. The public is indebted to it, and also the Brook-lyn School, which held two entertainments there.

E. M. Van Slyck, Assistant Deputy Con-lector of Customs, who has been making a short visit to Eastern Oregon, returned South had declared by official authority it should stop. (See Stiles' "Modern Re-

From Portland to Woodstock the City form"). Suburban Railway is improving its ies by stringing new poles. This is ing done because of the decayed condition of the old poles.

A VERY LOW RATE.

On the occasion of the Republican Nanal Convention, to be held at Phila-phia: June 18, the O. R. & N. will put

HISTORY AND SLAVERY.

Completion of Factory Plant-Other Incidents Quoted for the Instruction of Dr. Blackburn.

PORTLAND, June 2.—(To the Editor.)— Reading from The Morning Oregonian of May 21 I see that Dr. Alexander Blackburn went out of his way to give a slap in the face to the people of the South in his memorial sermon at the First Prec-byter.an Church in this city. He thus betrayed an unfraternal, not to say unchristian, spirit, and at the same perverted history to give sanction to a feeling that contravenes the purpose of the utterance of the hero of Appointtox as he lay in the chadow of his tomb at Mount McGregor - "Let us have

plant. of whom 40 have families Ac-commodations will be provided for them, and five six-room cottages, costing \$1300 each, will be constructed.

peace."

Dr. Blackburn, like most other mis-guided men on the subject, attempts to shift the odium of sinvery upon these with guided men on the subject, attempts to shift the odium of slavery upon these with whom it ended, instead of these with whom it began. The South was not responsible for elavery, and with exceptions here and there the negroes of the South were humanely treated, and an effort was made to Christianize them. Southern the great Baptet church there were in the South I have not now the means of knowing, but certainly a very large num-ber, and so of the other churches. But, on the other hand, the people of New Eng-land and the North, so long as they were directly and personally engaged in the traffic of African slavery, were governed by lucre, which engendered cruelty.

I will not charge Dr. Blackburn with willful misrepresentation, but charitably hope that ignorance of the true facts of history suggested the unterable position he assumed in his memorial discourse and hence I presume to inform him that the South was the first to propose the emancipation of African slaves in the United States, and that it would have been an accomplished fact not later than 1898 had not the plan been plocked and pre-vented by New England and the North. On August 8, 1787, at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia the question of slavery was submitted to two commisuccessively. The majority of the committee were Northern men, and they recommended that the slave trade be galized perpetually. This committee was composed of five persons-Rutledge, Randolph, Gorman, Elisworth and the first two from the South, the last three from the North. The majority of the second committee were from the South, and they recommended that slavery should not be extended beyond the year 1800. This committee was composed

Einst Side Notes.

Einst Side Notes.

Mrs. O. H. Bellinger, wife of the Democratic candidate for City Engineer. has been suffering a week with an attack of tonsilitis.

The sum of 15 was netted by the recent entertainment given by the Brookityn School. It will be used to increase the library fund.

E. M. Van Slyck, Assistant Deputy Collector of Customs, who has been making a year beyond the time at which the

And why should Dr. Blackburn speak of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln as if it had been made upon the basis of a great moral issue, or had the sunction of the American Conor had the senction of the American Con-stitution? It is a perversion of history to do so, and surely no minister of the gupel of as high character as Dr. Blackburn would for a moment think of such a thing. While L'ncoin as an individual looked upon slavery as a great moral evil, the Emancipation Proclama-tion was not based on this idea, And as to the Constitutional right of elavery, Lincoln never questioned for one momen. in effect a special low rate of \$85.50 for the round trip. Tickets sold June 12 and 18, and good until August II.

The choice of many routes to the East offered by the C. R. & N. Co. makes that offered by the C. R. & N. Co. makes that the south was justified and protected by the Constitution tified and protected by the Constitution to the course of the constitution of the course of the cours Ticket office, 30 Third street, corner of speech in Cooper Institute in 1866 ectablishes this view. And while he was

LINCOLN FARM A MECCA

President and struggling with the great problem of how to end the war, he said, "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to

free the slaves, but it went into the

South and set free the institutions of lib

The man who dared to publish the truth

was ostracised. Where we go and where the flag gors henceforth there shall be free speech, a free press, free echools and free institutions." I dare say Dr.

Blackburn was never in the South but

Blackburn was never in the South but once; that was when he wore the uniform of a soldier and went on a mission of coercion and not of brotherly love. I dare say, further, that up to this ported in his life he had never rend a representative Southern newspaper. I dare say, further, that he cannot name a single representative newspaper in the South be-

fiore shall the press the people's rights main

KIPLING AT THE FRONT.

