

TONES AND COLORS.

Discovery of a Remarkable Phenomenon by a Scientist.

Rays of Light Which Produce Certain Colors Correspond Exactly with Certain Tones—Use in Musical Instruction.

It has been the dream of poets that some subtle, sympathetic relation exists between tones and colors; that the harmonizing of one and the artistic blending of the others appeal to the same sense of the beautiful; that sweet sounds and pleasing color effects are very much akin. It has remained for a Philadelphia professor to trace this phantasy to its source; to materialize the vague impressions of dreamers and to reduce them to a matter of science, says the New York Herald. It has long been common knowledge that our conception of both musical tones and colors is due to the effect of vibrating waves of movement, but it is something new to learn that there is a close and exact sympathetic relationship between the notes of the scale and the colors of the spectrum; that the same system of nature governs each and that discords arise in ill-matched hues from infringement of the same rules which govern the combination of sounds according to the science we call harmony.

It is amazing to learn that the seven colors of the rainbow exactly correspond with the seven notes of the gamut, and that red, being the dominant, has to the other colors the same comparative refrangibility, or "wave lines," as the dominant in any chord has to the other notes in the scale. It will blend artistically and pleasingly only with such colors as represent notes which in music may be harmoniously used with the dominant.

It is claimed by the discoverer of this phenomenon in science, and he has devoted the last 20 years to the study of relationship between tone and color, that the rays of light which produce red, at the base of the spectrum, correspond exactly with sound waves responsible for "do," the keynote at the base of the tonic scale. Orange corresponds with "re," yellow with "mi," green with "fa," blue with "sol," purple with "la" and violet with "si."

Before scientific experiments and research established these facts, argues the professor, impressionists, poets and painters felt this close union between tone and color. Artists knew that a warm splash of red, giving an impression of prominence and nearness to the eye, would dominate the whole picture. "Do," the tonic in music, is recognized as the centrifugal force. Opposite in effect is the cool, limpid blue, which is in agreement with "si," the clear, ringing "fifth" of the scale, the tone of centrifugal force, while midway and in perfect harmony is "mi," the yellow, the sweet but unobtrusive "third" of the scale. These three colors combined form a most pleasing group, while the corresponding tones form the tonic chord, the basis of all harmony.

This remarkable science, or theory, whichever it may properly be called, has been put to practical purpose in the artistic and musical training of little children, at an age when their minds are especially susceptible to impressions of sweet sounds and bright colors, when the intelligence is mainly working through the medium of their senses.

For this purpose an ingenious arrangement of colored balls and sticks has been devised, by which the first instincts of harmony are instilled into children who have scarcely learned their alphabet. At the same time they become acquainted with the artistic arrangement of colors.

While certain sequences or combinations of colors are being exhibited, sympathetic melodies and chords are heard, and the little ones quickly learn to associate the two. After awhile they will sing tunes hitherto unlearned or unheard by them, merely following the exhibition of the different colors, which to them have become associated with and expressive of tone. For instance, should the following sequence of colors appear: Red, Red, Orange, Violet, Red, Orange, Yellow, Yellow, Green, Yellow, Orange, Red,

Orange, Red, Violet, Red, they would instinctively recognize the melody of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and heartily join in singing. To have taught this by musical notation would have been impossible.

When they have grown older the ordinary method of musical tuition is aided by the printing of each note in its corresponding color. This is claimed to show the essential unity of the scale in all its different positions on the staff, to give a pictorial representation of the modulations from key to key and greatly to simplify the study of harmony by showing at a glance the real character of the chord.

Sizing Up the Situation.

A young benedict dropped into a Brooklyn cafe the other night in spite of explanations from friends who tried to bring him home by assuring him it was necessary to assert himself to

be morally strong and forey after-ward be the boss there. It was his first offense, and after repeated urging from the friends he declared himself thus: "It's no use, fellers—hic—I can't do it. She is shert'nly my s'p'rior, an' nuzzer thing, her mother's there. Zat rdushes me t' absolute zero. Wife's all ri', but mommer is it, positively it, and I—well I—am nit, negatively nit." And they only did get him out when the proprietor closed up.—N. Y. Sun.

Morgan to Blame.

Judge—You admit you sandbagged the man. Have you any excuse?

Prisoner—Yes, yer honor. De sand-bag wuz me own property, and J. P. Morgan says a man has de right ter do wot he pleases wit' his own property.—Punch.

NET-FISHING IN THE LAKES.

How the Fresh Water Fish Are Captured for the Markets of the Country.

Practically all commercial fishing in fresh waters is carried on by the use of nets, whether a rowboat or an up-to-date tug is employed. The gill net is the handiest and is much used in Lake Erie. This forms a fence on the bottom of the lake about six feet high and anywhere from 800 feet to several miles long. These nets are made of thin cord and can be stowed away in a very small compass, says the Buffalo Express. A fish will swim against the fence of netting, get its head caught in the mesh, and will stay there until taken out by the fishermen. The nets are kept in position in the water by lead sinkers on the bottom and cork bobs on top. The entire net is also anchored securely, while the spot is marked by a buoy. Gill nets often come in sections 300 feet long, and are fastened together in gangs. Fishing tugs often set a gang that is over four miles long. Each boat is equipped with two gangs.

