

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

An orange tree in the gardens of Versailles is 472 years old. It was planted by Eleanor of Castile in 1416.

The richest peer in England is the Duke of Westminster, who owns vast estates in Cheshire and in Wales. His income is said to equal thirty shillings a minute.

French girls in fashionable society, who have hitherto been at a loss how to fill up the interval between school and marriage, have lately taken to amateur photography with enthusiasm.

The reports of the officers on the Afghan boundary say that the Indian soldiers are so much larger than the Russian Cossacks that it would take 100,000 of the latter to contend with 50,000 Indians.

It is said there is a very superior kind of cabbage raised in China, Ngansun, which is reserved exclusively for the table of the Emperor, and that none of the seed is allowed to go elsewhere, but it is said the King of England has got some of the seed.

The new gas engine, known as the silent engine, invented recently in England, is coming into use on account of its simplicity of construction and excellent results. It has an ignition at every revolution, instead of at every two or three revolutions, as in the Otto and other gas engines.

One of the most curious customs that attract the attention of strangers in Panama is to see the native women walking along the street smoking long, slender cigars in much the fashion that men do here. It is the custom of the women there to gather in the public markets as early as sunrise to gossip and talk over affairs while enjoying their morning smoke.

There has been placed on exhibition at Windsor Castle a gun with this inscription on a tablet on its mahogany mounting: "This gun formed a part of the armament of His Majesty's ship Lutine, totally lost off the coast of Holland on the 9th of October, 1799. On the conclusion of peace, the wreck, which contained a large treasure, was handed over by the Dutch Government to the corporation of Lloyd's, where the treasure had been insured. The wreck was imbedded in sand in nine fathoms of water. In 1886 this gun was salvaged, having lain nearly one hundred years below the sea, and was presented to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, who was graciously pleased to accept it from the corporation."

HINDOO REASONING.

A Pampered Sacred Cow Is Degraded from Her High Estate.

When, during 1860-'65, I had a house in Bombay, we had a petty broker, a Hindoo. His name was Hurrichand Mahuda. This young Hindoo was an intelligent fellow, and having made a little money, concluded to get married. He came to the office one morning and announced his happy change. At the same time, Hindoo-like, he intimated that a wedding present would be acceptable, and as he did not expect valuable gifts, he begged that the office would present him with the money, and Hurrichand bought the little animal, and Hira gave the little cow the best place in her bungalow outside Bombay or Salsette. Poor Hira paid her devotions to the cow and fed her with bananas, mangoes and other delicacies.

Now, these devotions to the sacred cow are not so disinterested as one would suppose. The cow must give something in return, not milk or cream, but other gifts. In Hira's case it was only a laudable desire to make her husband, Hurrichand, a happy "sahib father" (of a male child) within a year. Upon the faith of this, Hira, as I said, fed her little pet sacred cow on all the delicacies, and reminded her morning, noon and night that she must not fail to gratify her wishes. However, as Hira had some fears that there might be a disappointment, she gave the pet sacred cow a good talking to as a sauce to the mangoes and bananas, and even warned her of the consequences that might follow indifference to her prayers. Well, after a year there was one morning a great "ado" in my office. The news had reached the Parsees, Sepoys, Hindoos, etc., whom we employed that Hira had whipped the sacred cow.

"Sahib," said the Sepoy, who was the office-sweeper, to me, "Hira whipped the sacred cow. She is no longer a goddess now; she is again a 'cow,' a real cow, like other cows."

The petty broker Hurrichand, however, defended his wife bravely. He pointed out gravely and forcibly to me that a sacred cow which is daily fed with bananas and mangoes, and is twice or three times a day regularly worshipped, must be able to perform some miracles; and if after a patient trial she is found to be either impotent or unwilling to make returns, she must be degraded and become once more a real cow, and feed on hay, grass, vegetable peelings, and drink muddy water. "She had plenty warning," said Hurrichand, "Hira told her the last six months that she will whip her with the bamboo stick. Now she has got it, and I'll sell her, and she will be killed and eaten by the Christians, and her hide will make boots and shoes."—N. Y. Post.

