WEARERS OF CLASS EYES.

How Artificial Eyes Are Made and Whe

Uses Them-Facts of Interest. Upward of 5,000 New Yorkers wear artificial eyes, and of this goodly number the majority are ladies, whose sole ambition to supersede the works of the Creator is centered in the hope of becoming attractive. Artificial eyes may be classified into two distinct kinds, viz., glass and composition. Until recently those who had the misfortune to lose an eye have provided themselves with artificial ones of glass to hide the deformity. Eyes than fiction.

Oculists and opticians say that thousands who make use of this valuable and important artifice show no evidence except to an expert of any impaired sight. The glass eyes which are manufactured in this country are really made of glass. broken, and the hard pressure of their sometimes crack spontaneously, and in addition to the loss of the artificial eye, the patient's eyelids are frequently wounded. This accounts for the fact of children being rarely provided with glass eyes on account of them not being able to handle them without danger.

The composition eye, which is made of n substance resembling celluloid, is now in universal demand. It is much worn by ladies and children, as it prevents a distortion of the face. After the human eye is once impaired and total blindness sets in, the face will be distorted if no artificial eye is worn, by the falling of the eyelids. The composition eyes are imported from Germany, and have destroyed the market of the glass specimens which are exclusively manufactured in this country. Some of these are remarkable for close imitation, while others are beautiful specimens of art. They are generally worn by those who have an injured eye extracted, but the majority of artificial eye wearers are recruited from the ranks of the fair sex, who perchance are squinted or possessed of some other trifling ocular deformity.

In certain diseases of the eye it becomes necessary to extract the orb so affected, as the eyes are so intimately connected through their nervous structures | and size of the required nose. This being that one diseased eye will ultimately ruin | done, it is placed on the forehead and the other by sympathetic ophthalmia. The operation of removal is known as "enucleation." by which the muscles are left behind to assist in moving the artificial eyes.

These are not round, as is popularly supposed, but shaped like a shell, and cause little or no trouble in being introduced. They are generally removed at night and the parts washed with water or lotion. They generally last three years, aster which they lose their polish are then introduced after the same fashion, and when once accustomed to this operation depends entirely on the preroutine the wearer experiences very little inconvenience in their adjustment. The secret vein. The next step was to turn composition eyes possess the advantage up the flap with the secret vein a particof lightness, and the composition may utar way over the tubes. This being acbe trimmed with a penknife or a file to complished, the other parts of the nose adjust it accurately and comfortably to are pared and fastened to it with silk ligthe parts. No artificial eye is of perpet sture, and the whole thing is brought to movement it loses its smooth surface.

One of the largest manufacturers of

glass eyes in this country said to the writer a few days ago: "It is surprising to think of the vast number of persons who wear glass eyes. The largest percentage, of course, are ladies, who anchase of those translucent optics, and unless a person thoroughly experienced in handling those eyes no other could discover that they are imitations. Glass eyes cost all the way from \$8 to \$25 each, but composition eyes which are imported cost extravagant sums, though some may be purchased at comparatively low prices, depending, of course, on the quality of the material. You know cattle also wear glass eyes, and thousands of men find themselves the possessors of horses and other animals ornamented with those eyes which they purchased on the supposition that they were free from defects.

The insertion of artificial eyes requires great skill on the part of the operator, as the comfort and stability of the artificial orb to the patient are dependent on the process of transformation. The eye is taken between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, while the other hand is placed on the forehead and its extremities used to raise the upper eyelid. It is then introduced under the upper eyelid, the lower one is drawn down by the disengaged fingers, and behind this the piece at once places itself.

In extracting a glass or composition eye the easiest way is to catch hold of it between the fingers and draw it outward. Should any difficulty be experienced the head of a pin or some blunt instrument inserted under the head at once removes the obstacle. This is where the folly of using glass eyes becomes apparent, for if not allowed to rest or fall on a handkerchief or some soft material they break, and their replacement at frequent intervals costs a considerable amount.