Pound nets, whose use in New York waters is prohibited, are used in Ohio and Canadian waters. They form large receptacles in the water into which fish find their way and are prevented from getting out by a trap-like arrangement at the entrance. Game fish are often caught in pound nets. Then there are also smaller trap nets, fyke nets, and many other varieties, some of which are peculiar to different localities.

Some commercial fishing is carried on by the use of set lines for sturgeons, etc., but such means are not extensively employed.

MEXICO MAKING STRIDES.

Our Southwestern Neighbor is Rapidly Taking On the Briskness of America.

Dr. Charles Amezcua, of the City of Mexico, who is a gentleman of scientific attainments, told a Washington reporter how much impressed he was with the beauty of Washington and with the surpassing beauty of its autumnal days.

"There is one thing," said he, "that probably a great many of your readers do not know, and that is how rapidly the republic of Mexico is becoming Americanized. Our people know of the tremendous progress of our great sister across the Rio Grande, and while they realize that there is yet an enormous gulf that separates the one from the other, still the United States is an inspiration and an incentive. We rejoice in seeing the United States take precedence of the old-world monarchies, and do not doubt it will eclipse them all."

"With such an object lesson before us it is no wonder that Mexico is likewise making rapid strides along the road that leads to national greatness. The country is awake, wide awake, and everybody seems imbued with the idea of a glorious destiny. We are praying, also, that Gen. Diaz may have his life prolonged for at least ten more years, because he is really the one great factor in our advancement, and as long as he lives no one fears but that all will go well with our country."

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN JEWELS.

Treasure Recently Unearthed in the Tomb of King Zer Shows Some Marvelous Workmanship.

Some of the most remarkable Egyptian jewelry ever discovered has recently been unearthed. The date assigned is as remote as 5000 B. C., but the workmanship in gold and jewels is marvelous. In exploring the tomb of King Zer it was found that the tomb had been entered for robbery at some remote period and that the plunderers had broken off the arm of the mummy quietly and hidden it in a crevice in the wall—perhaps on being discovered or alarmed—and had never returned to remove it, says the New York Herald.

On taking off the wrappings Prof. Petrie found four magnificent bracelets of gold, with amethyst, turquoise and lapis lazuli in varied and elegant adjustments. The gold work was peculiarly fine and delicate, though the metal was soft and pure, apparently with no hardening alloy. The stones were beautiful and very strikingly and peculiarly arranged.

A number of amethyst beads of the richest and deepest purple, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, are in the possession of Mr. Edward Ayer,

of Chicago. He obtained them from Dashone, Egypt, they being from the treasures in the tomb of Princess Merit, daughter of Amenhotep II., of the twelfth dynasty.

A NEW JERSEY SOLOMON.

Justice of the Peace Renders Decision Not Unlike That of the Famous Bible Character.

Magistrate Jermon once spent a summer in a little town in South Jersey and made the acquaintance of a justice of the peace who held more offices than Pooch Bah himself. "He was," says Jermon, according to the Philadelphia Press, "a notary public, a storekeeper, superintendent of the Sunday school, a lay preacher, postmaster, coroner, a farmer and a few more things that I can't recall now. He was a shrewd old fellow, as a decision in a case that I heard will go to show. Two farmers had a dispute about the ownership of some poultry, and each pleaded his own case. Each side had an equal number of witnesses and there was some tall swearing done all around. If I had been sitting on the case I should have given it up as a bad job, or sent it to court for trial. But that's just what he didn't do."

"I forgot to state that in addition to all his other functions he was his own constable. The hens were in court in a coop and he ordered that the constable should take the coop to the roadway opposite the farms of the litigants and turn the creatures loose. And he did the job himself and got his fee for doing it. The hens settled the case themselves by going directly to one of the farms, and the justice declared that they knew their way home, and gave judgment accordingly."

HAREM WANTED SARDINES.

When First Boxes of This Delicacy Reached Morocco Court There Was Great Excitement.

If the sultan of Morocco, Muley Abdel-Aziz, loses his throne, it perhaps might be due to the discontent of his subjects in seeing him adopt so precipitately European manners and habits. The sultan disregards this danger, however, and when he wants a thing European, he must have it at once, says the New York Tribune.

One night there was a great noise in front of the residence of an Englishman inhabiting Morocco. Immediately the soldiers of the palace struck the door violently exclaiming: "Daba! Daba! (quick! quick!). The master wants all the sardines you have in your house!" The Englishman was not a sardine merchant, but handed over what few boxes he had, and learned later that only a few hours before a foreign minister had presented to the sultan a few boxes of sardines, which were opened in the harem and partaken of by all the inmates.

Such a sudden frenzy was created for them that on the morrow a special raskas was dispatched to Tangier, with orders to bring all the sardines in the place.