HOW STORMS ARE MADE.

Effects of the Sun's Heat on the Entire Surface of Our Earth.

Our earth only receives a small fractional part of the sun's heat; but, whatever that may be in the year, more or less than the average, the entire surface of our earth must feel and be subject to the effects. And one thing is certain—namely, that a year or series of years, of excessive sun-heat will inevitably be years and seasons of excessive atmospheric disturbances, because increase of heat will produce excess of evaporation, excess of electric action, and, necessarily, excessive precipitation; and, during a prevalence of this excess of sun-heat, there must be over-limited areas violent storms both summer and winter.

When very large areas of the atmosphere have been, by excess of heat, brought into an unequal state, as large areas of lower stratum of highly-heated air and vapor, which is also intensely electric, the conditions to produce sandspouts, water-spouts and tornadoes are fully ripe. The upper and colder layer of the atmosphere can not cool the lower highly-heated and vapor-laden stratum so evenly and quickly as to prevent vents in the form of funnels forming from the lower stratum to the higher stratum, and causing a rupture which takes place upward in a pipe form, just as water in a tank or basin, having bottom means for discharge by a pipe, flows out with a whirling motion—in our northern hemisphere always in the direction of the hands of a clock—and so the heated, highly electric and excessively vapor-laden atmosphere breaks into the cold atmosphere above when at the level of the "dew point" invisible vapor becomes visible, parting with its latent heat, which so rarifies the air as to force some of the condensed atmosphere in visible cloud, mounting thousands of feet above the condensed dew point and into a region above the highest peaks of the highest mountain.

To feed this pipe, or, as in some cases, pipes, the lower stratum flows in from all sides to rotate and ascend with the intense velocity of steam power, sufficient to produce all the disastrous effects of the wildest tornado, there being almost a vacuum at the ground or water line, as the phenomenon may be on the land or over the sea. On the land trees are twisted and uprooted, houses are unroofed, solids of various kinds are lifted from the earth, and human beings have been blown away like dead leaves. There are, also, records of railway wagons having been blown off the rails. In deserts entire caravans have been buried beneath a mountain of blown sand—camels, horses and men; while in Egypt there are ruins of cities, massive temples and monuments deep buried in the adjoining desert sand. At sea many a good ship caught by a tornado has been overwhelmed and sent to the bottom whole.—Pall Mall Gazette.

DANGEROUS LABOR.

Working Beneath a River in a Pneumatic Caisson.

The pressure of air in caissons at 110 feet below the surface of the water would be fifty pounds to the square inch. Its effect upon the men entering and working in the caisson has been carefully noted in various works, and these effects are sometimes very serious; the frequency of respiration is increased, the action of the heart becomes excited, and many persons become affected by what is known as the "caisson disease," which is accompanied by extreme pain and in many cases results in more or less complete paralysis. The execution of work within a deep pneumatic caisson is worth a moment's consideration. Just above the surface of the water is a busy force engaged in laying the solid blocks of masonry which are to support the structure. Great derricks lift the stones and lay them in their proper position. Powerful pumps are forcing air, regularly and at uniform pressure, through tubes to the chamber below. Occasionally a stream of sand and water issues with such velocity from the discharge pipe that, in the night, the friction of the particles causes it to look like a stream of living fire. Far below is another busy force. Under the great pressure and abnormal supply of oxygen they work with an energy which makes it impossible to remain there more than a few hours. The water from without is only kept from entering by the steady action of the pumps far above and beyond their control. An irregular settlement might overturn the structure. Should the descent of the caisson be arrested by any solid under its edge, immediate and judicious action must be taken. If the obstruction be a log, it must be cut off outside the edge and pulled into the chamber. Boulders must be undermined and often must be broken up by blasting. The excavation must be systematic and regular. A constant danger menaces the lives of these workers, and the wonderful success with which they have accomplished what they have undertaken is entitled to notice and admiration.—Interior.

