EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

THE ROTE ALONG THE SHORE. Far off along the hav indented coast, Where bradiand after irradiand stretching Marks the dim coast line, fading, till almost It blends with cloud at the horizon's bar— Slow creeping aboreward, messning evermore. The pulse of occan beats upon the abore.

A murmur deep, balf silence and half song.
From smiken ledges sleeping far away,
Arises, borne by trembling sire along.
Till all the world above like pulsing bay Is full of voices whispering to me The awsetly solemn secrets of the sea.

The over soul with listening souls below The over soil with insteading soils occupy.

Holds converse in the voice of noisy waves.

That mean along the shore when wild winds the Prom realins of silence over octan caves.

The infinite thus speaks to you and me—

A message, this deep music of the sea.

—Julian S. Cutler in Boston Transcript.

Brazilian Coffee. The bulk of the entire coffee prodnet comes from Brazil, which has a peculiarity of its own. These coffees are barsh and rank, as compared with the milder kinds. It was estimated that Brazil once furnished 65 per cent, of the entire coffee product of the world. There have been of late years one or two partial failures of the crop in Brazil, which accounts for the high price of coffee here. You will probably remember that coffee was very low from '84 to '87; in fact the prices were so very low that Brazilian planters did not have the berries picked, it bringing them in debt. In consequence, they allowed their planta-tions to run down, which in part accounts for the present shortage.-Chicago Herald.

A Lazy Dog. There is a dog in Chester, Pa., which will never walk when there is a chance to jump on a street car and ride. He is black Newfoundland. Much of his time is spent at the stables. Although his home is only two squares away he never walks to it, but waits for a car going that way, on which he jumps. He often goes off on a pleasure trip, riding to the different sections of the city on different cars, always sitting on the curbstone until the car he wants comes along, showing remarkable intelligence in allowing to pass him those cars which one he wishes to take.-Pittsburg Dis-

An Elaborate Light.

A novel arrangement for securing an abundance of soft light together with perfect ventilation has been installed in an opera house in Chicago. The device is, in form, similar to a large parasol, eighteen feet in diameter, the perforations in the cover permitting the escape of the vitiated atmosphere. The rod and handle are formed to permit the use of gas jets if necessary, while from the tips of each rib incandescent bulbs hang, giving a perfect and powerful circle of Another feature is the use of incandescent bulbs, arranged in a wire net, to indicate the name of the company playing.-Chicago Letter.

A woman wage earner who works om 8 in the morning until 6 at night and the lights are out." and occasionally finds herself too weary to sleep, takes down her hair at 10 o'clock, brushes it vigorously, washes her face, neck and arms with lukewarm water, takes a crash towel bath and goes to bed, with a hot water bag at ber feet. The light in her room is so arranged that she can, after reading for a few moments some light, pleasant work, extinguish it without rising, and she usually drifts into dreamland in less than half an hour .- Chicago Tribune.

Frenchmen are waking up to the fact that the German colony in beloved Paris is rapidly increasing. There are nearly 36,000 of them-in other words, twelve persons out of every thousand of the pulation are Germans. The total has doubled in the last ten or eleven years. and it is more than double that of the British, who are just under 15,000 strong. The English have their own quarters but the Germans distribute the over every arrondissement.-Paris Let-

A Good Dig.

A colored man named Joseph Saunders was employed to dig a well for a farmer near Augusta, Me. The farmer beat him down to half wages, but after going ten feet down the digger struck a jug with \$750 in gold in it and took a The farmer then dug twenty-two more, nearly broke his back, and didn't hit anything but stones.-Detroit Free Press.

The scoring of the bores of modern cannon by the new powders in use is claimed to be due to the fact that upon ignition all of the powder is not turned to gas, some of it remaining in a fluid It is this latter which does the scoring by being thrown with such force against the metal of the gun that the resulting action is very similar to that of a sand blast for cutting glass.

J. Bryan Grimes, of Pitt county, N. C. had planted thirty-five acres in Irish potatoes, and one night when he tho there was going to be frost to kill his potatoes, which were twelve inches high. built log heaps about his field and kept them burning during the night, and next morning his potatoes were untouched by the frost.

It is said the law regulating child labor in the factories of New York is generally observed. The law prohibits the employment of children under 13 years of age, and limits the labor of all minors to sixty hours each week. The measure was not intended as a hardship upon

It was claimed in the meetings attending the celebration of the forty-second iversary of modern Spiritualism recently that there are 80,000 Spiritualists in Boston alone, many of whom are scattered among the various churches.

