### FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-Mozart is to have a monument in Vienna which will cost \$50,000,

will easily draw a sledge sixty miles a day.

-The box ding-house for cats at Bat ter en, London, receives boarders at the uniform rate of about thirty eight cents a week.

-The smallest pony in the world is the pet of the Barone-s Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett. He is five years of age and stands thirteen inches high. -The northern half of the London Underground Railroad carried during

the last six months, 37,629,000 passensengers and injured no one.

-The French Government has granted \$1,60) a year to the family of the late ex-Emir Abd-el-Mader. There are

French Academy of Sciences. Ea h ol the senders hope to obtain the Breant gathering up their ancient folk-lore prize of 100, 00 ranes.

-Said Thoreau: I am inclined to think bathing almost one of the necessaries of life, but it is surprising how indifferent some are to it. One farmer who came to bathe in Walden, one Sunday while I lived there, told me it was the first bath he had had for fi teen years.

-While the elderly Baroness Burdett-Coutts appears always in public dressed in the quietest black, her comparatively young husband, Mr. Bart lett-Burdett-Coutis, is distinguished for his dressing in clothes of the extremest fashionable cut and of thunderously loud colors.

-Although there are at present only 170 professed vegetarians in Germany they are the possessors of a library of 700 volumes on vegetarianism. They have also lately started a monthly pe-riodical called Vegetarinhe Rundschau. They call themselves "The German Society for Promoting a Harmonious Manner of Life.

-In France there are two Jews in the Senate, three in the Chamber, four in the Council of State, and in the Supreme Council of Public Education. One Cabinet Minister, M. D. Raynal, is a Jew, and so are ten chiefs of ministerial departments, three prefects, seven sub-prefects, four inspector-generals, four colonols, nine lieutenantcolonels and eleven judges.

-A remedy. or rather a preventive, which at the time was much believed in, was to take during the day, either spread on bread and butter or in some other way, two spoonfuls of salt. This salt acted as a disin ectant, and it was asserted that no one who took regularly his two spoonfuls caught the cholera. I am surprised to hear nothing now of this salt - pecifi .-- London Truth.

-Dr. Clifford Alibutt thinks that specialism is now being carried so far in London as to lower the use ulness o the medical profession in general. He hair and eyes. Among their good says, too, that the best specialists show much affe tation in relasing to do regu lar profe sional work. "A young lady told me lately," sa s Dr. Allbutt, "that a London physi ian - one hielly known as a lung do tor, but yet one under whom I would gladly place myself for any ma ady-said to her, having found her lungs to be healthy, he would name another physician who would care for her general health."

## A Lake of Fire.

plashed, and rowed, and watched. one of the most curiou | effect | was to throw omething from the boat to a distant part of the lake and see the fire -If not overloaded, Esquimaux dogs splash. A fountain put in the center of the lake would be a fountain of fire. We measured the depth with an oar and found it to be four or five fee'. It is mentioned as a curious circumstance that the water in the lake can be changed as often as desired without destroying its phosphorescence. Various analyses of the water have been made, but without any great results.

Myths of the Iroquois.

The United States Bureau of Ethnology has recently issued from Wash ington a volume called "Myths of the froquois?" It is part of the Bureau's second annual report. The book is the ate ex-Emir Aod-el-Water. Let et ale work of Mrs. Erminne A. Smith, the Indianologist, who is an attache of the bureau. Mrs. Smith is a resident of Jersey City. If the origin and history of the American aborigines is ever to be becaused all it, must be done by be known at all, it must be done by and traditions. These are now fast fading. Contact with the white race for centuries has already well-nigh rubbed out whate er was essentially aboriginal among them. This is now here more clearly seen than in the book Mrs. Smith has prepared. She has been devoting herself to Indian studies for a number of years, learning meantime the language of the Sioux Nations. She went among the Indians, spen months with them, and gathered with

pains-taking care the material for this publication. It was her plan to go to one and another chief and med cine man and start him talking, interviewing him in the newspaper way. She listened and noted down. Thus, one by one, their Indian superstitions, their ancient mythology, and the ir-radicable belief in witches that lay underneath their Christian theology were unfolded to her. The result is unexpected in some ways. In the oldest Iroquois mythology she found no trace of a belief in Heaven, or in a separate spiritual world. The ancient Loquois were pagaa of the pagans. Neither does she find in their language or mythology the shadow of a faith in one controlling deity. The "happy hunting grounds" and the Great Spirit of Good that constitute the present Indian theology were shaped and moulded in the red man's mind through the influen e of the white man's religion. So fa: from believing in one Great Sp'rit the primitive Iroquois had many gods-no end of them, in fact. The author found that their most ancient gods were their ramote ancestors. The powers of nature were divinities, the thunder, the wind and whatever was mysterious or terrible. Most, if not all, pagan nations had a thunder god, like Thor and Jove. The Iroquois had theirs, too. Hi-un by name, a beneficent being. The "creat Heads" were among their popular beliefs, beings who seem to have teen mostly heads spirits were a trio, three sisters, who were the goddesses of corn, squashes and beans. In witches and witchera t their faith was simply bottomless, as it is to-day, for the matter of that. We find Mrs. Emith's "good Indians" to be the devontest of Christ'ans, yet when