Glass eye making requires judgment in the selection of proper glass. This is composed of sand, soda, saltpeter, pot-ash, lime and chloride of lead. All these ingredients are put into a melting pot for a period of twenty hours and subjected to a heat of 1,800 degs. The sand and other chemicals then unite in forming a liquid. The glass blower then uses an iron pipe heated enough to make the glass stick to it. This is stirred in a circular direction until a ball is formed. The pupils, which are made in the same manner, from glass of different shades and colors, are now inserted into this globular mass, and allowed to cool, after which the congealed substance is paired off in any form or manner required.— Joseph W. Gavan in New York Press.

The Flavor of Milk.

Milk is altered both in taste and appearance by the character of the food supplied to the cows. It is colored by madder and saffron, scented by plants of the onion tribe, and changed in taste by such articles as turnips. Certain food may give it medicinal properties, and milk thus medicated is proposed as a method of treating disease.—Arkansaw

THE KANGRA NOSEMAKERS.

Opinm Eating Countrymen. A correspondent of the Allahabad Pio neer gives an account of the Kangairas. people who have long enjoyed a repu tation as nosemakers. They live chiefly in Kangra, a small hill canton in the Punjaub. Altogether there are fourteen families remaining, out of which only two individuals are practical nosemakers Their reputation still remains People come to them from the remotest parts of the Punjaub, and even Afghanistan,

actuated by the sole desire of having are to a man what the vestibule door is their facial promontory repaired or re to the house—an indication of what is newed. The Kangra nosemakers coninside. The idealistic part of the glass sider their art as one specially granted to eye contains without doubt more fact them by the great Bajreshivu Devi of the place. They therefore perform the operation in strict serecy. The writer

"It was only with great difficulty that I procured the following information respecting the modus operandi of this plastic operation for restoration of nose from They have many defects, among which an old tald and habitual opium eater may be mentioned their liability to be My friend thinks nothing of daily consuming forty-five grains of opium, and edges upon the fleshy parts. A fall or whenever he can afford, just to keep blow will often break them, or they will aglow the sunshine of his mind, adds considerable amount of bhang and charus (Capabis Indica, leaves and extract) and arsenic. They say the baid is well versed in the science of physic and astrology. besides having a denizen of the other world at his beck and call by whose as sistance he is able to open the gates of the unseen. When sent for to advise on difficult cases, he never fails, before going to summon and consult his ghostly servitor as to the prognosis of the disease he is called to cure. In the event of an unfavorable prognosis he declines to at tend but furnishes his would be patient

with the exact date and hour of his de-

'The old baid, it seems, was a kind of family doctor or professor of medicine to one of the nose makers, and in this capacity has more than once witnessed the operation of nose restoration. He therefore considers himself in possession of the secret, if secret it is. His narrative ran thus. After drugging their patient with some narcotic, the Kangairas forthwith proceeded to paint the forehead with a medicated lotion as a preliminary step On asking the composition of this lotion, the only answer vouchsafed was a grave shake of the head. The next step is to cut a piece of leather to the shape used to mark out the lines of incision. Then they beat the forehead with an old shipper until the part marked out becomes swollen and prominent. Zinc tubes, with a plate between them to serve the purpose of septum nasi, are then lodged in the nostrils. The next proceeding is to dissect a flap of the swollen flesh with a razor, leaving the lower part attached to the forehead. In doing this they take a vein with a flap. the name and position of which is a proand become unfit for wear. New ones tound secret known only to himself and the nose makers. The success of the servation and careful dissection of this ual duration, because by its incessant an end by the application of a special

antment. For several days, until the wound is nealed, the patient must keep a recumcent position. On union taking place, the piece which was left attached to the forehead is several, and the patient comes forth with a new born nose, I ought to have mentioned that the removal of the zinc tutes is effected as soon as convenient. Thus ended the narrative of the medical adviser to the nose

makers. "It only remains now to inquire how far their work is successful and if their skill be on a par with their reputation. That they have many opportunities of exercising their profession is beyond question. The wearing of baloo or nath nose ring) by the married women and girls to distinguish them from widows is source of injury to the left ala nasi. This is specially the case with the hill women of Kangra, whose rings are far heavier than those of women dwelling in the plains, consequently one often sees the left ala nasi completely split open, giving a more than slight disfigurement and preventing the distinguishing mark from being kept up. Many of these women make use of the nose makers; but, as far as my observation goes, and I have had many opportunities of seeing their work, I have never seen a satisfactory result. On the contrary, I have known many cases where the operation has simply left the woman in a worse plight than before."- St. James' Gazotte.