AN EARLY BATTLEFIELD.

Monument Lately Erected on Field of Conflict of Century and a Half Ago.

At a grand public meeting of many thousand excursionists, including representatives of the patriotic societies of New York and New England, the Society of Colonial Wars unveiled, September 8, a fine monument upon the field of the battle of Lake George, September 8, 1757. The governors of New York, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut were present at the unveiling, and there were detachments from the regular army and the troops of the several states. Senator Chauncey Depew delivered the oration.

The bronze figures of the monument were designed by Albert W. Elbert, the sculptor, and represent the Indian chieftain, King Hendrick, demonstrating to Gen. Johnson the futility of dividing his forces. The figures, which stand on a granite pedestal, are nine feet high. The monument stands in the center of Battle park, overlooking the lake. On the east face is the following inscription:

"1757—The Society of the Colonial Wars erected this monument to commemorate the victory of the Colonial forces under Gen. Johnson and the Mohawk allies under Chief Hendrick over the French regulars, commanded by Baron Dieskau, with the Canadian and Indian allies." On the south face it reads: "Defeat would have opened the road to Albany to the French." On the north "Confidence, inspired by the victory, was of inestimable value to the American army in the War of the Revolution," and on the west face are the words "Battle of Lake George, September 8, 1757."

Electricity for Cancer.

An instructive instance of the use of electrical effects for treating diseases is described in a recent issue of the Lancet, London. The practitioner made use of high-frequency alternating currents to cause electrical osmose, by means of which drugs were introduced into the tissues of the diseased part. In 22 per cent. of the cases of cancer treated, the treatment was successful. He has come to the conclusion that a radio-active salt of strontium induced into the tissues by cataphoresis by high-frequency currents would prove a panacea for all forms of cancer.

Noteworthy Enterprise.

The spirit of enterprise shown by the firm of Minor & Co. in giving prizes for the best exhibits of Morrow county products, is commendable. This up-to-date firm is interested in the important matter of having a good display of our resources at the Lewis and Clark fair, and in another column of this paper is published a list of attractive presents for the people who bring in the most desirable products grown in this county. The idea of offering these prizes is a good one, not from the standpoint of hiring the people to bring in and show what can be grown here, but from the fact that it will create a friendly interest that will make some competition and the result will be a better showing. The best products will be placed on exhibition in Heppner. A good display of our products will be interesting to Morrow county people. No display of magnitude has ever been made of our products, and we hardly know what we have ourselves, to say nothing of the people from the outside. The GAZETTE hopes that a display will be made that we will not only be proud of here, but also at the big Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Counterfeiting News.

The yellowest report of the storm at Heppner was furnished by the Portland Journal. One of their stock reporters locked himself up in a side room, put a point on three pencils, tore off his collar, turned up his cuffs, and just threw himself. He conjured up an advancing wall of water travelling faster than a horse can run, and peopled the valley with imaginary horses and men trying to escape it. To impress the reader with the accuracy of the account he related an imaginary race between the flood and a two-horse buggy down the valley in which the horses were caught and drowned and the driver saved himself by breasting the crest of the wave and swimming to shore. In the absence of a regularly-organized news service it may be a better way than none to manufacture "grapevine" telegraph and run it in lieu of genuine news, but the people of Heppner are pretty mad about it.

The next regular meeting of Maple Circle will be held on Wednesday evening, July 20. There will be installation of officers and a good attendance is desired. May Kenton, Clerk.

There will be no more services in the Baptist church this summer. The pastor has been given a vacation of one month and will soon go away for recreation.

Miss Maude Carlisle of Arlington, and Miss LaVerne Fenton of McMinnville, visited relatives and friends in the city over Sunday.

Miss Nell Bennett, who has been visiting her brother, W. H. Bennett, returned to her home in Portland Monday.

Divine services will be held at the Heppner Catholic church at 10:30 a. m. on the third Sunday of each month.

The party who borrowed a ladies' side saddle from Stewart & Kirk's is requested to return it immediately.

Misses Emma and Mary Farnsworth returned to the farm at Rhea's Siding Friday.

Senator. Fulton was rendered unconscious at Astoria Saturday, by being struck with a batted ball, while attending a baseball game.

The government has selected 200 choice mares in California to be shipped to the Philippines to start a national stock farm in the islands.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Fred Warnock and E. P. Michell, under the firm name of Warnock & Michell, has been dissolved by mutual consent, E. P. Michell retiring. All bills of the former firm will be paid by Fred Warnock, who will also collect all outstanding accounts.

FRED WARNOCK, E. P. MICHELL. Heppner, Ore., July 12, 1904.

Stray Notice.

Came to my ranch, about twelve miles east of Heppner on Butter creek road, one bright bay gelding, weight about 950 pounds, 6 or 7 years old branded C on left thigh, star on forehead and light saddle marks. Owner will come and prove property and take him away. HENRY JONES, 99 102 Heppner, Or.

For Sale—Team, buggy, double and single harness cheap. For particulars inquire at Gazette office. 99tf

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