REALISM ON THE STAGE Famous French Artist Discusses the Error of Naturalism.

Terror and pity are the main-springs the dramatic art, but not horror and isgust. The stage is a school of manpers; it ought not to be a school of

Furthermore, the repetition of realir is impossible. Truth, it is said, may netimes seem not probable. This is scaliarly exact in the special condiions of the fco.-lights, where the ight shines up from below ins e d of riking down from above, and where, sif in a sort of magnifying apparams, the measure of men, of things, and even of time itself, is changed.

I have been guilty of naturalism only once in my life-involuntaryand yet I shall always feel remorse. was acting with a traveling compaay. I had passed the night in the train, then rehearsed in the day, and after the rehearsal I had gone on some exersion or another, so that I was very ired. In the evening I played the ule of Annibal in Augier's L'Adventgree. The render will remember that if the end of the second act Annibal. than Fabrice has been enticing to think in order to make him talk, gets mak and then goes to sleep. 1 layed the drunken scene as usual, ome to the sleeping part, the act that sas feigning seemed to me so sweet. adl wanted to sleep so thoroughly, hat unconsciously I yielded to the temptation. I went to sleep on the size in presence of the public, and with shame be it recorded, I even sored. This was exceeding orders but the public, hearing me snore, be eved that it was in my role, and that was endeavoring to make a point. seme laughed, others found the "busies" in doubtful taste, and there see not wanting some who said that I mored without naturalness, without

Alas! I was as indifferent to applause s I was to criticism. I think that nes a volley of hisses would not have sked me. And when the curtain fell, y companions had some difficulty in alling me to a sense of the reality. lowever, this little nap did me much god, and I played the rest of my part

at my snoring was not like real snor-

Nevertheless, this sleeping was a sistake, and a mistake which might are turned out badly. Of course, if I ad to wake up before the end of the mptation; my baseness lies in the et that I knew I had nothing more dountil the curtin fell-except to leep—and instead of making believe a sleep, I went to sleep really. This, repeat to my shame, was rank natralism. And yet, you see!-for from mistakes it is fitting that we should nw lessons - some spectators thought hat my sleep was badly acted; they and it unreal. We have here another lastration of the story, so often veris, of the peasant and the mounteak. The mountebank invitates the pealing of a sucking pig, and he is tonce applauded. The peasant who s made a bet that he will squeal as as the mountebank, and who has aled beneath his cloak a real sucking pinches the animal on the sly; the g squeals; the peasant is hissed, and as his wager. Why is this so? Bese the trial was made on the stage; anse the point of view is different wirding as one looks at things from public street or from the audiun of a theater. Que voulez-vous? course the peasant's pig squealed my well; but he squealed without art. and here precisely is the error of natalism; it wants to make the pigs real all the time. Well, with all due pect for my distinguished contrators, this mistake is also that of the fors who maintain that one ought to nder, and that one renders well, only ch emotion and sensations as one els in reality. These are the men who ould be rightly accused of naturala For if they must weep in earnest order to make the spectators weep, ne demands that they should get ak in earnest in order to play the unkard's part; and consequently, in ter to play perfectly the part of an usin, they will get some hypnotizer suggest to them the idea of stabbing actor who is perfectly with them, the promptor, if that happens to be convenient. And all this with danger of appearing to play falsely. Coquelin, in Harper's Magazine.

History of the Walnut.

he walnut is indigenous to upper and in the mountainous regions Persia is found growing wild. It known to the Romans as the lans regia or royal tree of Jupiter. sasintroduced into Italy at the beag of the Christian era, and idually spread over western Europe. sas introduced into England many ares ago from France, which counwas then called Gaul, and some orities say the word "walnut" is eruption of "gaulnut." (Webster the derivation, however, from ah So-Saxon word, "wealth-hnut," "wealth" a foreigner, a stranger, "hnut," a nut.) In Europe it is by "walnut," and the name Enowed by the colonists of Virginia stinguish it from the native Amera black walnut. The tree seems to sh everywhere. It thrives in and poor land, on mountain and faley, in rock and barren soil hardly any thing else can be But in deep soil with a moist tom the English walnut grows luxtly and yields large crops at a

SOME ENGLISH IDEAS.

