# EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

THE VANQUISHED CAT.

Out of the window a man Leaned with a look of despair, Listening with haggard face to a cat Whose metody rent the air.

He threw down an old bootjack, flut the cat never heard its fall; He sat on the fence and reared his back, And continued his dismai want.

He reached for his gun and fired, He shouted and hadooed "seat!" But it was no use, the same old cong Came forth from the same old cat.

But at last a ray of hope Lighted the man's despair, Out of the window he leaned once more Into the damp night air;

And a smile of infinite peace
over his features fell.
The song of the cat died out in the night
As he rang his chestort bell.
— Ton Masson, in N. Y. Sun.

#### COLORED STARS.

Supposed to Be Suns in Different Life-Stages.

It is a strangely impressive thought, when we look at the star-strewn sky, that each one of the seeming points of light we see is a sun akin'to our own, a mighty orb governing a family of dependent orbs, pouring light upon them, nourishing them with its heat, in fine, the great central engine of a vast mechanism, whose throbs are as the lifepulsations of a system of worlds.

But while we are thus impressed by the consideration that each star is sun, such as our own, we are scarcely less struck by the thought that each one of these suns has its own special charactor and qualities. Not only does one star differ from another in glory, which might well be, even if they were all really alike—for difference of distance would make some seem brighter and others fainter-but in size, in might, in structure, in the very quality of the light which they em t, these myriads of suns differ from each other, and from that particular sun about which we know most, because it is the nearest-

To ordinary observation, there is but one quality in which the stars differ from each other, namely, in color. It is this difference of which I am now about to write. To an eye which is keer. to recognize differences of color, the stars shine with obviously different tints. Every one can recognize the marked ruddiness of Aldebaran, the bright star in the Bull's Eve, and of Antares, the star which marks the heart of the Scorpion. Arcturus is rather orange-tinted than red, and, to my eye, so also be Betelgeux, the bright star which marks the right shoulder of the Giant Orion, but some cons der this star red. Again. the Pole star has a decidedly yellow tint, which you recognize also in Capella, the beautiful star which forms the chief glory of the Charioteer, Auriga-Procyon, the chief star in the Lesser Dog, is also yellowish. Sirius, the finest star in the heavens

is beautifully white. The ancients spoke of it as red, and some have imagined that this splendid star must have changed n color; but I fancy they only referred to the brilliant red tint shown in sparklings by Sirius, when near the shining most beautfully "when lave" of Ocean's wave," that is, when very low down; and our English poet Tennyson speaks of Sr us as "blokering into red and emerald" when so situate. The red tint is the most conspicuous, and doubtless led to the star being called red Sirius in ancient times. But it has probably been as whate as it is now not only during the few thousands of years over which history extends its survey, but for thousands of centuries

Pollux, one of the two equal stars which adorn the constellation called the Twins, is yellow, but I astor, the other, is slightly greenish. The brill ant stars Vega (chief glory of the Lyre) and Allair, the brightest star of the Eagle. show a somewhat bluish tinge. But none of the stars we see are really green or blue. And it is worth noticing that when we use a telescope, and survey the depth of star-strewn space which lie beyond the range of the un aided eye, we find scarcely any single stars which can properly be called green, or blue, or violet, or indigo. But among these telescopic stars we find hundreds of colors belonging to the other end of the rainbow-t nted streak called the solar spectrum. There are bright red stars, orange stars, golden yellow stars, and others even more fully colored, as, for example, garnet stars, blood-red stars, and so forth.