The magistrates of the courts Ghent, Belgium, recently demanded in-creased remuneration, and backed their daims with a strike. The workingmen of the town enjoyed the occasion.

Acting Governor Bulkeley of Connect-cut broke down a door of the State, House at Hariford because it interferes with his communication with the legis-lative halis, and now the State Controller mays he will eject Bulkeley if he do not order the repair of the door and here-after seave it unharmed.

THE DIAMOND BUTTON

FROM THE DIARY OF A LAWYER AND THE

By BARGLAY NORTH.

(Copyrighted, 1868, by O. M. Dunham. Published by special arrangement through The American

"No." said Tom, not beeding the chief You did not kill Fountain, but you did Templeton. But how can you have continued to believe that it was Fountain you killed," said Tom, much confused when the papers announced the death of Templeton?

The young man had recovered sufficiently from the fright and consterna ion into which he had been thrown on seeing Fountain, and began to realize what he had been saying-the confession he had made-and so would not reply. Tom repeated the question, but re-

ceived no answer. The chief, Hanford, said: "All right, my man, but you've confessed, and si

ce won't save you now." 'Well," said the murderer doggedly 'I thought Templeton was his right name and Fountain a false one he used

among the girls." "By Jove!" said Tom, "I never thought of it before. Do you know, Mr. Fountain, there is a strong resemblance between

you and Templeton? "I have heard it noted before," said Fountain. "It is not strange; the same

blood ran in our veins." The old man Parker had been struggling and making unintelligible sounds in the other room.

Tom ordered the removal of the gag. He struggled to his son. "Unhappy boy! What made you com-

mit that crime? "I don't know that your hands are so white that you can afford to throw dirt.

"Oh, he reproaches me-me, "Reproaches you, yes. Shut up. played a big game for a big stake, and we've lost. Well, stand game to the "But this murder, boy, this murder:

that was not in the game. "No, it wasn't," replied the son with a bitter laugh. "It was a side issue of my own. That man Fountain, curse him, stole my girl from me-Marian-and I had it in for him. That's all. Now that branch off in directions contrary to the I'm done for, I'd give every day I yet have to live to get at him once.

"Marian. What Marian? The Marian who lives in Hudson street now?"

"The same," said the son. "What tangle is this?" moaned the old "She has the girl Annie's mother in her keeping now, and she herself is a daughter of James Preston."

"The number in Hudson street, please?" said Tom. "There's little use in concealing any

thing now. It's Nos -. " "Let me handle that part of the case,

please?" asked Fountain, "I'll guarantee to return Mrs. Templeton safely." "As you will," said Tom. "You will do well to take some of the chief's men with you. We can spare two."

Fountain departed with them at once. 'Now, chief," said Tom, "I think it would be well to take our bag of game to the Central office. The play is over

"The three prisoners would be rar ourselves were to bring them," sardon ically remarked the chief.

"Undoubtedly. But let us go. Handcuff them all together Come, let us set out. Shadow and one man in front. You, I, and another man behind."

As they moved out in this order, a dis appointed voice commented: "Dey only hit him onct."

At the Central office the three prisoners were arraigned, and Tom said briefly: "I charge this man Parker with having murdered Henry Holroyd Templeton on the morning of the 18th of last August, by his own confession.

"I charge this man. George Parker. with having been the aider, abettor and instigator of the abduction of Annie Templeton and her mother, this day, by his own confession.

"I charge this man, Scar Top Johnny, other name to me unknown, as being the aider and abettor of the abduction of Annie Templeton, and of having kept her in confinement contrary to her will.

"And I," said Chief Hanford, "charge him with being the abductor of a child Hartford, and claim the reward of \$2,500 offered for him."

"But," said the officer, "what are the details?

"Lock them up, inspector, and read The Sol to-morrow morning," said Tom 'I can't wait: it's after 11 now, and I've a long story to write.'

Tom enjoyed his "beat" hugely, and was for several days the hero of his office, the wonder of his competitors, and the envied of the detective force.

One thing, on the morning of publication, marred Tom's full enjoyment. He had announced the rescue of Mrs. Templeton without knowing it to be an absolute fact. Accordingly he early sought Holbrook

to learn the result, and was told that Fountain's expedition had been crowned with success. He had also recovered his papers, the girl Marian having delivered m over as the price of her liberty.

