SELECTIONS

PICTURES BY TELEGRAPH.

An Invention Which Will Be Found Useful at National Conventions.

Among the most recent uses to which electricity has been applied is that of transmitting photographs and drawings by wire.

The process is founded upon the use of electricity of varying degrees of strength, as in the telephone or, in other words, the movement of a certain lever at one end of the line causes a corresponding lever to take the same motion at the other end, similar to the telegraph key. The telephone is affected by varying sound waves; the instrument described is affected by the varying degrees of light.

The process is as follows: A picture is taken on a film composed of gelatine and bichromate of potassium, or the picture may be taken in the ordinary manner, and transferred to the sensitive stripping film from the negative.

The film is then exposed to lukewarm water. The portions which have not been exposed to the light are washed away, while the other parts are left. For example, the dark parts of a photograph represent the portion of film in relief after washing and the light parts the parts washed away. The film therefore has parts in relief, while other parts are partially or entirely removed.

The film is now stripped from the glass and placed upon a drum similar to that used in the photograph. Bearing upon the cylinder is a needle or tracing point. The cylinder is set in motion and the needle travels over the surface, or rather the surface travels under the needle. The needle or stylus rises and falls as the varying degrees of elevation in the film pass under it, and by so doing the amount of electric current transmitted to the receiving instrument is regulated.

The entire success of the machine depends upon the possibility of varying the current as the elevations and depressions vary in the film. This is attained by means of a lever which is attached to the stylus or needle, which in turn actuates a series of levers having platinum points. As the stylus is raised a greater or less degree the number of levers depressed is increased or lessened.

The receiving instrument is identical with the transmitting machine, except that a graving tool is substituted for the stylus on the transmitter. The cylinder of the receiver is covered with wax, which is turned down smooth.

The needle of the transmitter, as it meets a low point in the film, presses upon a number of levers, and a degree of current is sent over the wire which so affects the magnet of the receiver that the graving point cuts a deep mark, and vice versa. The needle having traveled the full length of the picture, it is removed from the cylinder and carefully cut, spread out flat, and the picture appears in lines of different depth.

The inventor claims to be able to reproduce photos on papier mache that may be used directly for printing. The arrangement is such that by a change of gears reproductions of different sizes may be made. Hand sketches may also be sent in half tone. The inventor also claims that the depth of reproduction can be increased 100 per cent. above the greatest depth of the ordinary half tone sketches.—Electricity.

The First Gun of the War.

Wallace Hight, of Bloomington, Ind., has written a letter to Quartermaster Pope and also one to Mr. George J. Langsdale inquiring about a gun he made in the spring of 1861, which now seems to be lost. The gun is a smooth bore bronze six-pounder, just the same as a regular government gun, but has no government brand on it. It was made of the same metals, however—copper and tin—and Mr. Hight says it can be recognized by some flaws near the muzzle. The government never accepts a gun with flaws. The nails inside the ammunition chest are iron, plated with copper, because at the time Mr. Hight could not secure copper nails. He made the gun at the instance of Governor Morton, and it was the first gun made to put down the war. The last Mr. Hight heard of the gun was in this city, and that was at the close of the war. Major Pope will try hard to unearth it. —Indianapolis Journal.

Vanished with a Plunger's $1,000.

On Wednesday afternoon a plunger at the fair grounds race track who had made several displays of large sums of money offered to put $1,000 on a horse. He had the money in his hand and waved it above his head. He seemed to be very careless with the money, which he placed between his fingers for convenience. When he ceased waving the bills above his head he placed his hand at his side and started to walk away. As he did this a sneak thief seized the money and ran. The thief easily worked his way through the crowd and disappeared in the twinkling of an eye.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Musical Snake.

A musical snake has just made its appearance over in Bartow county, in Hon. Tom Lyon's community. It was seen last Sunday afternoon wearing a lace scarf and carrying a gold headed cane. It had a brown mustache like Lord Beresford and stood up in the road and sang "Courades" and "When the Owls Nest Again."—Rome (N. Y.) Tribune.

Quick Delivery.

Last year there were over two and a half millions of pieces sent by special delivery, and it is interesting to note that the average time consumed in the delivery of each parcel after it reached the postoffice of the addressee was only twenty minutes.—Kate Field's Washington.

A New Foe to a Pest of the Orchard.

