ething About the Pormation of This

In the burning mass that composed our earth at first, there existed copper, sulphur and all the other substances at are on and in our earth now, only all were in a gaseous state. The cold had not yet hardened them into solids. They tell us that this collection of burning material belonged originally to the sun, and was thrown off from it in consequence of a natural law, and ment "whirling in space." Do you understand what that word "space" means? This globe of ours is wrapped up in a huge cloak, some forty miles thick, called the atmosphere. Beyond this thick envelope stretches for way, that unknown region called far away that unknown region called "space." What are its boundaries, no one can tell us. Whether it holds other worlds than ours we can only guess. But one thing about it is known for certain, which is, that it is very cold. Its temperature is about 200 degs, below zero; so we have need of our thick, warm atmosphere.

What effect did this intense cold have upon the mass of fiery gas, sent epinning out through its depthsi Just the same effect that the cold mountain peaks have upon the vapor of water. It cooled the gases upon the outside, hardened tem, and in the course of God's flist day of creation, and some men think it was equal to thousands and thousands of our years-maybe millions-because this forming of the crust must have been slow work. First, Pu's patches of gas became solid then these floated together and perhaps suc-seded in making one crust joined all over—and a hot, rumpled crust it was! Then the boiling, seething mass inside broke through, and the work had to be done all over

When the vapor of water was con-

densed, rain began to fall.

Then came another struggle. As quickly as the rain fell on the bot crust, it was changed into vapor agaia, and sent up into the air to repeat its work. What a boiling, steaming, hot ball this world must have been! During all this time there were ter-

rific peals of thunder and flashes of lightning. Whenever any liquid is changing into a vapor, electricity is ed; and when so vast a quan tity of water was changing into steam, intensity and frequency of the lightning must have been immeasurabeyond anything we can imagine. If only we could have been at a safe distance above this steaming world and looked down von it, what a sight we should have seen, and what deafening peals of thunder we should have heard?

Even though the rain was almost immediately changed into vapor, it must have cooled the earth's crust a little, coming directly from the icy realms of space. And at last came a day when the cold conquered the heat, and the crust became cool enough for water to stay down. It filled up all the cracks and crannies, and there was so much of it that only a little bit of the earth's crust could peep above its surface. Of our own continent, only a narrow strip of land, extending from what is now Nova Scotia to where the great lakes were to be, and thence westward to the region now called Alaska, remaining above the waters. In the place now occupied by Europe, there were many little patches, but no land so extensive as

the strip in the western hemisphere Thick, dark vapors brooded over the earth and shut out the light of the sun. And these gloomy vapors, the little pieces of dry, hot crust and the surging, boiling waters, were the begin nings out of which God was to make our beautiful world, with its pure air, its blue sky and snowy clouds, its dense woods and fertile fields, its hills and

There could have been no life in those days-neither plant life nor ani mal life. In the first place the crust was too hot; neither animal nor plant could live on it, nor in the waters that touched it. In the second place, aniand plants cannot live without sunlight; and no sunlight could pierce those masses of heavy vapor.— Teresa C. Crofton in St. Nicholas.

Principle of Incentation.

Professor E. Ray Lankester, lecturing on the "Struggle for Life" at the London institution, said that a considerable number of the most fatal diseases in man, oxen and sheep were due to poisonous matter produced in the blood which was known as bacteria. When this poison got into the system, the duty of the corpuscles was to go for it, and they proceeded to eat as much as they could; but sometimes they could not attack it at all. The bacteria was too much for them, with the result that the bacteria grew, and very soon proved fatal to the body in which it existed.

The corpuscles could, however, be educated to deal with the bacteria, and the future of preventive medicines would be the education of the white blood corpuscles. The fact that one man, by constant use, could without injury take a dose of arsenic that would kill six ordinary men was due to the fact that he had by weakened doses been educating and training the white corpuscles. They could be taught to eat and flourish under ditions which, if not commenced admily, won's be destructive to them, and that was the principle 25 the base of of many fatal diseases in sheep and ozen, inoculation had been remarkably successful. The corpuscles first received a weakthus when a violent attack came they were ready to receive and dispose of it. weak dose of the poison from the vac-cine, and were in that way prepared for a stronger dose in the way of smallpox. number of diseases,-New York Post.

Wound Up the Wood Business,

When I began steamboating, along rk in 1945, the wood boat business was ig feature of river traffic. At that time there were no less than seventy-five boats running that carried nothing but cordwood, and their owners, with few exceptions, became opulent. All of the cordwood then came from along the banks of the Illinois, upper and lower Mississippi river, and it required a small army of men to handle the business. For many years the receipts did not fall below 60,000 to 70,000 cords annually. When coal came into general use it curtailed the traffic, and the fact that the river country was denuded of wood far back from the river wound up the wood business, so that now there are not more

ANTIQUITY OF THE TELEPHONE.