So far as these seperate colored suns are concerned, we may believe that they are s mply suns in different stages of their enormously long life. There are good reasons for thinking that the brilland winte, steel white, bluish-white and greenish-white stars are all in a very early stage of steilar life. In the yellowish stars a certain cool ng of the outer vapors has given them, it would seem, a greater power of absorb ng the light which comes from the glowing central mass, and so a yellowish tinge is east over the light. In the orange, and still more in the ruddy and deeply red stars, the process of cooling has gone still farther, and the tinge cast over the light has become more marked. Of course it will be understood that when I speak of cooling I do not mean what we should consider coolers the very vapors which, being cooler than the central mass, absorb part of its light, must yet be far hotter than white-hot

My frend Dr. William Higgins speaking of this process of cooling which suns must undergo, this aging which (vast though the periods of their existences) they must experience, said that the time may come when our own sun will have reached the stage through which the red suns are passing, and that when that time comes, the lecturer who tells of the long-past time when our sun was in its yellow stage have to be clothed in the skins of Polar bears to keep life in him, and to address an audience s milarly clothed. But, for my own part, I fancy the Polar bears will be extinct long before that

Yet one word before we leave the separate, or single, suns. Our own sun is in the same stage as Capella, Procyon, and other yellow suns, and, in a sense, we may speak of his light as yellowish, though as it is the light of our day, it is for us truly white, only yellowish by comparison with such light as we get at night and in small quan-ties from Sirius, Vega, and Altar, and their fellows. But the light and their fellows. But the light actually emitted by the glowing mas of our sun is not only not yellowish. is violet. It has been shown by Prof. in a very few minutes our eyes would become accustomed to the change, and he would appear white as before. if his atmosphere came back suddenly. have become accustomed to regard the violet light as white, but after that we

should see him as we see him now.

It is when with telescopic eye we turn from the single suns to those which travel in pairs, or in sets of three, four, or more, that we find the strong est and most beautiful colors, the greatest var'ety of tint, and also combina tions of colors charmingly contrasted. We find, perhaps, a splendid white star with a small companion of a deep red color, or purple, or vermillion, or dark A large yellow star may have a small companion colored purple, or blue, or ruby red. A brilliant orange star will be seen with a small violet or blue or emerald-green companion; a red star may have beside it a green or blue companion.

Yet it must not be suppo ed that all double stars show contrasts of this kind. Among them we find pairs of the same color, or of colors not differing more than as white differs from pale yellow, or red from ruddy orange, or golden yellow from orange yellow. Moreover, in many cases both stars of a pa'r are of the same or very nearly the same brightness, as well as of the same or very nearly the same color. With a telescope of fair strength the colored pairs numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 may be easily seen. The two numbered 3 and 4 require a better telescope and more practice in looking at these objects than the first two. A better telescope still is required to see the pair numbered 5; and to see 6 (which is the same as 2) as a triple star-that is, to see the small green star with a fairly good telescope. divided into two very small stars, one

yellow, the other blue—requires a very good telescope indeed.

There are few pleasanter ways of using a telescope, especially one of fairly good power than in turning it on double stars. Lists of the most inter-esting of these objects are given in works on astronomy, and a very little practice will enable the young observer to recognize these stars in their several constellations, and turning the telescope on them, to note their distance apart, their colors, and their ap-pearance generally. It has been found that the colors of the double stars are due to the vaporous atmospheres which surround these orbs. In other words, their colors may be compared to those seen in ralway signaling, where the light itself 's white, but appears colored because of the action of colored gla s; only in the case of the double stars there are not red, green or blue glasses.

but colored vapors. But how can we pass from the consideration of these beautiful colored suns without allowing our minds a little play of fancy? It is reasonable to believe that other suns than ours have I ke ours, the r attendant worlds, that every one, I think, must consider there are worlds traveling around the beauti ful orange sun Albreo, and others traveling around its blue companion sun. To both sets of worlds, Albireo and its companion must alike be suns. According to the position of one of these worlds at any time, the orange or the blue sun may be the chief light bringer or in some cases both may for a while supply equal quantities of light. But now consider what strange effects must result from the e reumstance that there

will generally be two sorts of day, From sunrise to sunset of the orange sun there is day which, were that the only san, would simply be such day as we have, for only wh teness would be recognized. From suprise to sunset of the blue sun there is day, too. If both suns chance to rise and set at about the some time, their combined light gives a splend d white day; yet even this must differ from our day very remarkably. for inst-ad of a single set of shadows such as we have, there would be three d stinet kinds of shadow-namely (1). where no light falls from the orange snn, or blue shadow; (2) where no light falls from the blue sun, or orange shadow; and (3) where no light fall from either, or shadow such as we have The combination of these several tint in landscapes, clouds, fore-ts, features of animals ( neind ng any races akin to man) and so forth, and the ever-varying play of color, must be very strange and very beautiful.