Mr. Albert Koebele, who is in Australia collecting beneficial insects, has sent to the state board of horticulture of California a new ladybird that preys on the cottony cushion scale. It was through the instrumentality of Mr. Koebele that the Vedalia cardinalis was introduced into California and accomplished a work which was without precedent in the annals of economic entomology.

This new ladybird is called Novius Kœbelei, and is slightly smaller than Vedalia, the mature beetle averaging about one-eighth of an inch in length. Only three specimens were received, and these were placed in a small jar infested with the scale. One of the insects died, but two of them changed to the chrysalis state and in a few days perfect beetles emerged, which were fortunately male and female. Three days later the female deposited eggs, which hatched in five days. The young larvæ were carefully reared, and, after passing through three molts, changed into the pupa state, and fifty-five perfect beetles were secured in just thirty-one days from the eggs.

When liberated on trees they will no doubt pass through their transformation in much less time, so that there will be thousands of beetles for distribution very soon. It is to be hoped that they will be as efficient as the ladybirds of Mr. Koebele's original importation.—Garden and Forest.

Five New Words.

The following new words with their meanings have been coined by the New York Herald:

Typine—A typewriting machine. The accent falls upon the last syllable—type-een.

Typer—A male operator on the typine.

Typess—A female operator on the typine.

To Type—To write on the typine.

Typoscript—Typewritten, or typewritten manuscript.

It may aid the memory to state that the first word, "typine," is formed by taking the first and last syllables of the expression, "typewriting machine," and that it means the same as the complete expression. Also that the last one, "typoscript," is formed by taking the first one and the last two syllables of the expression, "typewritten manuscript," and changing, for the sake of euphony, the "u" of the second syllable into an "o."

There is a vacancy in the English vocabulary which these words fill. The typewriting industry has sprung up within a comparatively short time, but no words have come into general use to meet the requirements of the new situation. A general movement would quickly establish them.

Electricity in France.

Is electricity dutiable? Can it be stolen? In France it was a moot point until a short time ago whether an electricity supply company was a societe civile or a societe commerciale, a matter of no little importance to investors, who in the latter case would only be liable for the amount of their shares. A societe commerciale, it appears, is one which has for its principal object "the accomplishment of acts of commerce," such as buying raw material and reselling it at a profit, manufactured or in its natural state.

The Edison company, of St. Etienne, summoned before the tribunal of commerce of that town by one of its customers, declined to submit to the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that the supply of electricity from a central station did not constitute a commercial act; "the company only sold a product which it gathered from nature and which was a res nullius." The tribune of commerce nevertheless declared itself competent to try the case, and on appeal its decision was upheld, so that in France, at any rate, electricity when supplied from a central station must be deemed a manufactured article.—Electricity.

Progressive Tax on Bachelors.

The bill for staying the depopulation of France, which M. Le Roy is preparing to lay before the chamber, is by no means a laughing matter, as the French bachelor of the future may discover. For among its provisions is a proposal to put a progressive tax upon bachelors, while, on the other hand, creating a sliding scale of taxation, to be reduced in proportion to the number of children in a family.

M. Le Roy proposes to follow English law in reducing the legal age at which man becomes his own master to twenty-one, and in giving a woman the right of compelling the father of her child to recognize and provide for his offspring. It was none too soon that this last provision became French law as well as English law.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Made Bald by a Thunderbolt.

Mrs. Alexander Feidner, of Keokuk township, has miraculously escaped death from lightning. The house was struck, the lightning passing down the chimney, striking her and burning every hair from her head. The hairpins were cut in two. Her neck and chest were terribly burned and her clothing torn to fragments. Furniture and windows were broken and the walls of the building badly shaken. In a few hours, however, the prostrate woman showed signs of life and now has a chance of recovery.—Iowa Cor. Chicago Times.

Policemen's Coats.

Superintendent Linden has issued an order for which every policeman, especially the ones of greater avoirdupois, immediately passed a mental vote of thanks. During the hot spell the policemen will be allowed to wear their coats open, provided they wear a clean white shirt at roll call.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is a custom of the Carpenters' union of San Francisco to build houses for one another without charging anything for their labor. The owner supplies the land and materials and the carpenters do the rest.

A workman is not allowed to work on the streets at New Bedford, Mass., unless he has been naturalized.

Commercial Printing.

The GUARD has received a large stock of letter heads, bill heads, statements, cards and other stock for commercial printing. Letter and bill heads put into tablets without extra charge.