Winning at the Lottery. Travelers who have found it hard to win at trente et-quarante will probably try to recoup themselves by backing their fancy in the Italian lottery. An infallible plan for winning has been communicated to me by a learned Florentine, but I forget some of the details. After incantations, which you can get up for yourself in Petrus de Abano, you have a little dinner for two laid on Christmas eve or the eve of St. John. One of the plates must be blackened with smoke on the bottom. You sit down and utter Aves and Pater Nosters till the door tlies open and in rushes Saint Pasquale somebody (I forget his highly respectable family name). He is dressed all in red and fetches you two swinging boxes on the ear, for he is angry at being summoned from paradise. As he is doing this me hand him the plate with the smokes bottom, on which he writes a terno of figures with his finger. You plank your bottom dollar on the terno and (if the government pays up) you are a made man. This is only a rough sketch of how to win. I have discovered no other way. - English Monthly.

Origin of the Express Business.

The vast express business of this country may trace its origin to the small carpet bag which a young man named William F. Harden, a native of Reading, in Massachusetts, began to carry forth and back on the Long Island Sound boats, between New York and Boston, via Providence, exactly half a century ago. That famous traveling bag was kept in Boston as a memorial for many years, perhaps is today .- The Argonaut.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

Sindoos That Mend the Noses of Their -What the church wants is the under-propping of solitary prayer, the strength that comes from secret communion with Heaven .- Christian at

-The Catholic Review of New York estimates that there are now about 70,000 colored Roman Catholics in the United States, and that the number of converts from communions varies from "five per cent. in some dioceses to twelve per cent. in others."

-A messenger boy was seen to walk up the aisle of a church during service and call out a prominent physician. The pastor, who was about to begin his sermon, hesitated and said: "Brethren, let us pray for a sick man who is in great danger. Dr. Grosgrain has been called to see him."

-The institution of a class of workers to be known as "deaconesses" by the Methodist general conference is regarded by the Zion's Herald as a great gain to the church. "The work which these consecrated women will do," it thinks, "will be an inestimable adjunct and relief to the pastorate."

-The total number of city missionaries in New York may be set down at 266, who probably make 800,000 visits a year. Besides these there are hundreds of tract visitors and hundreds of poor visitors and other voluntary agents of various churches and societies, who are going about continually doing good.

-Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist church, began his career as a lawyer, but after he became converted he studied for the ministry, a calling for which he has shown marked ability. His early training in the law, however, has stood him in good stead, for a Bishop must be a man with a judicial as well as a theological turn of mind.

-The following advertisement recent ly appeared in an English religious paper: "Wanted, before Advent, unmarried priest (earnest Evangelical High Churchman), for small country church. the congregation of which is largely composed of men. The six points. Choral services. Open-air preaching. Cricket, football and working-men's clubs. No mustached or lawn-tennisplaying priest need apply."

-Swinton's history has been withdrawn from the public schools of Boston, on the ground that it misrepresents the Roman Catholic doctrine of indulgences. The following is the passage which was objected to: "These indulgences were, in the early ages of the church, remission of penances imposed upon persons whose sins had brought scandal on the community. But in process of time they were represented as actual pardons of guilt, and the purchaser of indulgence was said to be delivered from all his sins." -United Presbyterian.

THE NUMBER OF STARS. Only Six Thousand of Them Visible to an Ordinarily Good Eye.