Should Women Enter the Field as the Competitors of Men? In our anxiety to find remunerative employment for women, we seem to lose sight of the fact that we are injuring the prospects of England's young sons, who, after all, are the egitimate supporters of the national prosperity. Surely there are sufficient occupations to employ our surplus population of women, without enterng them in the labor market as the rivals instead of the helpers of men. On every side we hear of the scarcity of domestic servants. Would it not be well if women, who have the time at

their disposal to develop this industry, would use their efforts to persuade their sisters of the working class to send their daughters to service instead of into factories? Many would gladly do so if they only knew how to obtain the situations, and would welcome warmly ladies who would find good, comfortable homes for their girls. There are thousands of good situations in England, and in Canada a girl is, without doubt, at a premium, either as a servant or a wife. For women of the educated classes there is hospital nursing (which should be undertaken entirely by them), taking charge of charitable institutions, various kinds of parochial and philanthropic work. teaching in families, and upper class schools, national and board schools; and for the lower middle class there is dressmaking, mantle - making, millinery and many other light occupations, unsuited to men. Among women workers teaching has not hitherto taken the position which is its due. A lady will undertake the life of a governess in a private family at a stipend which a cook or house maid would flout with scorn; but she has, as a rule, considered teaching in a national or board school, with a comfortable stipend, as quite beneath her dignity. Therefore, this most import-A brief description of what I prefer ant factor in our national life is releis as follows: Make wide frames to acgated to the working classes, who are commodate the number of sections you the least fit for the work. If the girls desire, consistent with the top of your of the educated classes who are obliged, hive and size of section. I use four from adverse circumstances, to earn a living for themselves, would go into training to fit them for teaching in church or board schools, they would receive a remuneration which would make them independent of their friends and confer an incalculable boon on the

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

nation. The refinement and culture of

their life and manners would do more

to raise and refine the life of the masses

than any other agency which could be

employed .- Woman's World.

How Boys and Girls Are Benefited by the

Knowledge It Imparts. Thanks to several courageous mer and skillful women, industrial education is here to stay. It has its place, well taken and strongly maintained in the kindergarten, primary, grammar, high and special technical schools. Hereafter no child will go out into life from any well-regulated city or large town without knowing some new things, the delay in teaching which makes the schools of yesterday look no grade of public school ever taught them in olden times, and they will know how to criticize, measure, estimate, describe and draw them. Of this there can be no question. Sewing, and all that is indispensable in the woman, will be taught the girls as horoughly as numbers and language. Of this there can be no doubt. There is every philosophical and practical reason for the former, as there is every sensible reason for the latter. It now looks as though the girls would be taught the science and art of cooking. and the boys the art of handling tools in wood-work. Both of these, however, are thus far experimental, so far the center, and the empty sections put as the public schools below the highschool grades are concerned. * * We frankly confess that we very greatly hope the experiment will be so universally successful as to lead to their thorough engrafting upon the school system as low down as the upper two classes of the grammar school. We do not believe the intellectual work would suffer; we think the moral gain would be great. - Journal of Education.

Disposing of a Nuisance.

Emile Augier called on Jules Sandeau one day, and had hardly taken a seat when an organ-grinder posted himself under the window. Sandeau, who was very nervous, threw him a half-franc piece and begged him begone. Augier considered this a bad way of disposing of a nuisance, and told him how he had cleared his neighborhood of organ-grinders. One day an Italian played before his house. Augier opened the window, listened attentively, and applauded. Another piece was played and applauded, and still another; but when the musician took off his hat and held it under the window, Augier quickly shut it and pulled down the blinds. The Italian looked first amazed, then angry, and never played again before his house. The same experiment was repeated with other organ-grinders, until all bad noted the number of his house and taboded it -N. Y. Post.

-The father of a family, becoming annoved at the fault finding of his children over their food, exclaimed in a rage at the table: "You children are intolrable; von turn up your noses at every hing. When I was a boy I was often glad enough to get dry bread to eat' Poor papa," said Rose, the pet of the amily. "I am so glad you are having Paratively young age. -American such nice times now living with mam-

GOOD SECTION CASES.