The authorities of Pekin have recently taken a census of the Celestial Empire. The figures returned by the village bailiffs make the population 319,383,500, which, with estimates relating to five provinces omitted, makes an aggregate of about 322,000,000. These figures are independent of Corea, Thibet and Kashgar. As the population of India exceeds 250,000,000, the Hindus and Chinese constitute more than half the whole human race.

LEPERS FROM HAWAII.

The Disappearance of the Dread Disease in the Western World.

Mr. John H. Putnam, Consul of the United States in Honolulu, recently reported that a number of white persons afflicted with leprosy emigrated from Hawaii to this country every year. He does not attempt to give statistics, but asserts that as soon as a white man is convinced that he is a victim of this disease he leaves Hawaii to escape a lifelong imprisonment upon the little island where the unfortunate lepers of that kingdom are isolated. Mr. Putnam's statement is too vague and general in its nature to excite much attention unless corroborated by evidence obtained elsewhere. Some time since a native Hawaiian who would have been condemned to death for murder was told that his sentence would be commuted to imprisonment for life if he would consent to inoculation with leprosy virus, in order to determine whether leprosy is a contagious disease. He consented to the hard alternative, and, after an interval of many months, he has developed symptoms which, the physicians say, prove that he is affected with leprosy.

Whether leprosy is contagious or not, it is certain that a high state of civilization and the improved condition of the poorer people in modern times are not conducive to its development. In not a few of the parish churches of England may still be seen the slanting "leper window," through which the poor leper of the middle ages was permitted to view the ceremony of the mass, though he might not enter the sacred edifice. Centuries ago Europe was delivered, save in two or three spots, from the curse of leprosy, which, in the middle ages, made its pest houses almost as numerous as its churches. In Eastern Canada there still exists an isolated community of lepers, but in our country there are very few victims of the disease, even among Chinese immigrants, of whose misfortunes through this affliction some sensational reports have been written. In the census year 1880 leprosy caused for deaths in this country than any other disease, sixteen deaths being recorded, and only one of the victims was a Chinese.

In the far East, the ancient seat of leprosy, it still numbers its hopeless victims by hundreds of thousands, and it is gratifying to know that the Western world is doing much to mitigate the sufferings of these unhappy people. Among these agencies is the Roman Catholic Church, whose priests themselves sometimes fall victims to the disease while striving to mitigate its horrors. English missionaries entered the Punjab several years before the British annexation, and it was their discovery that lepers were often buried alive in that country that led to the suppression of the crime. To-day the asylums of the English Mission to Lepers are scattered over India, helping to alleviate the sufferings of many of the one hundred and thirty-five thousand poor wretches of the peninsula who have been seized upon by the dread disease which in Holy Writ is the type of sin.—N. Y. Sun.

ENGRAVING PROCESSES.

How Plates Are Made by Means of Photogravure and Zineography.