The total number of stars one cap will depend very largely upon clearness of the atmosphere and the keenness of the eye. There are in the whole celestial sphere about 6,000 stars visible to an ordinarily good eye. Of these, however, we can never see more than a fraction at any one time, because a half of the sphere is always below the horizon. If we could see a star in the horizon as easily as in the zenith, a half of the whole number, or 3,000, would be visible on any clear night. But stars near the horizon are seen through so great a thickness of atmosphere as greatly to obscure their light, and only the brightest ones can there be seen. As a result of this obscuration, it is not likely that more than 2,000 stars can ever be taken in at a single view by any ordinary eye. About 2,000 other stars are so near the south pole that they never rise in our latitudes. Hence, out of 6,000 supposed to be visible, only 4,000 eyer come within the range of our vision, unless we make a journey towards the equator. As telescopic power is increased, we

still find stars of fainter and fainter light. But the number can not go on increasing forever in the same ratio as with the brighter magnitudes, because, if it did, the whole sky would be a blaze of starlight. If telescopes with powers far exceeding our present ones were made, they would no doubt show new stars of the twentieth, twentyarst, etc., magnitudes. But it is highly probable that the number of such successive orders of stars would not increase in the same ratio as is observed in the eighth, ninth and tenth magnitudes, for example. The enormous labor of estimating the number of stars of such classes will long prevent the accumulation of statistics on this question, but this much is certain, that in special regions of the sky, which have been searchingly examined by various telescopes of successively increasing apertures, the number of new stars found is by no means in proportion to the increased instrumental power. If this is found to be true elsewhere, the conclusion may be that, after all, the stellar system can be experimentally shown to be of finite extent and to contain only a finite number of stars. In the whole sky an eye of average power will see about 6,000 stars, as I have just said. With a telescope this number is greatly increased, and the most powerful telescopes of modern times will show more than 60,000.000 stars. Of this number, not one out of 100 has ever been catalogued at all. \* \* In all, 314,926 stars from the first to the 9 1-2 magniaudes, are contained in the northern sky; or about 600,000 in both hemispheres. All of these can be seen with l-inch object-glass. - Prof. E. S. Holden,

\*PROGRAM\*

## Corvallis Grange, No. 242,

CORVALLIS, OREGON, 1890.

1:30 P. M.

A STATE OF THE STA

FEBRUARY 1. OPENING EXERCISES.

BUSINESS SESSION. MUSIC. "SOME OF THE BENEFITS DERIVED FROM THE GRANGE," LECTURER [Discussed by Members Present.

MRS. L. WILSON

MRS. S. L. SHEDD

FEBRUARY 15. MUSIC. BUSINESS SESSION MUSIC. "READING MATTER FOR THE HOME," ESSAY, "HOME AND ITS AFFAIRS." MRS. H. T. FRENCH

MARCH 1.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. PROF. BERCHTOLD PAPER, "HOW SHALL OUR ROADS BE IMPROVED?" DISCUSSION, LED BY A. G. MULKY AND E. ELLIOT. DECLAMATION.

MARCH I5.

OPENING EXERCISES. RUSINESS SESSION INITIATION. MUSIC. "PRUNING FRUIT TREES," . . DISCUSSION, LED BY GEO. TAYLOR, SELECT READING. -MUSIC.

MARCH 29.

MUSIC. BUSINESS SESSION INITIATION.

MUSIC.

SELECT READING,

MUSIC. BANQUET AND SOCIAL MEETING.

APRIL 5.

MUSIC. BUSINESS SESSION. MUSIC

"BENEFICIAL BIRDS AND INSECTS,"

PROP. F. L. WASHINGEN [Discussed by Members Present. MRs. J. D. JOHNSON

SELECT READING, DECLAMATION.

READING.

MUSIC.

APRIL 19. EUSINESS SESSION.

MUSIC. "FARM CROPS FOR WILLAMETTE VALLEY."

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O .- J. D. Johnson. S.-S. L. SHEDD. Chap. - W. W. BRISTOW. Sec. -A. G. MULKEY. P.-MRS. L. WILSON. C .-- MISS ALICE HORNING. L. A. S.-MRS. H. T. FRENCH.

- - WORTHY MASTER

[Discussed by S. L. Shedd and others

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