He Goes Out on the Veldt and I

Shelled by the Boers.

As there was fair promise of a fight, Rudyard Kipling, who was in town and staying at the same botel, paid me the compliment of expressing a desire to ac-

ompany me, in my Cape cart, to the field,

We had an early, and, as is usually the case, a light, breakfast before starting to catch the coops. As there was a ghost of

a risk that we might have to camp out

upon the kopies or veidt, I laid in a suitable supply of eatables and drinkables—enough for vigorous open air or campaign thirst and appetite. Mr. Kipling is a very active man, mentally and physically.

and both of us felt before starting that the provision question was no insignifi-cant trifle, and we proved the soundness

We drove out of Bloomfontein, briskly

Arriving near Karee Kloof, where there

was good grazing, I outspanned, leaving the horse's knee haltered in charge of my "boy," while Mr. Kipling and I clambered over the rocks to the 'm of the koppe. At an altitude of over 500 feet, as it were.

climbing became a puffing performance. Under the shadow of the scrub trees we reaced, able to see, but ourselves unseen to Boers and friends alike, who were hold-

ing not remote hills and crests. We were just in time for the overture of the little drama which followed. The Australiana who were dashing, intelligent fellows.

supported by a handful of the C. I. V.s and Nesbit's Horse, a Grahamtown colo-

nial contingent advanced and drove in the Boer outports, holding the nearest

kopies and ridges.
Having the range, the enemy's fire
swelled in volume, and nas promptly further augmented by shells from three
Creases seven or nine-pounders. The cavalry were already "miles about." We

were afoot upon rather a bare upland, without a stone any bigger than a marble, as Mr. Kipling declared, and truly it was no place for two unarmed noncombatants.

So we turned and walked south,

So we turned and walked south, toward where I had left the cart. At first the enemy were too busy with the cavalry to pay special attention to this, but, the horsemen soon getting under cover, the enemy began to prove to us what excellent long-range shots they are when nobody is disturbing their aim by firing back. Still, we did not suffer, except that they hurt our feelings. Then they took to shelling us two poor was farers, and I altered my tactics by moving signag to the east, and, though once or twice they got near, all was well and by and by we walked down the sope

once or twice they got near, all was well and by and by we walked down the sope and so out of sight.

Into the cart we bundled, and set our faces toward Bloemfontein. We got into town, shaken, but complete, and, as I foretold, without being stopped, challenged or called upon for the countersian. Whether Mr. Kipling will ever really forgive me for the horrible joiling on the way hard in my cart, and the lateness of

way back in my cart, and the lateness of our return, I shall for long remain un-certain. But I think he enjoyed himself upon the veldt, otherwise he would not

have taken to making and humming over

"open sesame

kopjes and ridges.

our capacity and judgment.

S. W. BARBEE.

Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain

GRAVE OF PRESIDENT'S MOTHER TO BE MADE BEAUTIFUL.

is to save the Union, and is not either to cave or destroy siavery." And when the supreme moment had arrived which justified the Emancipation Proclamation the reason given by Lincoin for izsuing it was: "A fit and necessary military necessity." And does Dr. Blackburn knew that there were slaveholders in the North at the time emancipation was proclaimed. Dr. Blackburn further discourses, and again gives evidence of 31s biundering ignorance of the facts of history: "The Emancipation Proclamation not only set free the slaves, but it went into the Movement Recalls Records and Recollections of the Family's Life During Ploneer Days.

The arrangements which are now being perfected by the Nancy Hanks Lincoln donument Association for clearing away he undergrowth and beautifying the si e

rected in 1816

fore the war that was not a free news-paper, nor can he name a single repre-sentative Southern newspaper prior to 1880 that was ostracised because of a consci-The association which has undertaken the work of redeeming the site of the grave and converting the 16-acre tract that was ostracted because of a consci-entious, depensionate and truthful ex-pression of views entertained upon any subject. And if by chance he should find such an instance, I think he will have little trouble in duplicating the same north of the Mason and Dixon line. The moto of one Southern newspaper of promi-nence before the war, and which was alwhich surrounds it into a sight'y park is composed of riembers of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Vet-erans, the Loyal Legion and the Linco'n Learue, while Governor Mount is president, and one of the most active perways printed at the head of the paper, 3ped all the newspapere of the Southland, so far as we know, and it reads thus:

Building the Pioneer Home.

