

MRS. FRANCES EVERETT VICTOR VS. "Dr. O. W. Nixon of Chicago."

When a man in argument descends to vituperation his opponent can afford to smile because he betrays his own conviction that his cause is a lost one.

The subject is, as he says, too large for discussion in a newspaper, but with simple assertions, but with proofs which any one will take the trouble to verify for himself.

The doctor says I am the "author of the quirk and fabric of the history in Bancroft's Oregon," but gives Mr. Bancroft credit for having "changed some things," "printed falsehoods in their stead."

But now to argument: As the real author of the "History of Oregon," of which Mr. Bancroft is the editor, I am prepared to correct my opponent's statements on several points, and to explain the passages which he imputes, rightfully or wrongfully, to Mr. Bancroft.

In saying that the missionaries of Oregon assured the country to the United States, Mr. Bancroft simply copies what I have myself set forth in the first book of my Oregonian missions any more than we would have it understood of the Catholic missions.

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ston, Gray himself relates it. Lee and Frost, in their "Ten Years in Oregon," delicately refrain from telling the whole story and only say: "In 1842 Dr. W. W. Gifford visited the United States to obtain further assistance, in order to strengthen the efforts that had already been made about the establishment of a mission."

Dr. White, in his "Ten Years in Oregon," says: "We reached The Dalles, some 220 miles from the Pacific, on the 24th of November, 1842, having been detained by wind, spent several days in the neighborhood of The Dalles, who welcomed us joyfully and made our stay agreeable and refreshing."

Only a year or two ago I was talking with Major Macoun of Cayuse War fame, who informs me that among the letters and papers found at the mission none of any significance were discovered, and that the only ones which were of any value were those of Dr. McLaughlin.

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THE ART OF ENGRAVING.

Some Notes on Ancient and Modern Methods of Reproduction. DATES BACK TO THE ROMANS. Remarkable Results Which Are Obtained With the Aid of the Camera.

To give a history of engraving in an even abridged form would require more space than can be devoted to one subject in a Sunday paper.

But as an illustration has become so important a part of literature, and an almost indispensable adjunct to education, it must be an item of interest to the reading public to know how the drawings and ideas of the artist were and are reproduced, and also to compare the old with the new methods of

engraving. By the process of wood engraving none but the highest class publications could afford to illustrate, and when they did the work was often stiff and out of all semblance to the original drawing.

The half tone is in many ways the same as the line etching, only a photograph or wash drawing takes the place of the line drawing. The negative is made direct from photo or drawing by placing a screen or ruling on glass in front of the sensitive plate in the camera.

Some idea of the delicacy of the process and the care of printing can be gained when it is known that screens are in use on cuts for the Traveler giving 30,625 dots to the square inch, and in some instances, as high as 40,000 to the square inch.

The latest invention in the line of engraving is what is known as the color process, demonstrating that all the colors of nature can be obtained with red, yellow and blue.

for newspapers the work of such men as Frost, Remington, Smedley, Gibson, etc. In fact the modern school has been influenced by process-engraving to a marked degree, allowing a freedom of handling which wood never could, reproducing each line with the exactness of photography.

The principle of process-engraving is simple, and if the operator is skillful the print will be an exact reproduction of the original drawing.

The drawing is made with India ink on cardboard, this in itself giving the artist an advantage over the wood engraver, as he has the freedom of a pen over the cramped line of a tool.

The drawing is then placed in contact with zinc plate coated with a sensitive solution of albumen and placed in the rays of electric or sunlight for a few minutes, after which it is coated with a greasy ink and placed in a tray of water. The light acting through the transparent portion of the negative makes the part exposed insoluble, this holding the ink, while the soluble portion washes away, taking the ink with it, leaving only the design in acid-proof ink.

The negative is printed on a metal plate in much the same way as the line engraving, and etched and blocked in the same manner.

The people that walked in darkness, in these days of walk as it is seldom one hears of an abrupt transition from the oil lamp to electricity for the lighting of streets, but that such change is impending in a remote village in Rhode Island.

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versation with a precise and somewhat airy lady, not from Boston, who began to criticize the attainments of Boston school-ers. "It is most extraordinary," she said, "that ignorant people employ to teach school in Boston. Such English as they sometimes speak."

The two schoolmistresses ventured to ask what unfortunate peculiarities she observed in the English of Boston teachers. "Why, their pronunciation is so bad," she answered. "Just fancy—I heard a Boston teacher the other day say 'programme.' The two teachers opened their eyes, wondering why people shouldn't say 'program,' they hardly dared to ask, but the lady enlightened them. "When any one who has been to school at all," she added, "should know that it should be pronounced 'program.'"—Boston Transcript.