dition. Not so. The researches made by this writer uncover a mine as rich in A correspondent of the New York quaint imaginative lore as anything the Times, writing from Waterloo, an ex- Scandinavian mythology offers. Here tensive estate in Nassau, describes a are pletry, romance, tradition and minimum helps of water to be seen these myth The lake is nearly one thousand feet expression, too. That so little is known of it is because the overcoming white man has so nearly e acel it. Where is the American Wagner who can write the opera of Indian mythology .- N. Y. Truth.

not unli e Mark Twain's converted

#### Earthquakes in England.

More than three hundred earthquakes have been recorded as having occurred in Great Britain. The direction in which the wave of disturbance has traveled has in every instance been found to be from southwest to northeast, and the region affected has usually had its greatest extension in the same direction. It has been suggested that the center of disturbance thus indicated the submarine region between the 18 Azores, Teneriffe, and the Cape Verd Island-a region which has been regarded as the principal source of the chief European earthquakes. In the great Lisbon earthquake, for instance, the wave of disturbance came from this volcanic region in the western seas. And it has been held by some of our ablest vulcanologists that nearly all, if not all, the regions of disturbance in Southern Europe communicate with the region under the Atlantic. The earliest British earthquake of

which any record has reached us is that which, according to Wendover, shook the whole of England in 974. Probably in those days a few scattered reports of earth throes from places tolerable far apart would do duty as evidence of an earthquake shaking all England. Assuredly Wendover had not satisfactory evidence from all parts of England; and from what we know o f later earthquakes it is probable that that of 974 was limited to a much smaller region than this accountwould seem to suggest In the earthquake of 1081 a heavy bellowing, according to one chronicler, was heard throughout the length and breadth of Eugland, and in like manner the accounts of the earthquake of 1080 indicate, with similar want of precision, most probably, a disturbance affecting the whole country-"a mickle earth-stirring over all England." The unscientific observers of the day attributed the late harvest of that year to the earthquake.

A severe earthquake was felt in the western and midland parts of England in 1110. The valley of the river Trent must have been very violently shaken, for the river was dried up at Nottingham, and so remained, according to the chronicler, "from morning to the third hour of the day, insomuch that menne walked drye-shodde" through its channel. This shock may probably have been due to a remote disturbance of great violence, for it has been observed that when England has been slightly shaken by the effects of a distant earth-shock the waters in the rivers and lakes have often shown the most marked effects of the disturbance. The twelfth and thirtcenth centuries

were remarkably prolitic in great earth-quakes in the British Isles. Passing over the widely felt earthquake of 1135, there was an earthquake of great violence in 1165. It was felt in the eastern counties, and apparently belonged to the same set of earthquakes as that which was felt so sharply last April in Essex. Matthew Paris tells us that in Ely, Norfolk and Suffolk this earthquake threw men to the ground and rang the bells. It does not seem to have fully relieved the pent-up forces beneath the eastern counties, for only twenty years later there eccurred an earthquake in which old Lincoln Cathedral was thrown down, and much dsstruction wrought in Lincolnshire and neighboring counties. Two years later it comes to a pinch they are, after all, another violent earthquake was experienced in the eastern parts of England, and many strong buildings were thrown down. It seems likely that during the Sandwich Islanders. It has been said that American history is lacking in the element of romance, of poetry and tranext ten or twenty years we may have similar evidence that a single earthquake is insufficient to relieve the eastern earthquake region of England. In the years of 1247 and 1248 two remarkable earthquakes occurred, one in the east, the other in the west of England, as though a mighty subterranean oscillation had slowly taken place, throwing the line of disturbance over from east to west. In the former year, according to Matthew Paris, many buildings on the banks of the Thames were flung to the ground. He adds that 'a few days after, the sea became unnaturally calm, as if the tides had ceased, and so re-mained for about three months." But it is very unlikely that the earthquake had anything to do with this oceanie anomaly. In the western earthquake of 1248 the destruction wrought was greater than in any modern British earthquake. The Cathedral of St. David's was partially destroyed; a part of the tower of Wells Cathedral was tlung down and fell through the roof; several churches in Somersetshire were seriously damaged, wide rents being apparent in the walls. But the earthquake of September, 1275, was still more destructive. We are told by Matthew of Westminster that the church of St. Michael of the Hill, outside Glastonbury, was levelled to the ground by the violence of the earthquake. Many other large churches were destroyed or greatly injured. Those who recognize or imagine a connection between the earthquakes in Great Britain and the movements occurring within the volcanic region of Southern Europe remark that during all the time that England was thus disturbed, the region of which Vesuvius is the principal outlet had been quiescent. It is perhaps rather convenient for the theory of connection between British earthquakes and the Vesuvian volcanic region that we may recognize evidence in favor of the theory whether disturb-ance in one region synchronizes with disturbances in the other, or, on the other hand, with a time when the other region is unusually quiescent. Yet it must be admitted that even the apparently contradictory forms of evidence derived from the quiescence of Vesuvius and its fellow-craters on the one hand, or their unusual activity on the other. when Briti-h earthquakes occur with exceptional violence, may in reality point in the same direction. For ou the smaller scale it certainly has been observed that within the Vesovian region itself, at a time when Vesuvius is at rest, the minor craters of this region are often found to be unusually active, while yet at times when Vesuvius is in violent eruptions these same volcanoes seem exceptionally active too. It is as though when Vesuvius rests they tried to do the work which Vesuvius is neglecting, while, when Vesuvius is very active, they try to help the greater crater by sharing in its labors. It may therefore quite possibly be the case that distant volcanic regions may show their kinship as much by alternating throes as by simultaneous disturbances.