Thomas Lincoln, his wife, Nancy Hanks Encoln, and his son, Abe, found Indiana a veritable wilderness when they came here from Kentucky, but with the spirit that characterized the ploneer parents, they went to work to clear away the forest and erect a home. The father was a carpenter by trade, and the rude domi-cile was soon completed. The family was even proper than was usual in those days. even poorer than was usual in those days. and tradition says they brought with them practically nothing from their home in Kentucky, and that their neighbors supplied them at first with some things that were absolutely necessary to bodily

London letter to New Tork Tribune.

Bennett Burieigh, in the Daily Telegraph, recounts Rudyard Kirling's first experience of being under fire. The author accompanied the war correspondents to Karee Siding. Mr. Eurleigh says: short time when the wife and mother fell sick, and, after lingering a short time, died. Her disease was probably malarial fever, but was called at the time "the milk sick," for wart of a better name. The father and son rived the boords out of which the rude burial casket was made, and less than a half dozen persons aftended the burial, the

hill by four men.

There was no one present who was qualified to deliver a funeral discourse. and that ceremony was dispensed with, but several months later, when an litu-erant minister came alone, the father and son attended him to the grave of the teceased wife, where a short prayer was offered for the repose of the dead, and a homely lesson drawn from the life she had lived.

First Marking of the Grave.

of our capacity and judgment.
Although knowing the British soldiers
like some of themselves, and familiar with
Thomas Atkins' many-sideduces, Mr. Kipling had not previously had the luck to
find opportunity to follow the drums to Thomas Lincoln went back to Kentucky battle. Ah, and it is something worth baving had experience of, to have marched into action, going forward thrilled and exalted, into the harvesting of Death, keeping step ride by side with the indomitable British infantry. To go some 18 months later, and coon returned with another wife, "the angel mother," as the martyred President was wont to call her in after years. He had not prospered well here, and in a few years he sold his small possessions and went to Illinois. The site of the grave was neglected. The the indomitable British infanity. To go voluntarily where abells are bursting, coattering fire, hall of murderous miscles and viperish builts dart through the air, snap, burn and whip upon the ground, demands purpose and resolution. Mr. Kipling had both, and went forward. Fate and chance, with a little guiding, granted his desire, yielding a not too brusque first experience to the brilliant poet and author. beamble and the briar grew over it and hid it from view, but more than 40 years after, when the son's name began to be a synonym of fearless regard for duty and the eyes of the Nation were turned upon him, some one remembered that his mother was buried on the top of the hill a short distance from the old Lin-

oln cabin. We drove out of Bloemfontein, briskly bumping along the northward tracks toward Glen Station, II miles by rall or road. About 10 A. M. I caught sight of Coonel Le Galiais Brigade, lying care-fully screened upon the side of a long, low ridge of rich upland. His acouts were going about like ants, searching the ranges and pointed kopies to our front. Then some one cleared away the bushes and let the sun shine in on the neglected grave. The war came, and then the tragedy in Ford's Theater, but the bushes had grown over the grave again, and years went by before any one thought to attempt to redeem the spot from the wilderness of undergrowth which covfrom different points of the compass to inquire who we were and to examine our passes. The equipage excited their sharpest curiosity, but once given the name of Rudyard Kipling, with the observation. ered it.

clem Studehaker, the wagon manufac-turer, of South Bend, visited the spot one day, and blushed that it should have been neglected all those years. He cleared away, and then ordered a stone to be placed at the head of the grave, and a neat iron fence was erected around it. On the stone was placed this inscription

NANCY HANKS-LINCOLN, PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
Died Oct. 5 A. D. 1818,
Aged 25 Years.
Erected by a Friend of Her.
Martyred Son.

President McKinley Interested.

Mr. Studebaker paid an occasional visit to the grave and made provision for keep-ing the immediate site in order, but the surroundings were unsightly, and nearly surroundings were unsignity, and nearly two years ago some one wrote to Presi-dent McKiniey, calling attention to the neglected spot, and suggesting that the grave of a martyred President's mother should have better care. The letter was forwarded to Governor Mount by the President, and steps were at once taken o form a monument association and pro vide for keeping the elte in such a way hereafter as not to be a reflection upon the state. The Commissioners of Spencer County have arranged to purchase the 16 acres in the field in which the grave is located, and the association will con-vert it into a park and cause a more sightly monument to be erected over the

Captain John Lamar, of Spencer County, is the only person now living who is known to have been associated with the Lincolns during their residence in Indiana. The Captain was five years younger than Abe. out he has a very distinct recollection of how the future President whittled off the surfaces of bont's that he might have something to figure on, and how he sat up nights and strained his eyes before the old fireplace in the leg cab'n reading from the few books that the re-tlement afforded and which the young Lincoln had borrowed.