NEW THINGS IN ELECTRICITY. LAMPS LIGHTED BY ELECTRICAL FISH. M. d'Arsonval, the well-known electrician, has been doing some extraordinary things in the way of demonstrating the electric discharge of the torpedo fish.

His experiments, which were made before the French Academy of Sciences, were so astonishing as to almost suggest the idea of a central station of power for the future may be a huge and well-populated fish-tank.

The torpedo is placed on a plate with a metallic bottom, on which is placed a layer of water to enable the fish to breathe during the experiments. Two pieces are cut out of a sheet of tinfoil in the shape of the electric organs of the fish, and joined by a band of tinfoil five centimeters long.

The negative is printed on a metal plate in much the same way as the line engraving, and etched and blocked in the same manner.

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NEW TO-DAY. HUNDREDS GOING TO SEE THEM.

Something That Confounds the Best Philosophic Experts—The Sick Are Cured and the Skeptic Left to Wonder.

Dr. A. H. Bryant's ability to read disease like an open book at a glance, without asking any questions, looking at the tongue or feeling the pulse.

IS IT INTUITION? The Pacific Coast Medical Council, 930 Market Street, Thronged With the Sick and Suffering.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXTENDING THEIR already world-wide popularity, and with a desire to remedy the many earnest requests made from time to time by the friends and admirers of this progressive system, Dr. Bryant will give to all those holding appointments, as well as all others who call THIS MONTH ONLY, and who desire, CONSULTATION, ADVICE, EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT, FREE OF CHARGE, THIS MONTH FREE OF CHARGE, thus giving sufferers from all forms of CHRONIC DISEASES personal attention, and thereby all the advantages of this new system, which has worked such marvelous cures in San Francisco and its surrounding country.

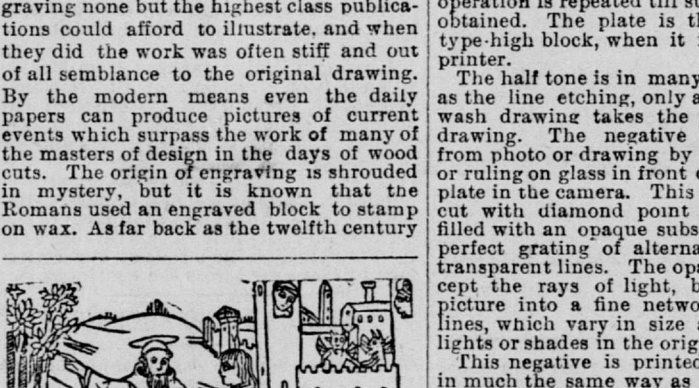
His patients are numbered from all parts of the world, and so remarkable has been his success that we pause in wonder at the superior qualifications of the physician who can, FROM A SINGLE GLANCE, determine the structure of the STRUTURE OF MAN, TELL DISEASE AT A GLANCE WITHOUT ASKING ANY QUESTIONS, LOOKING AT THE TONGUE OR FEELING THE PULSE.

Not only will he be surprised at his wonderful knowledge of disease, his plain, concise explanation of the structure of the body, and the rapidity with which he relieves and cures the most obstinate diseases by his very progressive system—the only system by the aid of which the patient can be cured of the structure of man and his experience with the peculiarities of disease and its actions upon the functions of the body, as demonstrated by the patients whose lives are endangered the real cause of their trouble and points to an absolute relief.

Dr. Bryant graduated with honor in New York City, and has been a careful student of homeopathy, eclecticism and all the progressive schools of medicine. He has spent a tour through Europe, he visited nearly all the colleges and hospitals in London and Paris, Edinburgh, and has been a student of the most eminent physicians in London, England, who are to be obtained for his chosen field of labor. While abroad he was unanimously elected a member of the Royal Society of Science, and of the Royal Society of Medicine, which was an especial compliment for his acquired ability in his profession. With these varied classes of chronic diseases with which his great practice has constantly surrounded him, he has justly earned the position he has for so long held in the medical world as an expert specialist in chronic diseases. He has



SAMSON AND THE LION, 1666.



St. Jerome, 1497.



The Inkeeper Recommended Water.



ST. CHRISTOPHER, 1423.



Engraving of a man and a woman.

we would take red and blue—green, blue and yellow. The varieties of shades are obtained by one of the colors predominating. For example, if with the green the blue predominates we have a cold green; if yellow, a warm or sunny green, and so on. The work of the early engravers was crude and unattractive, although some showed good drawing.

More Capital Invested, More Patients Treated, More Cures Made, Than Any Similar Institution or Body of Physicians in America.

Dr. Bryant is permanently located in San Francisco, having leased the parlors, 930 Market Street. Consultation, advice, examination and treatment to all who call Free.

FOR THE NEXT 18 DAYS. Hours—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 2 to 4 P.M.; 7 to 9 evenings. Closed on Sundays.