"Tom," said Holbrook, "the regular police had the true theory after all rempleton was killed under the belief was some one else." "True," replied Tom: "but we caught

the murderer and they didn't; they had no conception of the great story behind it all. Yet, Holbrook, your theory was not so far wrong after all." "Except in the essential thing.

laughed Holbrook. "The motive of the murder had nothing to do with Pierson's property."
"What a queer case it was!" com-

mented Tom. "If those two women hadn't been conveniently abducted, we wouldn't have hit on the murderer after To tell the truth, it was a lucky stumble, as most great discoveries are. Then to think that Fountain's chere amie, Marian, should have turned out to be his cousin. 'The sins of the father shall be visited, etc. Do you notice that not a clew proved worth a snap?" "I say, Tom, what about the diamond

"Ah, what? How much we expected from it, and how little came of it! Ken Noble, the owner, says that on the night of the murder he was passing from Fourth avenue to Broadway, through Twenty-sixth street, and when midway of the Madison Square Garden a man rushed across the street, grasped him by the arm and pulled him to the light and then dropped it, saying, 'You're not the man.' Afterwards, when he found his button gone, he thought it was rob

"It was young Parker watching for The button was probably de-Fountain. tached in the struggle, to be carried away unintentionally in his clothes, to be lost in Union square." "Probably,

Four years have passed since the vents occurred recorded in our narra

Mrs. Templeton is dead. She never recovered from the exposure and the nervous abook received on the day o the abduction of herself and Annie, for wing so closely upon the murder of he n. But she did not die until she has faithfully carried out every expressed James Preston speedily realized the be-nigh hope of his brother, and drank himself to death in six months. wish of her father.

Young Parker was never brought to ial. Five days after his arrest he was found dead in his cell—dead by poison supposed to have been supplied by one of his brother members of the U. S. Ts.

of which he was a popular member.

His father and Scar Top Johnny are
serving long sentences in the state prison.

Wessing is still living in Philadelphia. prosperous and respected, and does not dream that he was ever suspected by Holbrook and Tom of having committed a murder or that he was in danger of

The origin of the birth of Fountain has never been made public. He and Flora Ashgrove were married two years ago, and his friends and acquaintances have ceased wondering over his mysterious accession to a fortune. They count Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook as

their dearest friends. So Mr. Holbrook is married? To An-nie? Of course. Could there have been any other result after the scene at the rescue in Mott street? Married, too, before Mrs. Templeton died.

Two children, a boy and a girl, make music in the house. The name of the boy is—Thomas Bryan Holbrock. There is another boy in the house whose name is Maurice McNulty, whom

Mrs. Holbrook loves with all the wealth of her affectionate nature. There has been some difficulty in civilizing the boy, but he begins to show the results of the humanizing and refining influences he is surrounded by, ed, the only time he shows any of his old savagery is when a rollicking, rattling young man with a cheery smile and bright blue eyes, and who is wel-comed with great shouts and warm kisses, and who is greeted as "Uncle

Tom," makes his appearance, which is nearly daily, and wants Maurice to tell whether he has that day "wholloped any one right up and down and gin him black eyes, I golly!"

And Tom? Oh, Tom is still the old Tom of superhuman energy and intense enthusiasm: still the keenest newspaper man in New York as when he led the search for the owner of "The Diamond

THE END.

Misunderstood.

The Young Rector (in evident em barrassment)--My dear Miss Clara, 1 -(trying to leave his chair)-I believe I have formed an -attachment, and -Miss Clara (blushing furiously)-Oh! Arthur-1 mean Mr. Greene-this is so unexpected. I must-

The Young Rector (frantically) - Beg pardon, Miss Clara, but I was about to say that I have formed an attachment for this chair, due to the presence of a bit of shoemaker's wax, placed here by that unregenerate younger brother of

(Intense delight of the small boy in ambush.)-Pittsburg Bulletin.

Photographing the Aurora Borealis Dr. Kayser has succeeded in obtaining a photograph of the aurora borealis from the summit of Mount Rigi in Switzerland. This is an interesting fact, it having hitherto been regarded as impossible to photograph the aurora for want of a plate sufficiently sensitive to be impressed by its rays. Gunther, in his well known physical geography, declares it to be utterly impossible to photograph the aurora, the nost carefully prepared plate remaining neutral when exposed to the aurora's rays. Dr. Kayser resorted to special precautions and employed a colored dry date-the azalin trocken-platte.-New

Orleans Picayune. Two Strings to His Bow.