When asked about his reading by young Lamar, the future President and:
"I wouldn't give a cent for a boy who didn't know more today than he did yes

The Lamars and the Lincolns lived near each other, and the Captain re-alls that he and Abe often played together and had often slept in the same bed.

versex like Robert Burns was wont Mrs. Lincoln's Activity. Little is known about Mrs. Lincoln ex-Little is known about Mrs. Lincoln except what has come down from the records of the Little Pigeon Baptist church, ords of the Little Pigeon Baptist Church, and had helped to organize it soon after they came to Spencer County from Kentucky. Mrs. Lincoln is described as being of a slender form, of middle size and with black hair and hazel eyes. She was recorded as a woman of more than or it. PORTLAND, June 4 .- (To the Editor.)-The writer-up of the "Giant Rye" item in Saturday's Orogon'an has fallen into the generally accepted but erroneous inter-pretation of "Coming Through the Rye." He says: "Lads and lasses will be likely to experience difficulty in coming through that path of rye." It does not, as is that path of rye." It does not, as is regarded as a woman of more than oralcommonly supposed, refer to a field of
standing grain, but, instead, to crossing
or 'coming through' the River Rye on
the steeping-stones placed at certain
fords for the convenience of pedestrians.
By an unwritten law, a laddle who is
fortunate enough to meet a lassie in midstream on the steeping-stones had the

now connects with the son. At Anderson Creek is pointed out the place where young Abe ran the ferry boat for nine months at \$6 per month, and the incident in his life is being kept green by naming the place "Lincoln's ford."

Cabin Long Since Fallen From the hilltop, too, can be seen the die of the Lincoln cabin, but the cabin site of the Lincoln cabin, but the cabin itself has long since ceased to exist. Around the field is a rail fence, and places are pointed out where the youth got ex croise as a rall splitter and where he cu down many large trees for firewood and to make logs from which he constructed flatboats, and afterward flatted down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Abraham Lincoln was 18 years of age

when he left Indiana for Illinois, and the the undergrowth and beautifying the si e of the grave of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, says an Indianopolis special to the Chicago Times-Heraid, have awakened interest is one of the most romanic spots in Indiana, and led to some pleasant, as well as some sorrowful, recollections in connection with the residence of the Lincoln family in the then infant State of Indiana.

The site of Mrs. Lincoln's grave is the top of a steep hill a short distance from Lincoln City, Spencer County, and but a few hundred feet from the spot where once stood the Lincoln cabin, a rude los structure which Thomas Lincoln and h's son Abe, assisted by earlier emigrants, cracted in 1816. last act remembered of him is highly creditable to his warm heart. The people of the neighborhood had assembled at the minutes passed by and his father cald him by name at the top of his voce. There was no response, but a ten minutes later his tall form was seen coming down from the brow of the hill, mother was buried nine years before. His eyes were red, and his head was bowed. He had been to his mother's grave to pay the tribute of a tear ere he left the ecen of her resting place, perhaps to:ever

Over Eighty Years Have Passed. More than 80 years have pres d since the father and son whipsawed the rough boards out of which the rude coffin was made, and there is doubtlets rothing left of the woman who gave being to on who left such a marked implies upon his country's history. Indeed it is questionable if the stone which Mr. Studebaker caused to be crecied really marks the ex-act spot where Mrs. Lincoln's remains were laid to rest. Many yea a after that event the bodies of Lr. Cessua and Mrs. Gentry were buried on top of the hill and in close proximity to the grave of Mrs.

As the time passed by and the site was given over to undergrowth, protie torgot which was the grave of Mrs. Lincoln and which the graves of the inter burns. There has been an effort to locate he former certainty, and it is believed that the monument which Mr. Studitakes erected may be on the exact spot, but this is conjecture rather than fact, for no car-can positively say which is tre g.a.e that it is now desired to more approp late y mark.

The monument, however, will represent a sentiment rather than the reving pace of the dead, and all the surroundings are dozen persons attended the burial, the so pregnant with memories of the son that the exact spot of the mo hir's last bid hill by four men. 's of little consequence.

WEATHER FOR MAY.