The Priests of India Blave Used It for

6The principle of the telephone has been known for 2,000 years in India, has just returned to New York after a two years' sojourn in the land of striped tigers and wonderful fakirs. 'I do not assert, mark you," continued Mr. Ames-bury, "that they use the telephone as we use it, or that they have any system of general communication. What I do say is that the high caste people have a method of communicating with each other by vibratory action on a diaphragm, just as we do, but it is confined entirely to their temples, and its existence has remained a secret until within a very few

"I was in a town called Panj, about 200 miles from Madras, and while there became acquainted with an English officer named Harrington, who was a prime favorite with the natives because on one occasion he had saved a priest from drowning. He was a very genial, pleas-ant fellow, and had that peculiar magnetism about him that made and kept

friends everywhere.
"It was through Harrington that I was enabled to learn the existence of telephone communication and to satisfy my-

self of its antiquity. "There are two temples in the village about a mile apart. In the interior and on the ground floor of each is a small circular structure which is guarded day and night from the natives as well as from strangers, and is supposed to be the abiding place of the 'governing spirit,' but in reality is the terminus of the tele-phone line, which is laid underground from one building to the other.

"The superstitious natives regarded this little structure with the greatest awe and reverence, because they had seen demonstrated before their eyes—or rather ears—the power of this spirit to com-municate with the other temple. They were required to make their offering in one building and make known their wishes and desires. Then immediately repairing to the second temple they would be informed of all they had said and done, although neither priest had left his post. This was regarded as a demonstration of the power of the spirit.

"We were unable to determine the composition of the wire that connected the two buildings. It was some kind of metal, but neither steel, copper nor brass, although it closely resembled the latter. The transmitter was of wood and about the size of the head of a flour barrel, and to establish connection, instead of ringing a bell, the person wishing to attract attention at the other end stood close to the curious looking thing and shouted, "Ooev! ooev! ooev!"

This was answered by a similar shout, which while faint was distinct and could

be heard two feet away. "After Harrington and I had gained the confidence of the priests-or, rather, after he had-we were given a carte blanche to do as we pleased, and we talked to each other from one temple to the other for more than an hour, and were enabled to make an incomplete in-

"We learned that the telephone that we saw had been in use for thirty years. The priests were very old men and they remembered that the line of communica tion had been renewed only once during their incumbency.
"They showed us the remains of worm

eaten transmitters and wooden conduits that must have been hundreds of years old. They claimed that the system had been in existence since the creation, and laughed at us when we told them that the same principle has only been applied in England and America within the dozen years. In every part of India and in Burmah this system of secret commu-nication exists, although bundreds of travelers have never suspected it. I believe that it dates back fully 2,000 years." New York Graphic Interview,

Russia's Political Offenders. When a burglar, murderer or other common Russian felon has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude, he is, as a rule, released from the solitary confinement in which he has been held pending trial, is allowed to mingle with other prisoners of the same penal grade, and is forwarded without unnecessary delay to Siberia. When, however, a political offender has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude under the same code of laws, he is not released from solitary confinement, nor sent with reasonable promptness to Siberia, as he would be if he had merely killed his mother with an ax, but is thrown into a bomb proof ensemate in what is known as the "penal servitude section" of the Petropavlovsk fortress, or into one of the smaller cells of a "central convict prison," and there lies in solitude and wretchedness for one, two, three, or even five years, before he finally goes insane or is sent to the convict mines of Kara. - George Kennan in The Century.

Books Published Last Year. The number of books published in this, country last year was 4,437. This is something more than 2,000 less than were published in 1886, the difference resulting from the falling off in copyright books, and the increase in story newspapers and magazines. The cheap publication system is accountable for a good deal of this, but one is at a loss to know where the nearly 2,000 new publi-

The old time colored people in the ened breed or disease by inoculation, and south, those who were slaves, have no other method of reckoning dates, occur-rences, and especially births and mar-This education of the corpuscles, it seemed riages, than to refer them by association and the patentee of numerous im to him, was the explanation of the sucto events that happened about the same cess of vaccination. They received a time, and it is quite common to get from them answers about like the following:

"How old are you, Aunt Milly?" "Wall chile, I know you hearn tell of der fost yarthquake in Norf Caliny? He believed the white corpuscles could der fast yarthquake in Norf Caliny? be trained to receive the most virulent Wall, I was a right smart size gal den, poisons, and he hoped this training would an' could spin an' weave my ten cuts a be carried on so as to deal with a great day for my ole missus. Dat's how ole

"How old are you, Uncle Bob?"
"How ole I is? Lemme see, you know der time der stair fell, well, dat's der year Miss Mary died, an' ole massa gib my ole ooman one of Miss Mary's Sunday dresses, an she wane'd it waitin' on der comp'ny der next year when ole massa brought he's secon' wife home from Georgy—an' bress de Lawd! she wur

"But, Uncle Bob, I am no wiser than

I was before; you haven't told me how old you are. "Well, when dem tings happen wat I was a tellin' you 'bout, my ol'est gal. Lindy, was 'bout der same age as massa's new wife, an' me an' her daddy was chillun together, in Georgy, same time Gin'nl Lafayette came ter 'Gusty, an' der sogers all turn out an' beat der drums than three or four boats engaged in the traffic.—Globe Democrat Interview. I specs I'se nigh cater a hundred."— Youth's Companion.

The Profits of Soda Water.

"Is there much profit in the soda water business? Well, I should say there is," remarked a druggist. "The there is," remarked a druggist. "The been known for 2.000 years in India, is unfimited. You can make 100 per was the rather incredible statement made the other night by Fred Amesbury, we then the other night by Verk years, the control of 1.000, just as easily as not. It depends on your degree of honesty, and how you regard the tastes and stomachs of your customers. If you wish to retain their trade you will give them a good article, profit 100 per cent; if you cater for transient custom you make 1,000 per cent. That is the difference.

Oh, well, now I don't care to give away many of the secrets of the business, but I don't object to giving the uninitiated a gentle hint. I will say that any reliable dealer can, for a nickel a glass, give a man real fruit flavors, actual cream and high pressure and still double his money. Such a decoction per glass would cost two and one half cents, but I will wager that the average soda water that is drunk here or elsewhere doesn't cost more than a cent, and sometimes

"To begin with, a saving is often made in lowering the pressure, and the result is the water doesn't sparkle. It is insipid, and you instinctively feel when you drink it that it lacks some thing. Then the alleged fruit flavors are made out of cheap ethers and other volatile substances. True, they are not harmful and they can be guzzled with impunity, but the delicate aroma is not there and the cost is a trifle. For a dollar a dealer can make a large quantity of these cheap flavors. Chocolate is another article that is easily adulterated. As for the Saratoga wa ters, they are frequently manufactured in the cellar out of salts."-Pittsburg

Used to Riding Thoroughbreds.

A wealthy rancher of Wyoming territory recently related a story of a rich young Englishman who, while looking about the west for good in-vestments, visited his ranch. He stayed there a few days, and one afternoon as the cowboys were about to round up a bunch of cow ponies the young man said that he would enjoy a good ride in the saidle. He said he was used to riding only thorough-breds, and he didn't think they had a horse good enough for him. The boys convinced him that they had one of the finest horses on the plains, and if he knew how to ride he was welcome

to the animal. He was apparently insulted when questioned about his ability to ride and answered that he could ride any kind of a horse. A sleepy looking bronco was brought out from the corrals and saddled. Though he appeared half dead he was the worst bucker in the herd, "'E's lifeless," said the foreign er, when the pony was brought to him. The boy said the "nag" would wake up after the first mile, and the visitor got into the saddle. He didn't linger long. The first buck jump placed him on the horse's neck, and after a second he was in the atmosphere. He turned a double somer sault and landed on the sharp end of a cactus plant. When he picked him self up one of the boys asked what he thought of the thoroughbed now.

turn pale. "Es a good oss, turn pale. "Es a good oss, word, "but 'e lopes too bloomin "-Chicago Tribune.

Defense of the Small Boy. It is unfortunately the case that every small boy a not in a position financially to become the owner of a pair of roller skates. Only the excepional youth enjoys such a poss Does one, then, see these lucky fledg lings of manhood skating about over the asphalt in proud consciousness of their superior means of pleasure and locomotion? Quite otherwise. One does observe roller skates in use on every hand, but it is rarely that a single small boy is using two of them at once. Almost invariably he is seen sliding along on one skate wi h a suc cession of impoles conveyed by the other unskated foot.

Now, why should this be so? For what reason is it that the small boy so seldom has more than one skate? Sim ply because he has either lent the other skate to a companion or borrowed from him the one he has on. Thus you will ordinarily see these small boys skating in pairs, each with one skate, and so dividing the sport. Rarely does it appear that the owner of a pair of skates uses them both himself instead of sharing the pleasure with a friend. Who says, then, that the small boy is a selfish being!—Washington Star.