But consider, also, the strange effects at least to our minds, accustome I only to one sort of day) which must result when the orange day and the blue day begin and end at different times. For a quarter of a day of our time-we may imagine-the orange sup rules; then the blue sun rises, tints change, var egated shad ng replaces ordinary sha lows, and the lasts for another quarter of a day of our time; then the orange sun sets, and the blue sur-rules supreme; lastly the blue sun sets and, for a short t me-that is, till the orange sun rises-there s n ght, though still there must be much twilight, and twilight tints of a nguiarly varied and varying hues. As for the glories of sunset and sunrise, who can imagintheir complicated beauty?

All this may seem fanc ful, for indeed we not only do not know, we can never know, what scenes are actually presented in worlds traveling around these lovely suns. Nay, we can not even be certain that there are any worlds there at all. But for me, I must confess, the study of astronomy would lose nearly all its charm were the mind not permitted to rest on the thoughts suggested by what we have been able to discover -thoughts speaking to us of the infinite variety and the wondrous beauty per vading the illimitable un verse of God. - Richard A. Proctor, in Youth's ConRAILROAD CARS.

in the Great Pullman Works

The cars vary in size and pattern. according to their service. There are show that the vapor which ascends in sleepers and passenger coaches, parlor an invisible state from the ground carcars, chair cars, dining cars and the ries with it in calm and fine weather. luxuriously equipped private cars. There are also express cars, mail cars, baggage cars and combinations of each of these classes, as mail-baggage-andexpress cars or combination mail-andexpress cars. The first-class passenger coaches seat from 62 to 72 persons, the Langley that if the atmosphere of the san could be stripped off, he would sleepers accommodate 52, the chair shine as a violet sun,—though of course car 40 and the parlor car but 36. The latter are elegantly furnished, and are said to ride easier than any other kind of cars. The sleepers weigh about 80,000 pounds and the other coaches he would appear for a few minutes 80,000 pounds and the other coaches brilliantly red, because our eyes would average about 45,000 pounds. The cost of manufacture of a sleeper is \$13,000, the dining cars \$11,000, the passenger coaches \$4,500, and the others average about \$3,500. The trucks of the better class of cars for passenger service are twelve-wheeled, and are equipped with double sets of elliptic springs and equalizing springs. The wheels themselves are nearly all furnished by the paper car-wheel works, which are adjoining the Pullman works and are run by the same steam power. When, in the course of manufacture, the outside of the car is finished an inspector examines it, and if the work thus far is satisfactory he writes upon it the words "O. K. Jackup," by which he means the ear is ready to be elevated from the trestles to trucks. It is then taken into another building where it is painted and the inside finished.

It is particularly interesting to watch the men working in the mirror department. Here a number of men are engaged in cleaning and polishing the glass for the mirrors. Each man as be does his part of the work hands the plate to his neighbor, who in turn hands it to the next. The last man hands it to the next. who receives the plate hobbles about upon a wooden leg. He holds the glass in one hand and with the other hand he pours out of a bottle upon the plate a liquid which makes a novice in the business wonder why it does not run over the edge of the plate. The liquid is a preparation of silver. When the silver has been precipitated upon the glass the man varnishes it over and the mirror is then complete save placing it in a frame. The silver-plating rooms are also an interesting feature of the works. All the silver-ware used in the Pullman dining cars or other coaches comes to the company in the form of copper ware. It is then silverplated. The article to be plated is first placed in boiling water to heat it and clean it, then in sulphuric acid to further cleanse it, and is then dipped into a solution of silver. The positive pole of an electric battery is applied to the article and the negative pole of the same to the silver solution, whence a connection is formed and the article becomes electro-plated. The article thus plated is placed upon a machine and given a rapid rotary motion, and a steel burnisher is applied to it which gives it the highly polished surface which we see upon our silverware when it is new. - Chicago Mail.