"No, William." she said coldly, with a side long glance to note the effect of her words, "I cannot be your wife. You smoke and you sometimes drink. Thave registered a vow not to marry a man who has either of these vices."

"All right, Maria," was the humble reply "And now will you please ask your younger sister Lulu to come down stairs a moment? She said, when she kissed me good-by last night, that she would gladly have me if you refused."-Philadelphia Inquirer.

Expensive Repairs. The famous cathedral at Cologne has been under repair for a long time and a large amount of money has been expended thereon. Thus far the government has contributed 6,845,252 marks toward the repairs, while enough has been raised by lotteries and otherwise to bring the total expended between 1842 and 1880 up to the enormous amount of 18,400,000 marks. - San Francisco Chronicle.

A family which claims the honor of being the heaviest in Kennebec county is that of William Merrill, of Gardiner Mr. Merrill himself weighs 303, Mrs. Merrill, 264. the eldest daughter, 300: 2 younger daughter, 260, and the only son 215-a total fortune of 1,342 pounds-to say nothing of shillings and pence. Lucky Merrill!-Lewiston (Me.) Journal

It is a curious reflection on the in telligence of mankind that while animals easily learn our language, we make no advance at all in learning theirs. One cannot help hoping that some future generation of men may be sufficiently kind and patient and large hearted to believe that what these dependent creatures have to say to us may sometimes be as important as what we have to say to them, and to act accordingly.

In China a girl who is partaking of the last meal she is to eat in her father's house previous to marriage sits at the table with her father and brothers only. but she must not eat over one-half of wise her departure will be followed by and cleanse the pipes. continued scarcity in the domicile she is leaving.

European Germany contains approxi- species to the residents. mately \$40,000 square kilometers.

Some Pretty Big Varus About Gigantie Monsters That Once Existed

The dragon is frequently mentioned by ancient naturalists as well as by scriptural writers and dreamers. Aristotic tells us that dragons 70 cubits in length were often met with in the vicinity of the Ganges. Reducing the cubit to feet, according to our mode of reckoning length, we find that these immense serpents were 35 yards in length. Alexander the Great and his army encountered one in a cave that measured 105 feet in length. An ancient work on serpents savs: Three kinds of dragons were former-

ly recognized in India. First, those of the hills and mountains; second, those of the valleys and caves; third, those farms to purchase expensive machinery of the marshes and fens. The first is to be left out of doors through the winthe largest and is covered with scales as resplendent as burnished gold. They have a kind of beard hanging from their lower jaw, their aspect is frightful and their cry terrible, being a loud, hissing wail. They have crests of bright yellow, and protuberances on their heads which are the color of a burning coal. Those of the flat country are of the color of silver; they frequent the rivers, to which the former never come. Those of themarshes are black, slow of motion and have no crests. Strabo says the painting of serpents with wings is contrary to truth, but other naturalists and travelers affirm that some species are winged.

There is much confusion on this point. Some have mistaken the hood of the naja for wings; others have confounded the innocent dragon lizard with flying serpents and report, as Pliny use of many improved implements is does, that their bite is venomous, which is not true.

At Batavia, Java, a serpent was once killed and the whole body of a negro woman and the carcass of a large stag found in its stomach. Leguat says: There are many serpents on the island of Java that measure more than fifty feet in length. At Batavia they still keep the skin of one which, though but twenty feet in length, is said to have may often be good farmers in other reswallowed a young woman whole."

St. Jerome says that all immense serpents are called boas, because they can utter waste to whole provinces. Bosman says that three entire negroes were found in the gullet of an immense serpent killed on the gold coast of Africa. But Pliny caps the climax when he tells of the serpent which opposed the Roman army, under Regulus, at the river of Bagrada, Africa. It devoured several of the soldiers; its scales were so hard that they turned spears and darts. At length it was besieged by all the military engines that would be employed in attacking a fortifled city. When killed the skin of the monster was sent to Rome as a trophy to be preserved in in length. -St. Louis Republic.