Fruit Land For Sale.

100 acres of fine fruit land, one mile from Eugene, in a good state of cultivation, for sale. For particulars enquire of L. Bilyeu, over First National Bank.

FOR CLEVELAND.

Wayne Mac Veagh Gives His Reasons for Supporting the Democracy.

Thought Tilden Was Elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—One of the largest political meetings of the campaign was held tonight under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Association of this city, which had invited Wayne MacVeagh, formerly attorney-general under President Garfield, to make an address. MacVeagh was introduced by President Thompson, of the association. He said in part:

"Up to the present time I have not felt at liberty to vote for any but republican candidates. In 1876 I believed that Tilden was entitled to the electoral vote of Louisana, but President Grant, Secretary Chandler, Secretary Cameron, General Sheridan, in command of the troops in the state, and Secretary Robinson, with gunboats in its waters, were deeply interested in the election. United States Marshal Pickard was seeking the governorship, with a host of deputies at his command, and yet when the polls closed Tilden had 7000 votes more than Hayes. I watched with pain the study growth of the corrupt use of money in politics, and was soon convinced that unless the republican party was checked it would make the poor poorer and the rich richer, more corrupt and selfish and less patriotic. There is too much truth in the rumors that the election in 1888 was bought. There is no way of accounting for the action of the republican party for the last four years other than the bargain and sale of legislation. I do not see how any man in his right senses thought it was right to inflict upon the poor the awful burdens of the McKinley bill, or debauch voters by offering them pensions, or impoverish the taxpayer by buying masses of silver, for which there is no use, or insult a small, weak sister republic like Chili, by sending such a diplomatic as Patrick Egan, or threaten her with war without waiting to translate her apology."

On the tariff question MacVeagh said less than 12 per cent of the laborers of Pennsylvania could secure employment in the protective industries, while the other 88 per cent had to pay a bounty on almost everything they eat or wear, owing to the cordage trust and similar evils. Continuing he said:

"The American farmer has each year found himself poorer, until in Ohio and Pennsylvania land is worth less than half it was 20 years ago. The laboring men are obliged to pay artificial prices for sugar on account of our trusts, kept alive by the McKinley bill, and what is true of the McKinley bill and the great group of gigantic monopolists, is also true of the reckless pension legislation.

"It is known that in the present year silver was mined in vast quantities at a cost of 33 cents per ounce, and sold to the government at over 70 cents, so it is probable our silver dollar is not worth over 50 cents. It is only a question of time when we will be reduced to silver currency."

In closing, the speaker said he would rather place money in the hands of a burglar to bribe a watchman to rob a bank than to contribute money to be placed in the hands of Quay, Martin or Hackett, to be used in politics.

Discussing Blaine's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Mr. Blaine's speech at Ophir farm last night is the chief topic of the day. It is generally thought by democrats as meaning that an attempt like that of 1884 will be made by the republicans to capture the Irish vote. Mr. Harrity, chairman of the national democatic committee, has anticipated this, and several weeks ago organized an Irish-American democratic union, in whose ranks are a few Irishmen who worked for Mr. Blaine in 1884. Strong efforts are being made to nullify the effects of Mr. Blaine's speech. Ex-Mayor William R. Grace and Representative William Bourke Cockran, both native Irishmen, have given interviews in favor of Irishmen voting with the democracy. One effect of Blaine's speech has been to change the betting a little. It is now even on national result.

Florence News.

The West, Oct. 14.

Contractor Page returned from Portland Tuesday.

Wm. Maxwell and L. Lytle, of Eugene, came in last night on the Coos.

Sailing schooner Danielson sailed out over the bar loaded with 145,000 feet of lumber.

Charley Hadley, of Eugene, Enoch Harpeel, of Junction City, J. J. and W. L. Taylor, of Hale, were visitors at Florence this week.

Last evening about one thousand fish were thrown overboard by the various fishermen on the river. The cannery was not prepared for them, hence the overthrow.

No person questions the fact that Frank Drew has the best fish catching record of any fisherman on the river. On the night of September 26th he caught 508 fish.

Mrs. J. R. Stiles is erecting an addition to her house at Point Terrace, which, when completed, will be used as a dining room for Engineer Lyell's force working on the stone quarry.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John Barrett Addresses the Citizens of Lane County.

Daily Guard, Oct. 17.