## AN EARNEST PROTEST.

A German Professor Demands Stricter Control for University Students.

open letter by Prof. Schmoller, one of the most influential men in the law faculty of the University of Berlin. Its publication has called forth a storm of controversy in the German newspapers. The fact that German students frequently spend the first half of their university course in idleness is not outburst from the cloud. The escape denied, even by those who oppose the views of the learned professor, and their chief argument of defense is that these years of idleness make up the only season of romance in the otherwise unbroken life of examinations and position-hunting to which German youths are doomed.

What I want to see done away with is the officially organized untruth which excites my indignation every time I have to carry it into execution: every professor twice a year testifies that dozens of students have been present at his lectures who he knows have never set foot in his room. It has happened repeatedly that students guilelessly presented to me Prof. Eck's pandects for me to sign, thereby admitting that they did not know either Prof. Eck or me by sight. I don't want to force anybody to hear tedious lectures; I've cut many a lecture myself, and know well enough that hard reading and industry in his own room are in the end more important, perhaps, to a student than hearing the university courses. But I can not persuade myself that this industry is to be found, in the case of those who attend no lectures the first two or four semesters and calculate from the very beginning on the ability of a paid "coach" to cram them up for the examination. The number of these men, however, is very targe-among the law-students certainly from one-fourth to one-third; and so the question simply is: Can not a system of marking, without compulsion, be employed? To all industrious students this would be a matter of indifference. Would it not save the majority of the lower layer of our future Government officials from that "bumming" which must occur when one wastes from one to three years of his life? The academic freedom would not be affected in the least by this plan, only the right to conceal laziness from parents, guardians and the University officers would be put an end to. I admit that the carrying out of such a change would not be easy. If it be deemed unworthy the dignity of a student to be thus daily controlled. let me merely call attention to our great military educational establishments. The officers in the war academy and in the artillery school, who are, on the average, much older than university students, who are in possession of offices and rank, and are many of them married men, must daily put up with having their attendance at Cor. N. Y. Post

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Hew They Are Finished and Ornamented The Way in Which Lightning is Kindled in the Storm Clouds The observations of meteorologists

> into the higher regions of the air, a very considerable supply of positive electricity. Each minute vapor-particle that goes up bears its own portion of the load. When, however, the invisible vapor has thus mounted into very high regions of the air, it loses its invisibility, and is condensed into visible mist. Numerous particles of the aqueous substance are drawn close together and grouped into the form of little vesicles or globules. Each one of these is then a reservoir or receptacle of electric force, and as more and more watery vesicles are condensed more and more electricity is collected in the gathering mist; but each of the water globules is still enveloped by a space of clear air. In a drifting cloud the mist-specks can be discerned floating along with transparent intervals between. The clear air which lies around the globules of vapor then acts as an insulating investment; it imprisons its own part of the acquired electrical force in each separate globule. The cloud is thus not charged as a whole, like a continuous mass of metal, with its electricity spread upon its outer surface. It is interpenetrated gverywhere with the force. It is comgverywhere with the force. posed of a myriad of electrified specks, each having its own particular share of the electric force, and each acting as a center of electrical energy on its own account. The electricity which customed spectator may be imagined. at any one instant resides in the outer surface of a cloud is, therefore, but a comparatively small portion of that which is present in the entire vaporous mass. That such is the way in which electricity is stored in the clouds has been proved by direct observation. When a gold-leaf electrometer is placed in the midst of a cloud driven along by the wind, it is seen that the strips of gold-leaf continually diverge and collapse as the mass of the cloud passes along. There is an electrical charge acting in all parts, but the charge varies in intensity from place to place according as there is a greater or less condensation of the particles of vapor in each particular spot. But the influence externally exerted by the cloud is nevertheless capable of being raised to a very intense degree because it is, so to speak, the sum total or outcome of the force contained in the innumerable internal centers of energy. It is no uncommon thing for the electrical force emanating from a cloud