Stranger (to a Bowery vender of cigarettes, tobacco and eigars, whose whole stock in trade of cigars consisted of two partially filled boxes -- Have you any ten cent cigars?

Vender reaches toward box number

'Er, have you any five centers?" Vender reaches toward box number

"Oh, I say, have you any two

Vender reaches toward box number "Never mind; I guess I will go down here to a friend of mine and get some

Vender detains him with one hand reaches toward box number two with the other, and exclaims, "Here are

some."-New York Tribune. That most succulent and refreshing viand, tripe, so little known on the table of the upper ten thousand that more than one young lady of fashion has been known to confess that she son, during the period when it was proposed to put a duty on hides, experimented with tripe as raw material, and succeeded in producing a very unique article of leather, in which the honey comb effect is admirably though unob trusively preserved. Tripe thus tanned is soft and yielding, yet strong and durable, and especially fitted for the manufacture of slippers and other light footwear. - Boston Post.

Curious Effects of Poisons

The animal body can be played upon as if it were a machine. The strokes of the central pump, the heart, can be lowered or increased; the pupil of the eye expand I or contracted; the limbs paralyzed or convulsed; the blood sent to the surface or withdrawn to the ininto the system. - Hall's Journal.

Profit in High Priced Dinners. The Hoffman house chef in a moment of professional inadvertance admitted to an acquaintance that it is well nigh impossible to expend more than \$4 a plate upon the food of a public dinner; so that the usual ill served \$10 dinner, with wine, must be highly profitable to the caterer, while Delmonico's \$5 dinner, without wine, undoubtedly yields a high percentage of profit. - New York

A plague of frogs is reported from Northampton. The frogs and their spawn choked up the water pipes, actually cutting off the supply to some houses. People had been drinking the

The Geographical institute in Wel-county, Cal., last week. The worms re-

FARM AND GARDEN.

WASTE OF IMPLEMENTS.

There are many farmers who attribute at least part of the depression in agri-culture to excessive cost in modern farming of agricultural implements. They are wholly right if by this they mean the needless expenditure of money for improved implements, to be destroyed by ust and exposure to the weather, or ocalities where only a few days' use can be had for them in any one year. We do not believe in farmers doing without improved implements, says the American Cultivator. They are necessary in the close competition that now prevails in farming. But it obviously will not pay to buy mowers and reapers to cut only that of the earth. These facts show that half a dozen acres of grain or grass each year. Nor does it pay on the largest we should feel more at home, so far as ter and cost more for repairs after the first year than would be needed to do the work by the expensive old-time methods. There is a natural deterioration in

value of all machinery both by time and use. Some system of co-operation in using expensive implements is needed in the older parts of the country, where emall farms make it practically impossible to conduct a diversified agriculture by each farmer buying all the expensive plements that such methods in farming imply. We believe small farms are most profitable; we believe also that each farmer should grow a diversity of crops and use the best labor-saving implements that can be obtained. Obviously the corollary of these propositions is that farmers should manage in some way to either own expensive implements common, or each rely on men who do own such implements, and who make a business of working them. The natural waste from weather and

of agricultural machinery in those who operate them. Perhaps in these days very farmer ought to be a skilled mechanic; but the solemn fact is that very many men neither do nor can acquire knowledge of agricultural machinery that will enable them to operate mowers or reapers without destroying more these expensive implements than would pay twice over for the services of a capa-ble man in operating them. These men spects, but their inability to run intricate machinery puts them at a great disadvantage. On the other hand, there are many men, natural mechanics, who swallow whole boves (beeves), and lay like nothing so well as to run a reaper, mower or threshing-machine engine. Why not have in such cases such division of labor as is found in other kinds of business, and which has produced results which in almost every avocation are the wonder of the world,

There has been much said and written the practice of drinking invariably leads about the advantage of large capital in to unwieldy bulk. In Spain, where men of the lungs. The work of slaughtering conducting extensive farming operations. This policy has commonly failed because the holder of large capital has conducted himself a large and widely diversified business, too large for any one man to fully understand or manage. The advantage of improved machinery which the large capitalist was thus enabled to purchase has been more than offset the incapacity of those employed to run one of the temples. After drying sev it. A far better policy is to place the and beer, and they are a thick necked, eral days in the hot climate of Africa large capital in a large number of hands, pudgy and heavy race as a rule. I had it was sent to the Imperial City and each managing an independent business, was even then found to be over 120 feet but uniting where necessary in the purchase of implements so expensive, and used so infrequently, that no one could afford to own and manage them unless he made this his entire business. It is in some such division of labor as this that farmers in the older States, and pos-sibly also in the West, will find their many. While in the army they are slim way out of present difficulties.