The photogravure process is the process of engraving by photography. The art, which can be performed by several different methods, is also known by the names of photogravure, photo-zincography and process engraving. In ordinary zincography the picture is laid by the help of transfer paper on a zinc plate, the parts to be protected are then covered with a varnish that will resist acid, and the whole is then dipped in a bath of dilute nitric acid. This is repeated until the biting is sufficient, when the plate is dried and the ink taken off with benzine. In another process, brass plates are used which are covered with white wax, the design being drawn with an etching point upon the wax. The plate is then submitted to a powerful acid which acts upon the parts of the metal exposed by the lines, but does not affect the wax. In photo-zincography the drawing is photographed to the right size, and an ordinary negative on glass is taken. This is then laid on a sensitized zinc plate on which the picture is printed by the action of light. The zinc is coated with bitumen, and after the picture is printed so much of the bitumen as has not become insoluble by the action of light is removed by a wash of turpentine. In another process, the photographic etching process, the negative is printed on sensitized carbon paper, which is then laid down on a polished zinc plate, and being wet, all the carbon paper that does not hold the lines of the drawing is readily removed. The plate is then bitten in an acid bath. In what is called the Ives process, a negative is applied to a gelatine plate sensitized with bi-chromate of potash. This plate is then put into water, and all the parts not touched by the negative will swell. A cast is then taken of this in plaster of paris, which serves to form a base for electrolytes. The lines of engraving can also be reproduced by photography, and a recent process produces successfully intaglio plates. Photo-engraving has enormously cheapened the production of pictures, but it does not give plates that print with the clearness and distinctness of those taken from wood engravings. The word photogravure is pronounced with the accent on the third syllable of the compound word, in which the vowel has the short 'a' sound—photograv'ure.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

EARLY BARNSTORMING.

A Time When Traveling and Theaters Were Decidedly Primitive.

Amly in acting, rather than magnificence of scenery and costume, was the rule by which the stage of a quarter of a century ago was guided, and the actor who then mounted the ladder of fame did so from fame alone. It was a struggle such as is seldom witnessed to-day, and few more interesting stories were told than those recounting its difficulties. Traveling then was not as it is now and traveling in this country was not what it was in England. There were "stocks" or permanent companies, just as there were in the earlier days on this side of the water, but there was also found the strolling player in all his glory. The appearance of the old caravans, then a familiar sight, would now be a distinguished novelty. This old English plan was known as the booth. The caravan of those days had very much the appearance of the present circus street parade. The wagons were planned differently inside, but there was no outward difference between them and the circus wagons.

In these wagons the companies traveled, lived, slept and played. They were made so that the ends and sides would let down, forming a temporary theater. When the company made a stand the wagons were placed in such position that they would form an enclosure, and over these was stretched a canvas; floor could be put in, at an elevation, and also a swinging gallery, presenting a complete theater, provided with seats similar to those now used in the circus.

The number of the wagons depended on the size and financial condition of the company. The business was largely conducted on the commonwealth or co-operative plan, though there were a few managers who employed players and became responsible for all obligations. The ordinary company was composed of twelve to fifteen people, with one to half a dozen or more wagons each drawn by four to six horses. Such companies would put on plays of the character of "Macbeth" and "Hamlet," while "Richard III." was a great favorite. These they would present without any scenic or mechanical assistance, but with marked ability. Some of the best actors ever known started out in this style, among them Gaspar Brooke, Edmund Kean and Campbell.

There was another grade below even the poorest booth—the barnstormer; not that class known by the same name to-day, but men and women who traipled from town to town, carrying their properties and scenery and costumes on their backs. These companies would erect a stage on beer barrels or boxes in an old barn or shed—any thing that afforded an enclosure, with a door at which admission could be taken. This class included some actors of very marked talent, who later obtained recognition. The late Charles F. Kunkert, one of the oldest of English managers, was the authority for the statement that even Gustavus von Brooke traveled on foot, bearing a load of costumes that would weigh down an ordinary shipping porter now. All alike played in the legitime and blood and thunder. The latter had its origin in such plays as the "Floating Beacon," "George Barnwell," and the "Murder of Maria Martin."—Chicago Era.

WARRING WITH PIGEONS.

Efforts of the French to Keep German Birds Out of France.