to make itself felt in attractions and repulsions many miles away. Clouds resting upon the remote horizon thus frequently produce perceptible effects at distances from which the clouds themselves can not be seen. An electrical cloud hanging a mile above the ground acts inductively upon that ground with considerable power. When in summer time the temperature of the earth's surface is very high, the ground moist, the air calm and the sky clear, very copious supplies of vapor are steamed up from the ground under the hot sunshine. Clouds, however, begin at length to gather in elevated regions of the air out of the abundance of the supply. The free electricity which has been carried up with the vapor is at first pretty evenly spread The following is an extract from an through the clouds; but after a time, as the electrical charge becomes more and more intense, a powerful repulsive fores is in the end established between the spherules of the mist, and a very high degree of tension is at last produced at the outer surface of the cloud, where it is enveloped by insulating air, until in the end the expansive energy there becomes strong enough to occasion an of the redundant charge then appears to an observer's eye as a flash of light ning issuing from the cloud. Such, in its simplest form, is the way in which lightning is kindled in the storm-cloud. -Science for All.

## CAROLINA INDIANS.

Remnants of a Tribe "Whose Sorry Plight But Mocks Its Ancient State." The Cherokees on the North Caro lina reservation are perhaps the most contented of all the tribes and triberemnants now on the continent. They are at peace with all mankind, and no longer practice the arts of war. Several hundred square miles of heavilytimbered and finely-watered lands are set apart for their use, and furnish them ample room for hunting, game and fish being abundant, and for cultivation, if any are disposed to take up the plow. There are numerous instances where they have cleared large tracts of land, built comfortable houses, and produce tobacco, grain and potatoes in large quantities and of excellent quality. But in the main they prefer to hunt; that is, the men do, and the labor is performed by the females. Two or three have ventured to Waynesville, a noted summer resort, to live, and they furnish an attraction for the visitors much after the style of the sea serpent on the Jersey coast.

But after all it is plain to see that they are not the brave, fearless and powerful Indians of long ago. The Cherokees were of themselves a noble race of men. They were true to their friends and powerful in vengeance to their enemies. They never forgave an injury, nor did they forget a kindness. Their vengeance was terrible; their fidelity unconquerable. That, like their love, stopped only at the grave. There is something in their looks as they sit by their cabin fires or stroll the pathless woods in quest of game which passes speech. It is not a look of vengeance or of submission, but somehing which stiffes both, and which has no aim or method. The "brave" who a no longer brave treads the earth with crest-fallen look. He is a scrawny object "whose sorry plight but mocks his ancient state." -- Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Beef shank: Boil shank until the meat falls from the bones, chop fine and season with salt and pepper. Boil the liquor down to a pint and stir into courses of instruction marked .- Berlin | the meat. When cold slice thin-Tolesto Binnie.

STOCK-GAMBLING.

The New York Exchange Chiefly an Immense Betting Establishment.

New York has no more entertaining public exhibition than its Stock Exchange. It is one of the show places of the city. Thither goes the citizen for amusement and thither he takes his country acquaintance. The latter is at first uncertain whether he has been brought to a mad house or to Pandemonium. The idea that the market values of our leading securities should be determined by what appears to him to be a howling mob of incurable lunatics is incomprehensible. He can neither make head nor tail to it. He looks down a lofty gallery upon a large uncarpeted and unfinished floor filled with walking figures, the most of whom appear very angry and very unmannerly.