A Brief Description of the Best Way to Henry Stewart Discusses the Other Side of Make Them. Make Them.

After trying nearly all the section cases advertised in our bee papers, and many not so advertised, I have come to poorest of the farmers, but of those the conclusion that wide frames, hold- who are reaching for what they can ing but one tier of sections, give the not attain. It is not always well to best results with the least work, trouble and annoyance. Wide frames, two or more tiers of sections high, to be used in the upper story of a two-story hive, me, so I have discarded them entirely. However, I find them very handy when frames of sections are placed at each side of the hive to take the place of dummies in contracting the hive from an eight-frame hive down to five frames. These wide frames are hung in the hive with separators towards the combs, and it is a rare instance that I get either brood or pollen in them. These wide frames are left in the hive for twenty-four days, when they are taken out to give place to four empty combs, which are used to fill out the hive so there will be stores enough for winter, and when taken out are generally filled. If all are not so filled, that portion of them is placed on top. in the one-tier wide frames and left to be finished. This makes some work. but as such are only used on very large swarms, but little of this changing of sections is required, as they are generally complete at the end of the twentyfour days, so that it is no more work to handle wide frames of sections than it would be dummies. Some one may ask, How about tiering up? I do not like tiering up, nor never did for by this plan I am liable to have too many partly finished sections at the end of the season, especially should the season be a little poorer than we expected. However, the wide frames, as I use them can very easily be made to tier

sections in a frame. Next make two boards the same length and height of the wide frames, cleating them to prevent warping. Drive a nail into each end of one of these boards, letting it project one-fourth inch, and a large headed tack into each end of the other, driving it in so that by winding a string around once or twice it will hold the board as in a vice. Now procure some coil wire springs, about threesixteenth inch in diameter, and tie a short string by making a slipnot of otherwise to the spring and to the nail driven in the first little board, and then tie a longer string to the other end of the spring. I use one eighteen inches long. Put your wide frames on the hive, two, three, five, seven or ten as you wish, set one of the little boards | up on each side, draw the springs at each end till a strong tension is made, and wind strings around between head of tack and board to fasten, when you One That Can be Used for Almost Any have an arrangement that you can enlarge or contract, invert or tier up, as you please, and one which I consid. farmer ties his horse or team when he strange. Industrial art is certainly er superior to any thing yet brought comes into town? Well, I have, and I desired to know whether a soil is alstrange. Industrial art is certainly er superior to any thing yet brought to be a permanency. Little children before the public in the shape of a surnoticed that about nine-tenths of them ready provided with nitrogenous matter, it is sufficient to sow a handful of For practical work I use it as follows: When the honey season opens I put hitches around the post. They are all from two to five wide frames on each very well for certain purposes, but colony according to size, being careful used out of their place they are abomnot to give too much room at first, so inable. A horse tied with two half as to discourage the bees on the start , hitches is apt to get loose, if it gets to needle-work accomplishment of every In a week or more add two more wide fretting, if left too long, and if tied frames, one at each side, and so on, until the full capacity of the top of the hive is used, putting the empty sections on the outside always. As I use chaff hives largely, this gives me room for twelve wide frames, should occasion require-as a rule from six to eight are all that are used. As soon as the first are completed they are taken off, the other wide frames crowded to on the outside as before. As the season draws toward a close, calculations are made so as to get all as nearly completed as possible, and to accomplish this no empty sections are put on to take the place of the full ones taken off, so that at the end of the season the number will be about the same as it was at the beginning, all of which are

Colored Silk Dresses.

generally finished .- G. M. Doolittle, in

American Rural Home.

Silk dresses are stylish made entirely of copper-colored Bengaline with a white vest, and trimmed with copper bead passamenteries. White and copper promise to be as popular in the near future as white and gold now are, the white being introduced as a full gathered vest and puffed collar of white silk muslin or China crape. Other copper-tinted Bengalines have galloons in the delicate fade colors of Gobelin tapestries for their trimming. and with these the blouse-vest, with its turned-over collar, is of white India silk, on which are flowers in the faint pale Gobelin colors of the galloon. Still others have rose-pink and mahogany velvet ribbons together, pointed as a girdle across the short full vest of white China crape; the white turnedover collar has the mahogany ribbon | inch rope tied as above would have been at the back, and turns over upon it. Changeable taffeta silks are made up over velvet skirts, as green and buff changeable silk with green leaves upon it is made above a green velvet skirt, on which eern Spanish Ince is set in flounces. House dresses of striped surah are made up with silk embroidered flounces of the two colors crossing the front and forming a yoke or contar and cuffs for a belted waist This is very pretty in half-inch stripes

ABOUT FARM LIFE.