FRUIT GROWING IN THE NORTH. The culture of fruits in Oregon and Washington is one of the undeveloped promising industries of those wonderful States to the north of California, A writer in the Petaluma Courier recently put the case in this graphic style pioneers who crossed the dreary plains into Oregon in 1840 and 1844 carried with them the seeds of fruit trees, and planted

and fruited them there early.

Some of the oldest orchards in California have trees still growing in them and the most numerous, and they are also

Oregon before the days of 1849. Oregon has a magnificent climate and soils for all hardy and semi-hardy fruits. She has not progressed so rapidly as Cal-ifornia in fruit culture for want of a mar-they are the only class competent to conket. California attained transcontinental duct the government. The whites are railroad connection more than a score of those white men who go down there as years earlier than Oregon. This gave merchants. Many of these marry the the dry State a long start ahead in fruit colored girls, and then, of course, beculture; but now, as a matter of fact, Oregon is the better fixed of the two in the best interests of the government. The having competing lines of railroad across has been known to confess that she the hills and prairies. The same may always supposed it to be a variety of also be said of Washington. Therefore, fish caten chiefly by the poor, has been those great States are beginning to the negroes as a race are impressionable and excitable. They have these qualithey have that great Northern world swept by blizzards to supply with fruits. It is a country of vast extent, which will are sent to Paris to complete their educasoon be teeming with millions of people, living where fraits cannot grow, but where "stuff" with which to exchange for fruits can be; and besides they have a cool northern direct route by which they can ship East.

Oregon apples and prunes and plums and possibly grapes and peaches, wil soon make a great showing in the world's markets, for no better or greater or surer crops can be grown anywhere.

ALWAYS SOMETHING TO SELL. The expenses of the farm and family go on through all the year. It is almost slowed or quickened; the vital heat impossible to make profit unless there is equal continuity in selling. There may and should be special crops that furnish the bulk of the money received from the farm; but, if this is drawn upon by a terior; even the natural hue and color of the body can be changed by the subtle action of various poisons taken subtle action of various poisons taken continual drain not relieved by any new itable crops grown, it has been impossible for Southern planters to keep out of debt until they adopted the Northern plan of growing a diversity of crops.

TIME FOR BUDDING

Pears on pear stock are usually budded in July; on quince in the first half of September. Plums are in the best shape for this operation from the latter part of July until the middle of August, and apples from the first to the middle of August; cherries on mazzard stocks about the first of August, and on mabale about a month later.

A Father Sues His Son for Wages. A peculiar suit is on trial in the circuit court. It is that of Sebastian Albrecht against Sebastian Albrecht, Jr. The plaintiff is the father of the defendwater unfiltered, and the reservoirs will ant, the latter having taken the former the bowl of rice set before her, other have to be emptied to remove the fregs to his house about four years ago for the purpose of relieving him of the necessity of doing common labor, for which he was unfitted by reasen of old age. This near San Andreas station, in Santa Cruz arrangement continued for thirty-two mar estimates that German Africa con- sembled the grub, were white in color count of some disagreement. He now tains 935,000 square kilometers. All and had red eyes. They were a new makes claim for wages at the the of \$10 eruption before it was visible to the naked per mouth, \$530 in all -Milwankee Sen- eye. -The Hospital.

Venus as a Sister World.

THE PERSON

While watching these graceful windings of the planet, we naturally inquire as to its real condition. Readers are fa- Pall Mail Gazette reporter the other miliar with the idea that it is a world that they have seven slaughter house in like our own earth, traveling in a smaller but otherwise almost similar orbitaround the sun. On more minute inquiry we find that the likeness between it and our earth is in some points very greatgreater, in fact, than in the case of any other planet. In the fundamental element of size they are almost alike, our earth being 7,900 miles in diameter, and Venus 7.500. The force of gravity on the surface of the latter is very nearly nine-tenths of what it is with us. Its density is almost the same fraction as some essential features of experience are concerned, than on any other planet known to us. We should weigh just about nine-tenths of our present weight, and should find distances bearing much in France, and at the company's annual the same ratio to our muscular power of walking that they do in this world; while of whom declared they would not have in all probability the surface rocks and earth, if such be formed there, would be compacted and constructed like those we daily see around us. This would not be the case on planets