What exhibitions they do make of themselves, to be sure! Two well dressed men suddenly rush at each other, shake their fingers in one another's faces and shout. When apparently on the point of clinching or striking they stop, produce bits of paper, and notes are made-evidently an appointment for a settlement elsewhere. Again, without any visible provocation; a number of ligures luster about a given point, gestienlating, scrambling and pushing for all the world like a flock of hens when a handful of grain is dropped among them. A moment more and the circle is broken, its members joining new combinations. When a score or two of these scrambles are going on at the same time the effect upon the unac-

To the initiated there is nothing mysterious or unintelligible in all this clamor. The participants are simply buying and selling stocks. The two demonstrative individuals have discussed and closed a bargain. Instead of an appointment for a meeting, with pistols for two, their memoranda contain nothing more than the terms of their agreement. The volcanic cluster was formed about some one who wanted to purchase or to sell a block of a certain stock, and whose an-nouncement of that fact brought about him a crowd of eager dealers with offers or bids, as the case might be.

When a sale is made the particulars are at once secured by telegraph agents, who flash the transaction all over the country, and the price of one stock is fixed for the time for an entire nation. In that apparently rough-and-tumble way transactions aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars a day are effected.

The Exchange is simply a big bazar for the sale of stocks and bonds. If nothing was to be said against it except its tumultuousness and the seeming lack of dignity among its members, criticism would have in it but an indifferent target for its shafts. But much graver questions grow out of its existence. Is it a harmless institution? Is it a public blessing? Is it a public

As a great central mart for current securities it would be unobjectionable. There is no reason why bonds and shares should not be publicly dealt in, and in large quantities, as well as dry goods, as well as corn and cotton and beef and kitchen vegetables. If the Stock Exchange was intended for, or restricted to, the bona fide buying of bonds and shares, not a word could be boring energies to us, and we would be justly said against it. But is that its glad to see him try it on the rest of the business? Unfortunately no. Its chief earth.- Boston Post. ecupation is wagering its members, while going through the form of buying and selling, simply bet their money, or somebody else's money. upon the rise or fall of the shares they select, as they would upon the shiftings of cards or dice. The Exchange, while having a share of legitimate business. is chiefly an immense gampling establishment.-N. Y. Herald.

## DATING AHEAD.

The Disadvantages of a Rapidly Growing Commercial Evil.

Dating ahead is commercially growing evil. It pervades every department of trade. The system extends from the importer and manufacturer down to the smallest retailer. All want an extra dating. If one firm refuses the favor another will grant it, and the result is the unwilling tirms are forced into it or lose their trade. It is virtually going back to the old system of six months' credit, but without the safeguards then prevailing of giving notes for merchandise. Merchants are kept in business who, if they were compelled to pay their bills promptly. would at once fall for want of actual capital. The fictitious credit they possess through an extra dating is their only stock in trade. They sell goods at slaughter prices in their efforts to keep afloat as long as possible, and thereby hurt the business of every prudent, prompt-paying merchant. class of dealers is not confined to any one section or community; they exist everywhere. Credit is cheap, because in the anxiety to push trade almost every man can get trusted. Dating ahead is the one element of danger to our business prosperity. Is it not well, therefore, to call attention to it at a period when the least harm can be done to all interests, because of the general prosperity now prevailing? There is no business disruption or disturbance, nor sign of any. While all is running smooth is the best time to remove evils that in less prosperous seasons would lead to sudden disaster. -Dry Goods Chronicle.

-A young man who is somewhat evnical remarks that for years men's vests have been buttoned almost up to the chin, and the little bit of shirt-front that would be left exposed has been covered by a necktie. "And yet," says he, "men go on wearing shirts with fronts down to the waist, starched and ironed until they are as stiff as a boiler plate, and they pay every week for getting two or three of these things carefully polished. A man might as well have the back of his vest laundered every week."-Chicago Times.