For the dark side of farm life we

must look to the discontent, not of the

see too far into things. The most un-

happy people are those who are always mourning over what they call this wicked and unsatisfactory world, never do not work at all satisfactorily with seeing its beauty and fitness for a temporary home and a transient stopping place where mankind becomes prehiving very large swarms, where such pared for a future existence far higher and more soul-satisfying than this. There is a vast amount of comfort and happiness to be got out of this world and more of it on the farm than elsewhere. For some years past I have had an opportunity of studying the life of the poorest farmers in the world and in several countries, and among all of them I have found a general condition of contentment and satisfaction, and consequently of happiness, with " considenous want of sensibility regarding their poor condition, such as others used to different ways of life are apt to consider it. A family near me affords a type of those people who may be thought to live on the dark side, but who don't know it. Living in a poor log cabin, with a badiy cultivated farm; often short of food; wretchedly and insufficiently clad; but always jolly, good-natured and undoubtedly happy in their way; contented with their life and having plenty of leisure; like the butterfly, gay in the sunshine, and benumbed, not suffering in the cold, this family do more singing and twanging of the banjo and fiddling in the evening and have more laughing and merryment than any other, much better off," as we think, about them. There is a dark side, but it is not seen by them; only by the two sympathetic people who suffer in a very gratuitous manner for them. We may regret want of what w call culture, but the uncultured, hardy, wild plants which grow upon rocks, or in the coldest, wettest spots, in bogs or swamps or upon sandy barrens, have beauties of their own equal to those o the highly cultured tea roses and hothouse plants in the conservatory; and so with people; high culture is not always happiness, unless there is the contentment, often the numbness of feeling for others, and the "faculty" of happiness, which are quite as ofter found in the humble farm cabin. There may be and there is a dark sid of farming, but its darkest side i brilliance itself as compared with the dark side of city life as seen in the squalid tenements, and-it may be saitoo, quite as truly-in many "brows stone fronts" and pretentious house where the sharp tooth of care cuts more deeply into the heart and life than the sharpest tooth of poverty ever did .-Rural New Yorker.

HOW TO TIE A KNOT.

Farm Purpose. Did you ever notice how the average knot, and the tenth man with two hall with a slip knot will pull the knot ight, especially if the rope is wet or ven damp.

Now the way I tie my stock is this: 1 take what the sailors call a bowline not. Here it is. There are three arts to a rope; first, the bite, or the art that passes around the post or trough the ring that completes he knot, that bites or holds: econd, the standing part, or the art next to the knot; and hird, the running part, or the art which is hauled or that is loose. uch as the end of a horse's tie-rope with which you make the horse fast to be post or the manger. Now the knot. ake the rope, with the standing part n your left hand and the end which is o form the knot in your right hand nd make a small loop in the rope next o the left hand so as to hold it with he thumb and finger. Now bring the and around, forming the bight or part hat goes around the post, passing it (the end) through the loop, then over the standing part and back again hrough the loop along side of the part of the rope that first went through the oop. Now pull it tight and you have s knot that a horse or bull can't untie by fretting if left for a month unpuched, and no matter how hard they nav pull it is untied with a turn of the wrist. It is a very simple knot, but not easy to put on paper the method of

This knot can be used for almost my purpose, such as tying a rope around a calf's neck, a cow's, bull'sor steer's horns, and other objects where there is or is not a strain. I once came nto possession of a calf with an inch rope tied around its neck with a knot is big as your two fists. A quarteras strong and a great deal neater. This is a good knot for picket lines that are out in all kinds of weather, sun and rain, etc., and an ordinary knot will get so tight as to be impossible of untying. You can learn to tie this knot in five minutes, and you will never forget it if you have any thing to do with stock. Here is another good thing I have "caught on to:" For lice, soak tobacco in cold water and rub it on to the affected part so as to get it down to the skin, and it is sure death ever; or blue with brown .- Harper's Basar, time .- Cor. St. Paul Figneer Press.