A Mighty Beast.

Few, even among the most thought-ful of the gents homo, ever stop to consider the immense size of the great Greenland or Bright whale (Balena mysticetus, L.) Nilson says that it will weigh over 100 tons. Just think of it, 220,000 pounds! At that rate the gigantic creature would outweigh 83 of the largest elephants the largest elephants or a half thousand grizzly bears. Sliced in chunks of 1,000 pounds each, his ear cass would load a freight train of 11 cars to its fullest capacity. The whale-bone in such a whale would weigh as much as three of the largest Norman horses, and his oil would fill 150 kerosene barrels. -St. Louis Republic.

Money Made in Barrels. The women inventors of Pennsyl vania are many, and there is one bright woman who has a barrel hoop ing machine which brings her in \$20, 000 a year. This is Mary E. Beaseley the original inventor of the machine chines, it is said, can put iron hoops on 1,200 barrels in a single day. It is a valuable patent and is largely used the trade.—Cor. New York World.

The Jackal and the Lion. A Jackal met a Hunter in the Forest and at once began to pour out such Vials of Wrath against the Lion that the Hunter was Amazed.

"Why!" exclaimed the Jackal, "the Lion is a Liur, Thief, Robber, Ghoul and Murderer, and is not Worthy of the Friendship of the Polecat!" "Did he ever Abuse you or Injure

you? "Then Whence this Malignity?" "Well-ah-well, I can't get over it that he was born a Lordly Lion and I s Miserable Jackal." Moral-That's the key note to nine tenths of the slanders. - Detroit Free

A New Lubricating Oil. A new lubricant, the use of which is advocated in The Austrian Railroad Jour-nal, is mustard oil. It remains perfectly fluid at the low temperature of 14 degs. Farbenheit, and will keep unchanged for years.-Public.

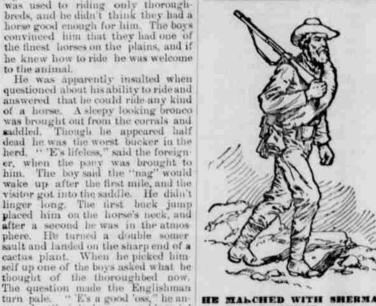
The proprietario is **no hard** upon his Cuban brother as Spain is upon the island. This landlord lives his little spendthrift life in the gay capital, only to become overwhelmed with debt and in time be supplanted by other land preprietors, who, in their turn, dissipate, grind the tenantry and make way again for others. Thus the landed aristocracy of Cuba is constantly passing from opulence to beggary. A common expression here illustrates the quick slafting of fortunes in commerce as well as in lands: "Padre bodeguero, hijo caballero, nieto pordio sero!" ("The father a grocer, the son a gentleman, the grandson a beggar!")— -Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter.

The Mountains of Jamaica. No scenery is grand on an empty

stomach. I remember a distinguished editor in New York asking me one time what was the last hotel to go to in the Catskills. I recommended the old Mountain house because it commanded the best scenery. Bother the scenery, said he; "I can't live on scenery. Where can I got the best dinner?" T thought of that when we were up in the Jamaica mountains filled up full of emptiness. The reenery was grand almost beyond description, but we three New Yorkers would gladly have exchanged it all for a sight of that half way house where we were to breakfast. - William Drysdale in New York Times.

Centecary of the Big Jan A curious centenary was recently celebrated by the women of Banzlau, in Si-It was just 100 years since the man died who constructed a gigantic earthen vessel, whit is a kind of counterpart of the fill famed vase at Heidelberg. The vessel heids thirty bushels of peas, is three yards high and measures nearly four yards across .-Chicago Herald.

A Russian legend relates that when St. Joseph returned from his flight into Egypt he found his shoes in great want of repair and being aware of the excellence of leather work in Russia sent them to Kieff to be mended, where they remained. It is now reported from Kieff that the archbishop of St. Sophia proposes to resole the shoes and then "expose them to the veneration of the faithful"



HE MALCHED WITH SHERMAN TO THE SEA;

tudged all the way on foot, over mountain of through morass, carrying knapsack and an slept on brush heaps to keep out of the und, caught cold from the effects of which a friends thought he would never recover, may be used to be us whatever cause arising, and cares al Skin and Scaip Diseases. Sair-heum, Tetter, Eczema, and kindred allments. It is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. Sold by druggists. Copyright, 1888, by WORLD's Dis. MED. ASS'S.

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