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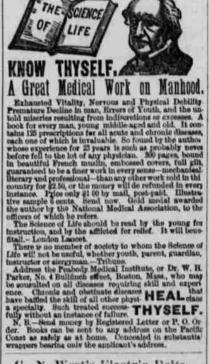
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long and two hundred to three hundred fect broad. It is an artificial lake, the former proprietor of Waterloo having built it to store green turtles in. The plan was to buy the turtles alive and put them in the lake and let them increase in sile and numbers, when they would always be ready to be caught and eaten. Millions of fish could be kept in the lake at the same tume, and thus the occupant of Waterloo would always have a good dinner waiting in the yard. The take's bed is cut out of the solid rock, and is only a few hundred feet from the ocean. It is connected with the sea by a small ca-nal, also cut through the rock: and when the gate in this canal is left open the tide rises and falls in the lake.

It was one of the darkest nights I ever saw. We went into the boat- make up your mind that he is an angel. house and pushed out a heavy rowboat. I took the oars and we pulled off. The first stroke gave me a fine on you; that right start. There had not been any un- till alter marriage. usual appearance of phosphoresence on often seen on tropical seas; but as soon as the cars stirred it up they seemed to be dipped in meited gold. There was the surface of the water more than 15 actually fire there, I was compelled to object to late hours and tobacco it is think. While I was wondering at it, a fish, stariled by our splatter, darted now than to reserve them for curtain across the pond near the surface, and lectures herea ter. If your adorer hapin his trail was left a streak of yellow fire. Then we saw at different places on the surface little vapory clouds of fire flashing and darting about like the northern 'ights.

"If you have a newspaper in your pocket," said my companion. "lay it with both oars, to see whether you can get light enough to read by."

I did so, and was able to read the difficulty. I took an oar then and may expect you to do your own wash-splashed the water, and wherever a ing. Don't try to hurry a proposal by about, and I had not the faintest notion where we were. I had gone out upon an unknown lake, n total darkness, and had no idea how large or how de-p it was, nor where the current-if there was any-m ght carry us.

"If you will pull hard and watch the bow and stern of the toat, you will see something curious."

I did so, and was well paid for the the stern. That cutwate and that eddy were of faming fire. More fish daried were of haming fire. More han daried about, leaving firey trails. Indeed, wherever the water was agliated it turned apparently into fire. When the agitation ceased the fire disappeared, except that there was always a little sparkling upon the surface. We him, marry him. -Eo on Eudget.

Choosing a Husband.

Mixed with the humor and non-ense of the following selections are many schrewd and valuable hints to those young ladies whose minds are prone to thoughts of lo e. First, cat h your over. Hold him when you have him. on't let go of him to catch e.e.y new one that comes along. Try to get pretty well ac juain e i with him before you take him for life. Unl ss you intend to support him, find out whether he earns eno gh to support you. Don't 1 on't pa'm you self on him as one, either. Don't let him spend his salary on you; that right should be rese.ved

If you have conscientious scraples against marrying a man with a mother, better to come out with your objections ens to fancy a certain shade of hair. don't color or blea h to oblige him. it is the man you are in love with, and not the clothes he wears; fortune and fashion are both out on your lap and splash the water so fickle it is foolish to take a stylish suit of clothes for better or worse. If you intend to keep three servants after marriage, settle the matter beforehand: heading and all the la ge lines without the man who is making love to you drop fell back into the lake was a round earrying on a flirtation with some other spot of fire. There was something fellow; different men are made of difstartling in seeing so much fire float ng ferent materials, and the one you want may go o ; in a fit of "jealousy and not come bask.

to not marry a man to oblige any third person in existence; it is your right to su t yourself in the matter; but remember at the same time that love is blind, and a little friendly a lyice from one whose advice is worth having may insure you a lifetime of happiness or prevent one of misery. In love affairs exertion. When a boat moves fast there | always keep sour eyes wide open, so is always a cutting of the water at the that when the right man cames along tow and a Lttle eddy left just behind you m y see him. When you do see a m you will recognize him, and the recognition will be mutual. If you

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