GOOD POULTRY HOUSE. How to Keep Fowls in a Healthy and

Thriving Condition, The getting of plenty of eggs in winter by the intelligent poultry-keeper stimulates the less thoughtful to the good resolve of having a poultry house. In choosing the site, select, if possible, a sidehill that slopes gently to the south. This secures natural drainage, provided you throw up the earth against the north wall to form a surface drain. Solar influence will be of great advantage in this location, in melting away the snow several weeks in advance of adjacent fields and exposing a previously sown forage crop for the early use of the fowls. As soon is a fowl can secure a part of her own living the profit will increase in the same ratio. If a sidehill is not available, select, as next best, a ridge running east and west, and build on the outhern slope. One end of the poultry house should come to the lane that is traversed in going from house to barn; this will save labor. In a level country do not commit the common error by building first and grading afterward, but grade first. Plow a back furrow good and deep, going east and west, at least three times as wide as the width of your building; now use the scraper, and raise the ground at least a foot high, but be careful to

open up a surface drain that no water will stand or settle about the building. It is impossible to keep fowls in a healthy thriving condition in wet or damp quarters. For the foundation fig a trench below the action of frost, and fill it with small stones; size up the wall to face on the inside of the sill; allow the wall to project on the outside of sill to make a good strong wall as far as the surface of the ground. Then make a set-off to the size of your building outside, for the double purpose of preventing rats digging down side of the wall and gaining an entrance, and for the room gained on the inside; "ground-room is what tells in the poultry business." If a side-hill can be found for a site, it has one important advantage over all others; by excavating to a depth of two feet, and throwing the earth out on the north side, an embankment can be had at a small expense, thus subterranean heat is provided for, which aids greatly in keeping up a uniform temperature and obviates the expensive use of artificial heat. The foundation wall on the north side, in this case, should be. when completed, three feet higher than the south wall. The wall all round should be ten or twelve inches above the grade, to preserve the frame work. and for the purpose of banking up with coarse gravel, for the use of the fowlat all times in the year .- John Q. Bandiet, in N. Y. Tribune.

ANALYZING SOILS. Some Simple Tests of the Productive er of Parm Lands.

A soil analysis gives only what the soil contains at the moment of the examination, and not the quantity in which these constituents may be available to the plant in assimilable form during the period of growth. If it is wheat upon a small square of ground which has been manured with mineral substances only. Without the aid of nitrogenous matter the mineral matter ans soarcely any effect upon wheat. Therefore, if the emall square of ground gives a rapid and healthy growth of vegetation and a good crop, it shows that the earth had a sufficient supply of nitrogen, for the mineral ma-

nures contained no nitrogen. On the other hand, to ascertain whether the soil contains a sufficiency of the mineral manure (phosphate of lime and potash), manure plots with nitrogenous substance only, planting one with corn, and another with potatoes. The great influence that phosphate of lime has on corn, sorghum and sugar cane, and potash on potatoes and tobacco, is well known; therefore, if the corn flourishes, we may be sure the land has enough phosphate of time, and if the potatoes flourish the land does not lack potash. Thus two experiments, requiring but a small area of ground, and trying three different crops, are sufficient to obtain the indications necessary to a judicious system of culture. The variable yield of these crops, compared with that obtained from land manured with the nitrogenous and mineral manure combined, will measure the richness of the soil. There is no one subject in agriculture which demands at the present day more care, continued and widelyextended experiments, than the practice of manuring .- A. H. Ward, in Bos-

-Stewed Kidney.-Take one and one-half pounds beef kidney, cut all the fat out and slice, lay it in cold water with one teaspoonful of salt for fifteen minutes; wipe dry and put in a aucepan with three half-pints of cold water, boil two hours; half an hour before serving put in one onion cut in slices, one tenspoonful of sage, a very little nutmeg, pepper and salt to season well; serve very hot.

F. M. WILKINS.

Practical Druggist & Chemist

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

Brushes, Paints, Glass, Oils, Leads

TOILET ARTICLES, Etc. Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded.