The first regular democratic meeting of the campaign was held at the court house Saturday evening under the auspices of the Cleveland and Stevenson Club. Music was furnished by the Eugene Band. The court house was filled to overflowing, when the president of the club, Hon. L. Bilyeu, introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. John Barrett, of Portland. Mr. Barrett was enthusiastically received and proceeded to deliver an eloquent and logical address on the issues of the day. He spoke on the tariff, the force bill and the financial question. It would be an injustice to the speaker to make a synopsis of the address with the limited space at our command. But let us say, he is one of the most eloquent orators of Oregon, and made votes for the democratic ticket.

Personal.

Daily Guard, Oct. 17.

J. E. Baker returned to Salem this morning.

Mrs. Fred Wald went to Portland this morning to visit a few days.

Dr. C. D. Osburn is now practicing his profession in Portland and is doing well.

Miss Lola Edris went to Portland this morning to visit with her sister.

Leo Gerhard, of Corvallis, is in the city. He reports business good in that place.

Gainey Matthews left this morning for Eastern Oregon, via the McKenzie route.

Peter Runey is in town. He will spend the winter on his McKenzie river ranch.

D. C. Bigelow and family, six in all, started last night for their old home in Los Angeles, Cal.

Attorney Woodcock attended the meeting of the Oregon Bar Association at Portland Saturday.

Mrs. Dr. E. G. Clark and child returned to their home at Portland this morning after a short visit here.

M. Virtlebeck, of Mount Angel, is in town. He will return to his home via the Oregonian railway tomorrow.

Chas. Barlow, at one time a resident of Lane county, is a member of the Spokane Falls, Wash., police force.

J. B. Harris and wife and E. D. Matlock and wife went to Portland this morning to attend the the Exposition.

Hon. Geo. Noland and Dr. L. F. Mullinix, of Astoria, spent yesterday in Eugene. They speak in Cottage Grove today.

Miss Eva Roach and Georgie Sears who have been visiting at the residence of A. G. Hovey, returned to their home at Portland this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. George Burnett of Galesburg, Ill., spent Sunday in Eugene. Mr. Burnett is interested in the lumber industry and looked over some of the timber here.

Real Estate Transfers.

COUNTRY.

William Lewis to A J Lopp, 149.60 acres in T 18 S R 1 W; $400.

Louis Thomas to Henry A Kompp, 10 acres in T 17 S R 4 W; $400.

Lydia A Barbre to Stephen Smeed, 228.28 acres in T 18 S R 1 W; $1655.

Samuel J Weeks to John F Weeks, 40 acres in T 20 S R 3 W; $125.

Z T Fisk to R P Allison, 1 acre in T 17 S R 6 W; $20.

EUGENE.

B E Busby to Jesse Hawley, lot 2, blk 10, Scott's ad; $1250.

J W Lakin to H C Humphrey, lot 4, blk 5, Ellsworth's ad; $1.

HUNTING FOR THE SHERIFF.—Roseburg Review: Sheriff Kelley of Portland and the ex-sheriff of Clackamas county can now come from under cover. They gained a great deal of notoriety in allowing murderer Charles Wilson to escape, but another officer has broken the record for negligence. The story runs as follows: The sheriff of Klamath county was on board the northbound train that reached the city this morning with a prisoner whose destination was Salem. A few miles beyond Glendale the sheriff fell asleep, during which the prisoner went into the toilet room of the car. Awakening and missing the prisoner from his side, the sheriff inquired what had become of the man when some one told him that at the last stop of the train a man was seen to take to the brush. The sheriff had the train stopped and got off to recapture the prisoner. After the train started leaving the sheriff in the wilds of Josephine county, hunting his supposed fleeing care, the prisoner came out of the toilet room into the cart and asked for the sheriff. A few stations further north the prisoner walked off the car with the remark, "I guess I'll go and hunt that sheriff; I have a hard time keeping track of him." He hadn't found him at last accounts.

Every line in a newspaper costs something. If it is for an individual it should be paid for. If the grocer was asked to contribute groceries to one abundantly able to pay for them, he would refuse. The proprietor of the newspaper must pay for the advertising if the beneficiary does not, and yet it is one of the hardest things to be learned by many that a newspaper has space in its columns to rent, and must rent to live."—Ex.

For good fruit trees go to the old tried Butte nursery, Orville Phelps proprietor.