The census of carrier-pigeons now being taken is an annual proceeding which the War Office instituted some little time ago as one of the means for excluding from France carrier-pigeons from Germany and Belgium. Not long ago it was discovered that immense numbers of pigeons were being systematically taught to find their way from Paris, as also from different points between the capital and the frontier, back to their homes either in Germany or Belgium. The year before last 3,000,000 foreign pigeons were brought into this country to be started homeward. Some of these, no doubt, belonged to friendly pigeon societies in Belgium. As, however, there was no possibility of making a distinction between German and Belgian birds, the French Government prohibited the loosing on French soil of any that came from either country. When the Germans began this sort of thing they had the coolness to dispatch hampers of pigeons to different French station-masters along the line of country over which the pigeon-training operations were being carried on, at the same time requesting these officials to be kind enough to open the hampers and set the pigeons free. This was soon put a stop to. Then the device was employed of first sending the pigeons to Belgium, and there getting them redirected into France, where by this means, they arrived as innocent pigeons from the neutral kingdom. But the trick was soon found out.

It may be wondered what can be the object of teaching German pigeons to find their way over French territory and of having secret pigeon-houses in France. In the case of a French town or district being the object of hostile operations it is, no doubt, impossible to believe that German spies could carry on pigeon communications with their government without speedy detection. The idea, however, seems to be that, during the disturbed period following the order for mobilization, which is just the time when information relative to the enemy's plan of campaign would be most necessary to the German staff, a pigeon service would be of the utmost value.

For, of course, telegrams and letters would then be too jealously watched by the French authorities for German agents and spies to depend upon those means of communication. Hence the importance of establishing on the French side of the frontier a pigeon service, carefully trained, during the time of peace. Owing to the steps now being strenuously enforced in France the execution of such a plan will, however, be difficult, if not altogether impracticable. The circular rendering a pigeon census obligatory, under pain of heavy fines, and the directions to local functionaries for keeping a sharp eye on people seen liberating pigeons are the principal of these measures. So zealous are French rural officials in the crusade ordered against suspected birds that they not infrequently shoot down well-trained and valuable inmates of Parisian houses by mistake.—Cor. London Globe.

THE NORWEGIAN ELK.

A Remarkable Illustration of the Occasional Boldness of the Animal.

All accounts the horns of the American moose attain a greater size than those of his European congener. I am not able to sum up the points of distinction between the animals, but there is one, I am inclined to believe, indisputable difference which has special interest for the hunter. It is well known that at a certain season both the male and female moose utter a loud call, audible in still weather at a great distance, and that the Indian hunters can imitate it so accurately as to entice the animals within shot. Lloyd, on the authority of Ekstrom, asserts that the Scandinavian elk has a similar call note, as quoted as follows: "It resembles a loud report, followed by a snort like that of a horse when alarmed, but much louder, and with a note as from a trombone." If this be the case it seems incredible that it should not be universally known among those who live and pursue their daily occupations at all seasons and forests frequented by the elk, or among those who study its habits with professional keenness. Yet I have never met either farmer or hunter who could testify to so striking a call; but I have been told more than once that the bull elk at certain times betrays his presence by a kind of grunt, while a friend, who is a keen and experienced pursuer, speaks of having occasionally heard an elk cough. These noises are possibly identical, but they are widely removed from the sonorous utterance described by Ekstrom. My own practical experience does not enable me to give evidence as to any sound, except it be an expiring gasp, proceeding from the mouth of an elk. I have nevertheless for weeks together passed nine or ten hours a day in the forest land, when camping out alone within moderate distance of well-known haunts of the elk, could scarcely have failed to hear any unusual sound which broke the complete stillness. I must, however, put on record this fact. On the last day of the past season, October 14, a young bull elk was shot near the Norwegian farm where I was then staying. As the shooter approached the slain a second and very much larger bull charged out of the forest right up to it, and, according to their account, this infuriated brute did certainly snort and blow and roar or bellow—whichever may be the correct term—in an appalling manner. He was probably in a state of savage exaltation over the corpse of his rival, but so dangerous did he appear that the hunters were on the point of shooting him also in self-defense, although by the Norwegian law only one elk can be killed on each farm. After a time, however, he retreated slowly into the forest. This was at least a remarkable illustration of the occasional boldness of the animal. I know two or three instances in which an unwounded bull elk deliberately charged the hunter. In one case the man saved himself by dodging round a large pine tree and diving under the branches, which swept down to the ground—no easy thing to do in a hurry; but it was certainly better to risk injury from spikes of dead wood than from the horns or hoofs of an elk. He managed to get the muzzle of his rifle out between the branches and shot his savage assailant through the head. It is hard to imagine a more awkward customer at close quarters than an angry bull. He can use his sharp front hoofs with the force and rapidity of a steam hammer.—Fortnightly Review.