EUGENE LODGE NO. II. A. F. AND A. M. Mocks first and third Wednesdays in each

SPENCER BUTTE LODGE NO. 9, I. O. O. F. Moets every Tuesday evening.

WIMAWHALA ENCAMPMENT NO. 6. Meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

EUGENE LODGE NO. 15, A. O. U. W. Meets at Masonic Hall the second and fourth Fridays in each month. M. W.

J. M. GEARY POST NO. 40, G. A. R. MEETS days of each month. By order. COMMANDER.

BUTTE LODGE NO. 367, L.O. G. T. MEETS every Saturday night in Odd Fellows' W. C. T.

L at the C. P. Church every Sanday after-noon at \$250. Visitors made welcome.

O. & C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Mail Train worth, 4:15 A. M. Mail train south, 9:35 P. M. Eugene Local - Leave north 9:00 A. M. Eugene Local - Arrive 2:40 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS, EUGENE CITY POSTOFFICE.

General Delivery, from 7 a. M. to 7 P. M.
Money Order, frem 7 a. M. to 5 P. M.
Register, from 7 a. M. to 5 P. M.
Malls for north close at 8:00 P. M.
Malls for south close at 8:00 P. M.
Malls for south close at 8:30 A. M.
Halls for Franklin close at 7 a. M. Monday
and Thursday.
Malls for Mabel close at 7 a. M. Monday and
Thursday.

Eugene City Business Directory.

BETTMAN, G.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner. Willamette and Eighth streets

CRAIN BROS.—Dealers in Jewelry, watches, clocks and musical instruments, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth. FRIENDLY, S. H.—Dealer in dry goods, clothing and general merchandise, Willamette greet, between Eighth and Ninth.

GILL, J. P.—Physician and surgeon, W. ette street, between Seventh and Eighth HODES, C.—Keeps on hand fine wines, liquose, cigars and a pool and billiard table, Willam-ette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

HORN, CHAS. M. - Gunsmith, rifles and shot-guns, breech and muzzle leaders, for sale. Repairing done in the nestest style and war-ranted. Shop on Ninth street.

LUCKEY, J. S.—Watchmaker and jeweler, keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willam-ette street, in Ellaworth's drug store. McCLAREN, JAMES-Choice wines, liquore and cigars, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

POST OFFICE -A new stock of standard school books just received at the post office.

RHINEHART, J. B.—House, sign and carriage painter. Work guaranteed first-class Sieck sold at lower rates than by anyone in Eucene.

DR. L. F. JONES. Physician and Surgeon.

WILL ATTEND TO PROFESSIONAL calls day or night. OFFICE - Up stairs in Titus' brick; or can be found at E. R. Luckey & Co's drug store, Office hours: \$ to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. J. C. GRAY. DENTIST.

OFFICE OVER GRANGE STORE. ALE. Laughing gas administered for painless or

GEO. W. KINSEY. Justice of the Peace.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-TOWN LOTS and farms. Collections promptly ab-

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM

HORN & PAINE,

Practical Gunsmiths

GUNS, RIFLES. Fishing Tackle and Materials Sewing Machinesand Needles of All Kinds For Sale

Repairing done ih the neatest style and warranted. Guns Loaned and Ammunition Furnished

Shop on Willamette Street.

Boot and Shoe Store. A. HUNT, Proprietor.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes! BUTTON BOOTS. Slippers, White and Black, Sandals,

FINE KID SHOES, MEN'S AND BOY'S

BOOTS AND SHOES!

And in fact everything in the Boot and Shoe line, to which I intend to devote my especial attention.

MY COODS ARE FIRST-CLASSI And guaranteed as represented, and will be sold for the lowest prices that a good article can be afforded. A. Hunt.

Central Market,



Fisher & Watkins PROPRIETORS.

Will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

BEEF,

MUTTON, PORK AND VEAL, Which they will sell at the lowest

A fair share of the public patronage solicited

TO THE FARMERS: We will pay the highest market price for fat-cattle, logs and sheep.

Shop on Willamette Street,

EUCEME CITY, ORECON. Ments Laureres, i. any part of the city free of charge, funds