-The world now uses forty thousand barrels of coal-oil daily, and America has enough on hand to keep up the supply for three years. - Chicago Jour-



BILIOUSNESS

Is an affection of the Liver, and can

be thoroughly cured by that Grand

Regulator of the Liver and Biliary Organs, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

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I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of Jaundice. I had as good medical attendance as our section affords, who failed utterly to restore me to the enjoyment of my former good health. I then tried the favorite prescription of one of the most renowned physicians of Louisville, Ky, but to no purpose; where upon I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator. I found immediate benefit from its use, and it util mately restored me to the full enjoyment of health.

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#### HEADACHE

Proceeds from a Torpid Liver and Im. purities of the Stomach. It can be invariably cured by taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

#### Let all who suffer remember that

SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHER Can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

- Nearly forty-nine thousand dollars are on deposit in the savings banks of New Hampshire.

-Paper plates for bread, butter, cake, etc., have been introduced at the Berlin hotels. They are in papier mache, with gray-colored borders in relief. -The cities of marvelous growth are

not ail in the West. Baku, a Russian

town on the Caspian, had twelve thossand inhabitants in 1873 and fifty-eight thousand in 1883. -The Mexican stage coach always has two drivers—one to hold the reins and the other to do the whipping. The

latter carries a bag of stones to throw at the leaders .- St. Louis Globe. -A New Hampshire court has lately

decided that a physician's horse and buggy are "tools," and as such are exempt from seizure for debt when they are necessary to enable him to practice his profession with reasonable success. -In the language of flowers a mos rosebud is a confession of love; a red

rosebud implies that the giver considers the recipient young and beautiful; and f she returns a white rosebud she declares that she is too young to love .-Small-pox was accurately described by Rhazes, an Arabian physic an about 900 A. D. It is supposed to have been introduced into Europe by the

Saracens, and it was spread widely among the Indians by the early explorers of America. -A man claiming to be a scientist wants some one to bore the earth to prevent its bursting. We have a friend who we think would be able to do it. Up to this time he has devoted all his

Mr. F. W. Clark has exhibited in London a new system of gas lighting for private houses by means of recuperative lamps. By a ventilating arrangement the lamps consume their own smoke, and the burners are so formed that the requisite air is heated to a high

temperature and admitted into the lamps at the point of ignition. - The University of Virginia has recently come into the possession of one of the original printed copies of the first Constitut on of Virginia, adopted June 29, 1776. The paper is a supplement to the Virginia Gazette, then printed at Williamsburg. The pre-amble is from the pen of Mr. Jefferson. while the Const tution is the work of

Mr. George Mason. -Last year's income of the Girard estate in Philadelphia was nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its real estate alone is valued at seven million three hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, besides the college bu ldings and grounds. The collier es of the estate produce one million four hundred thousand tons of coal during the year. - Philadelphia Press.

-The oldest house in Oregon is four hundred and sixty-five years old. About the time that John Hancock and those other three or our forefathers were signing the Declaration of Independence, says the Astorian, the top of this house, which was then a tree, blew or broke off. Its present occupant, a few years ago, dug around the stump, trimmed it out, cut a door and window, and made a hab'table room about nine by ten feet "that beats nothing all to pieces."

-A special committee on railroad axles have by a majority reported that iron axles are safer than steel axles. that all cranks should have the webs booped, that the iron cranks appear to fail after running about two hundred thousand miles and steel after a hundred and seventy thousand miles; it is highly desirable that they should be taken off and never again used in passenger engines, and that crank axles properly constructed are as strong as straight axles .- Chicago Journal.

-A citizen of Utlea, N. Y., believes that he has discovered the lost secret of making violins that probably originated in England in the twelfth century, and which has immortalized the names of Amatis at Brescha, Stradivari and the Guarneris at Cremona, and Steiner in the Tyrol. He has made sixteen violins and over two hundred experiments, and can now construct a violin with the tones of a flute or any other that may be desired. He discards all former theories that attribute the excellence of old instruments to the lacquer, varnish, singing wood, etc. and finds that scientific principles and sound wood are the basis of all perfect instruments. - Buffalo Express.