The United States Department of Agri-ulture, Weather Bureau, furnishes the following monthly meteore ogical sum-mary for the station at Portland, Or., during the month of May, 1900:

Temperature. went the K MI Me DATE. cloudy cloudy Pt c ou Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy 52 60 70 97 64 65 .02 Priolity
Cleudy
Cleudy
Cloudy

Mean 64.4 49.2 56.8

"Trace of precipitation. Mean atmospheric pre-sure, 20.63; highest pressure, 30.28, on the 17th; lowest, 9.69, on the 10th. Mean temperature, 57 deg.; highest, 78. on the 3d; lowcat, 43, on the 12th; great-

est daily range of temperature, 75 deg., on the 2d; least daily range, 8 deg., on the 9th.

The following table shows the mean temperature for the month of May in

the years given: .56 | 1887 .54 | 1888 .57 | 1889 .58 | 1890 .59 | 1891 .61 | 1892 .62 | 1893 .50 | 1894

Mean temperature for May for 30 years IS deg.; average deficiency of daily mean temperature during month, 1 deg.; accumulated excess of daily mean tempera ture since January 1, 279 deg.; averag daily excess since January 1, 2 deg. Prevailing direction of wind, northwest; total movement of wind, 5588 miles; max-imum velocity, 42 miles, south, on the 27d. Number of days with .61 inch or more

of precipitation, 15. The following table shows total precipitation (in inches) for the month of May in the years given:

1871. 5.18 1879. 6.60 1887. 4.77 1895. 3.42 1872. 0.59 1880. 3.51 1888. 0.68 1896. 3.75 1873. 2.18 1881. 1.73 1885. 0.68 1896. 3.75 1873. 2.18 1881. 1.73 1885. 4.02 1877. 0.59 1874. 2.38 1882. 1.84 1890. 1.08 1898. 1.78 1875. 2.87 1883. 1.67 1891. 1.81 189. 3.16 1876. 1.88 1884. 1.57 1891. 1.81 18.9 3.16 1876. 1.88 1884. 1.57 1892. 1.57 1990. 3.93 1877. 2.24 1885. 4.69 1883. 2.10

Average precipitation for May for 3 rears, 2.53 inches; total excess in precipitation during month, 1.37 inches; precipitation from September I. 1892, to date. 26.38 inches; average precipitation from September I. to date, 35.27 inches; total deficiency from September I. 1893, to date, 265 inches; average precipitation for 28 wet seasons, 44.69 inches. Number of clear days, 3; partly cloudy days, 15; cloudy days, 13. Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 1.36 inches, on the 25-27th.

EDWARD A. BEALS. Presidents and Popular Votes.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In an article in the Atlantic Monthly on "The Independence of the Executive." ex-President Cleveland argues that a way should be devised to prevent the selection of a President by a minority vote, and he remarks that in some cases a minority of from house the organization, which had met for the convenience of pedestrians. By an unwritten law, a laddle who is fortunate enough to meet a lassie in midstream on the stepping-atones has the right to exact "toll" as they swing past each other, the lassie usually preferring to submit rather than step down into the water to avoid the penalty, barefoot though she be, while with "draiglet petticoatie" and shoes her hands are occupiced. Robble Burna asks, and it must be admitted, with some show of reason:

If a body meet a body

Comin's through the rya,
Gin a body kiss a body.

Need a body cry?"

When the organization, which had met for worship at all, which had met from house to house when it meet for worship at all, which was celdom, got mroad a meeting-house, the elder Lincoln and his son assisted in the assertion is certainly true in the asse all the voters in the land "actually have

Pounds

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"Had continual headaches, backache and falling of uterus, and my eyes were affected.

"Every one noticed how poorly I looked and I was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"One bottle relleved me, and after taking eight bottles am now a healthy women; have gained in weight from 95 pounds to 140; everyone asks what makos me so stout."— MRS. A. TOLLE, 1946 HIIton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wrs. Pinkham has fifty thousand such letters from grateful women.

meled expression of the will of voters in all the states. In 1895 Micsouri and Mis-missippi gave Bryan almost an identical plurality, respectively, 58.77 and 58.729. But the total vote of Miscissippi was but 70.55. Only 5130 votes were cast for Mc-Kinley. Missirsippi's vote was largely suppressed, but it counted for as much in the popu'ar vote as Missouri, with a total poll of 672.131. Mr. Cleveland will never get rid of minority rule by traveling this road. The states most unscrupulous in disfranchising their citizens would hold an overwhelming advantage. In another respect, Mr. Cleveland takes a su-perficial view of what he call minority perficial view of what he call minority Proglement Lincoln was in that list ac-cording to figures, but the party of Doug-las largely came to his support during the war. The majority of citizens pre-ferred Lincoln to disunion, and in that

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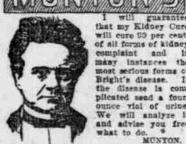
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