cury or Mars, or so much larger, as Jupiter, Saturn or Neptune. Again, the year on Venus would be about 225 days and eat it as a sandwich! Of course year on Venus would be about 225 days in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length, a good deal more like what we in length have on the earth than is the case on any other planet. In the length of the day we should find a still more home like experience, as the difference would be imperceptible except to careful observation. Venus rotates in twentythree hours, twenty-one minutes, twentyeight seconds, and the earth in twenty- oil) was horse oil. One would scarcely three hours, fifty-six minutes, four seconds. The day, of course, depends a the horse. Those other bottles contain little upon the motion of the sun in the oils of inferior quality. They were used sky, but the difference between this, as seen on our earth and from Venus, would making. Most soaps nowadays contained not appreciably affect the similarity of the days in each. These likenesses to the length of our day and year and to the secretary of the company, our is our world's density would cause a similarity, in all probability, in the important matters of mountain form and of vegetation. In fact, so far Venus is But about 7,800 were slaughtered here nearly the twin sister of our world. annually. Most of the animals were Chambers' Journal.

Do Liquers Produce Fat?

Liquids make fat. There is no doubt of this in my mind, though I am fully cognizant of the fact that a good many people will deny it. The character of the liquids has a good deal to do with it, but injured internally by overwork or falldrink little, a fat man is unknown. In Paris, where men content themselves gangs of men for that purpose, Hones with sipping thimblesful of absinthe or small cups of black coffee, the French are thin to a remarkable degree. The women, on the other hand, drink great quantities of champagne, Burgundy and latby terly beer, and they are as a result prone from a heavy ax .- Pall Mall Gazetta to stoutness. In England men drink ale pudgy and heavy race as a rule. I had observed all this many times, and when I went to Germany, where I knew the consumption of beer was very great, I had prepared to find fat men in abundance. I was not disappointed. There would seem to be absolutely no end of and splendid looking warriors, but two months after they leave the ranks they become heavy, puffy and beefy to the last degree. This is even so in the ranks among the other soldiers, and the cavalry were men of such extraordinary weight that they always excited comment from strangers.- Philadelphia

Times.

The Haytians. In Hayti the people are divided into three classes-the blacks, the colored and the whites. The blacks are, of course, bearing heavily that were brought from the most ignorant. The colored are those who have mixed blood in them and form the intelligent portion of the inhabitants. They are largely in the minority, but come more thoroughly identified with people generally, particularly the colored portion, have a curious mixture of traits. ties, and in addition the mercurial temperament of the French, for nearly all tion. This combination makes them difficult to govern, for there is a natural jealousy between the blacks and the colored, and so affairs are generally more or less unsettled. - Washington Star.

Don't Mention the Briers. It is not only a wise and happy thing to make the best of life, and always look on the bright side, for one's own sake, but it is a blessing to others. Fancy a man forever telling his family how much they cost him! A little sermon on this subject was unconsciously preached by a child one day last fall:

A man met a little fellow on the road

carrying a basket of blackberries, and said to him: "Sammy, where did you get such nice berries?" "Over there, sir, in the briers," "Won't your mother be glad to see you

come home with a basketful of such nice, ripe fruit?" "Yes, sir," said Sammy, "she always seems mighty glad when I hold up the berries, and I don't tell her anything

The man rode on, resolving that hence

forth he would hold up the berries and say nothing about the briers.—Atlanta

Disease Revealed by the Camera.

about the briers in my feet."

The photographic camera promises to be of even greater service in medicine than was imagined. It seems to have literally a superhuman faculty of diagnosis. Some time ago a photographer had as a subject a child apparently in good health, with a clear skin and good complexion. When the negative was examined, however, the picture showed the face to be covered with blotches. Within a week the child was covered with the eruption of measles. Another case is recorded when a child's portrait showed spots a fortnight before it was laid up with smallpox and before any trace of the disease had appeared. It would seem that the sensitive plate of the camera perceived and photographed the