—A Boston gardener says that the custom of carrying a flower in the mouth, which has come into vogue among the ladies of some cities, should be discontinued. He says that dalmation powder and Paris green are often sprinkled over hot-house plants to keep off the bugs, and that it is therefore unsafe to put the stem of these blossoms in the mouth, as lip soreness is liable to ensue if nothing more serious.

F. M. WILKINS.

Practical Druggist and Chemist

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

Brushes, Paints, Glass, Oils, Leads

TOILET ARTICLES, Etc.

Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded.

SOCIETIES.

EUGENE LODGE NO. 11, A. F. AND A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month.

SPENCER BUTTE LODGE NO. 8, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.

WIMAWHALA ENCAMPMENT NO. 4 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.

J. M. GEARY POST NO. 43, G. A. R. MEETS at Masonic Hall the first and third Fridays of each month. By order, COMMANDER.

BUTTE LODGE NO. 37, I. O. O. F. MEETS every Saturday night in Odd Fellows Hall.

LEADING STEEL HAND OF HOPE, MEETS at the C. P. Church every Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Visits a male welcome.

O. & C. R. TIME TABLE.

Mail Train north, 6:45 A. M.

Mail Train south, 9:55 P. M.

Eugene Local, Leave north 9:00 A. M.

Eugene Local, Arrive 2:10 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS, EUGENE CITY POSTOFFICE.

General Delivery, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Money Order, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Register, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Mails for north close at 8:30 P. M.

Mails for south close at 8:30 P. M.

Mails by Franklin close at 7 A. M. Monday and Thursday.

Mails 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.

CELAN BIROS.—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 street, between Eighth and Ninth.

GILL, J. P.—Physician and surgeon, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

HODES, C.—Keeps on hand fine wines, liquors, cigars and a pool and billiard table, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

HORN, CHAS. M.—Gunsmith, rifles and shot-guns, breech and muzzle loaders, for sale. Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Shop on Ninth street.

LUTKEY, J. S.—Watchmaker and jeweler, keeps a large stock of goods in his line, Willamette street, in Ellsworth's drug store.

MCLAUREN, JAMES—Choice wines, liquors 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. Stock sold at lower rates than by anyone in Eugene.

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. H. Luckey & Co's drug store. Office hours: 9 to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. J. C. GRAY,

DENTIST.

OFFICE OVER CHANGE STORE. ALL work warranted.

Laughing gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

GEO. W. KINSEY,

Justice of the Peace.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TOWN LOTS and farms. Collections promptly attended to.

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM

HORN & PAINE,

Practical Gunsmiths

DEALERS IN GUNS, RIFLES,

Fishing Tackle and Materials

Sewing Machines and Needles of All Kinds For Sale

Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted.

Guns Loaned and Ammunition Furnished

Shop on Willamette Street.

Boot and Shoe Store.

A. HUNT, Proprietor.

Will hereafter keep a complete stock of

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes!

BUTTON BOOTS,

Slippers, White and Black, Sandals,

FINE KID SHOES,

MEN'S AND BOYS'

BOOTS AND SHOES!

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

MY GOODS ARE FIRST-CLASS!

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 market prices.

A fair share of the public patronage solicited.

TO THE FARMERS:

We will pay the highest market price for fat cattle, hogs and sheep.

Shop on Willamette Street.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

Meats delivered in any part of the city free of charge.