Mr. W. H. Ross, secretary to Harr & Barber, horse slaughterers, told to the metropolitan area, the largest being that in the York road, Camden town They slaughtered 25,000 horses a year When a horse broke a limb or sustained other irremediable injury on the street the police at once communicated with their nearest depot. The company had frequently been charged with cruelty in allowing maimed horses to lie about for hours before sending men to end their sufferings. The truth was they wen very particular in this respect, and it such delays occurred it was through to fault of theirs. Was horseflesh much used for food? Yes, to a considerable extent, he should say.

selling horseflesh for food purposes, but there were such establishments in the city. He had himself eaten horsement dinner it was served to the guests, some known it from beef, had they not been told. Fine fat horses were slaughtered every week, horses that were perfectly sound, except for some accidental injury, and he saw no reason why this flesh so much smaller than the earth, as Mer- should not be eaten. He had often some street gamins buy a slice of dried horse flesh, place it between two bits of bread

Their charter did not allow of their

seemed incredible that the cats could consume it all. Every part of the horse was put to some use-flesh, hide, hair, hoofs and bones. Now that (and Mr. Ross held up a small vial of beautifully transparen think such oil as that could be got from horse grease.

Armed with a cigar and an order from porter made his way to the premises in York road. The obliging manager said they had had only four horses in today. cab, bus or tram horses. The establishment turned out about twenty tons of horseflesh every week. They had fortysix dead and twenty-one live horses in now. They contracted with the various cab, 'bus and tram companies for injured horses at 30 shillings each, alive or deal Most of the live horses they got in were went on day and night, there being two were killed at night by three "knackers." Fifteen horses were considered a good night's work. The sufferings of the poor brutes were soon at an end. a they were rendered insensible by a blow

A Prophetic Dream.

Some days before the late disaster at Samoa the wife of an officer at Mars Island awoke from her first sleep, trembling and in tears, and related by her husband a fearful dream experience. She thought she had been in her dream transported to the island of Samoa, and from the shores of the harbor of Apia looked upon the American and Germs harbor was swept by a fierce tornada Ship after ship went ashore, and the spectators united in offering up prayes for the preservation of the remaining vessels. Lastly the Vandalia and Treeton dragged their anchors, and, as the former vessel was dashed upon the ref and almost immediately sank, Mrs. witnessed the death of Capt. Schoolmaker, Lieut. Sutton and Paymaster

Armes, the three officers who were the victims of the actual disaster of March 14 The picture was so vivid and real that - for days was nervous and ag-Mrs. tated, thinking only of her dream and relating it to others, always insisting that the vessels and friends so recently gone from Mare Island must certainly exposed to some fearful peril, and what the fictitious story of the sinking of the Nipsic reached us she concluded this to be the interpretation of her dream. The falsity of this story being proved, Ma - was, of course, disposed to make light of her vision; but now comes a tale of disaster infinitely more sad than the fiction which agitated our country form

many days—an event corresponding most closely with this apparently prophete dream. In this story—capable of perfect as thentication—we have a good record for the archives of the psychical seventy.

Vallejo Times.

Curious Mental Phenomena Under the above heading the current number of The Revue Rose publishes # interesting summary of an account recently communicated to the Societe de Biologie by M. Fere, and in which are embodied some of his experiences of the effect of ether on persons at the point of death. It is a well known fact that the dying are often able to see the principal facts of their lives, which otherwise have been forgotten for many years, clearly and accurately before them. The reass for this clairvoyance Mr. Fere ascribes to a sudden modification of the cerebra circulation, which can also be brought about by artificial means. Thus he tells of a case of a patient who was dying d consumption. He had already lost consciousness, when, having been revised by two successive injections of out gramme of ether, the dying man slowly raised his head and rapidly pronounced a string of words, which no one per him was able to understand, as they were

Flemish. After some movements indicating is patience he made a sign that he wishel to write. A paper and pencil were the handed to him, and he wrote rapidly three or four lines, also in Flemish. The man, who was a native of Antwerp, last lived in Paris for many years and new wrote or spoke anything but French; bit when dying he seemed to be unable to recollect that language. Afterwards was found that his pencil note was about a debt of fifteen francs, which he had borrowed from somebody at Brusses is

1868 and which had never been paid. In another case the patient was dried of lung disease. He had fainted several times and no longer replied to any que tions put to him; his pulse was all gost but after an injection of ether he turse his head towards his wife, saying rap ly: "You will not find that pin, for all the floor has been remade," an allusion to an incident of eightest years ago. After uttering these world breathing ceased.—Pall Mall Gazetta