The king of Italy has sent the insignias of the order of the crown of Italy to Carvalho, the director of the Opera Comique, Paris, and nominated Jules Dante, the orchestral leader, chevalier, for the magnificent way in which Verdi's "Falstaff" was given.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.) thinks that "Maine is to near too Canada and too far from Missouri to name a presidential candidate." It therefore advises "Tom" Reed to be content with a nomination for vice-president.

It is said that Paderewski made $250,000 while in the United States, and that Ysaye, the celebrated violinist, has been engaged for an American tour which will begin in October on even higher terms than those Paderewski received.

Already Waltham, Mass., is preparing to erect a monument to General N. P. Banks. B. B. Johnson, a man of force, is at the head of it, and the plan is to name a new park Banks' Park and to erect on it a memorial shaft.

Another Call.

All county warrants registered prior to January 1, 1891, will be paid on presentation at my office. Interest ceases after Sept. 10th. WM. MICHELL, County Treasurer.

ENRICHED THE WORLD.

Sir Henry Bessemer and His Process of Making Steel.

At First Thought by Scientists to Be Visionary and Impracticable, But Ultimately Proved to Be a Splendid Success.

The man who inaugurated the reign of steel by so vastly increasing its uses, and invented a method of manufacture which makes the product even lower in cost than the kind of metal it was destined so largely to replace, ranks among the world's greatest inventors, though, says Harper's Monthly, he did not reach his goal unaided by the skill and genius of colaborers. The pneumatic process of making steel by which Sir Henry Bessemer added more to the wealth of the world than any man of his generation furnished curious example of what Tyndall called the scientific use of the imagination. Bessemer, like Siemens and Thomas, who share with him the honors of modern iron metallurgy, was not a practical worker in the metals, but unlike them, he was absolutely ignorant of aught beyond superficial chemical knowledge. When he grasped the conception of burning out the impurities of pig metal by the oxidizing power of air and thus reducing the excessively carburized material to the malleable state, he knew nothing of the traditions and science of the problem he was daring enough to attack. Had he been an adept it is more than probable that he would have been so imprisoned by the past as never to have reached out so daringly into the unknown. He began his experiments secretly in a small way, after having visited nnmerous iron works to make himself acquainted with existing processes.

It was not till the end of eighteen months that the fundamental principle of his great future success became perfectly clear to him—that of rendering cast iron malleable by a powerful air blast blown throughout the charge, and not merely on the top, as in the old finery and puddling furnace. The heat developed was so great as to keep even wrought iron fused, and the happy inventor found by and by that he had succeeded in making iron in small quantities. It cannot be related here how he fought through the early difficulties of his work, and how the ironmasters of the age were alike astonished and delighted at his primary results. The shock of the inventor was scarcely less great when he discovered that in making iron in large quantities his process did not answer all his anticipations. His earlier successes had been with pig iron smelted from high-grade ores, comparatively free from sulphur or phosphorus. The attempt to work the process commercially involved the use of the common pig, which made up the bulk of the smelting material. The intense heat of the furnace burned out the carbon and the silicon, but left the phosphorus and sulphur untouched. This might have been remedied by using pure pigs containing but traces of these elements; but a graver defect attended the process. In many of the operations the ingot had no consistency; it crumbled under the hammer or in the rolls. In the language of the shop, it was rotten. The process, which, within a month of its first public announcement at the Cheltenham meeting of the British association in 1856, had brought to its discoverer the sum of twenty-seven thousand pounds sterling in advance license fees, was now condemned by scientists and practical men as a visionary scheme.

ADMIRE OUR PIAZZAS.

One American Institution of Which the English Approve.

The modern piazza is one of the few American institutions upon which a Britisher condescends to look with favor. An Englishman who has been traveling in the United States and visiting a number of well-appointed summer houses, where the art of comfort has been attained to a high degree, said to a writer in the Boston Herald that he admired our piazzas particularly. This sort of outdoor room is peculiar to American houses, and it struck him as being most delightful. Not that "verandas" were unknown, by any means, in other parts of the world, but in England people only had gardens or terrace, where they resorted in warm weather. The broad piazza so common to the seaside and country residence here, and which is furnished as elaborately as any room in the home, was unique. "You know, we Londoners are content with a bit of garden with our houses." "And very lovely they are, too," interposed an auditor. "Yes, so they are, with the ivied walls and the old trees and shrubs! We who are lucky to have gardens live in them in warm weather, but it is often damp, don't you know, on the ground. There are all sorts of devices in wicker furniture to save us from rheumatism, and there are arbors, but I would like to buy one of your piazzas and set it up at home! They are a charming 'institution,' as you Americans say."

Exciting Dance of the Potlach.

"One of the most exciting scenes I ever witnessed was an Alaskan potlach," said A. L. Henry to a Cincinnati Enquirer man. "The Indians prepare for them for months in advance, and usually fast for a few weeks in order to enjoy the occasion to the utmost. The potlach is a festival given by the chief, not only to the members of his own tribe, but to the neighboring tribes as well. The festivities consist of dancing, singing and games, while beeves are kept constantly roasting, it being a perpetual barbecue for thirty days. The dancing nevsr ceases, and prizes are usually awarded to the person who remains on the ground longest. It is not infrequent for a brave to dance unceasingly for twenty to thirty hours. At one given a short time ago by Chief Strualeeps at least fifteen thousand dollars was expended, and in a private letter from a friend there I learned that another chief is soon to give one intended to eclipse that."

HISTORIC OLD IRONSIDES.

How She Escaped When Pursued by Seven British Warships.

The Constitution, or Old Ironsides, as she is familiarly known, is the most famous of all the wooden ships that we have preserved, says a writer in Harper's Young People. Time and again did she vanquish the English ships in the war of 1812, and proud were the people of her captures. Probably the most thrilling incident of her career was her escape from seven English men-of-war after an exciting chase of nearly three days and nights. The chase began on July 17, 1812. The Constitution was out for a long cruise, and was weighed down with stores. The sea was calm and no wind was stirring. Capt. Hull put out his men in boats to to tow the ship. They pulled valiantly, and as night came on the "kedge" anchor was run out half a mile ahead. The crew on the ship kept pulling on this, and the Britishers didn't discover for a long time the secret. Finally the English saw it, and adopted the same tactics, and by doubling up their crews began to pull their famous ship Shannon near to the Constitution. A light breeze sprang up and saved the American ship for the time. There was a calm the next day, and the agonizing struggle went on. The next night another light breeze came up and the tired sailors obtained a little sleep. The next day there came a sharp breeze after many hours of struggle. The Constitution trimmed her sails to catch it, the boats dropped back and the men were caught up as the ship gathered headway. The Guerriere, of the English fleet, came abeam as the wind freshened and fired a broadside, but the shots fell short, and the Constitution's men ignored them and calmly went about straightening up their vessel as if they had just left port and such a thing as an enemy was unheard of. As long as the Constitution can be kept together she will probably be seen at Portsmouth, N. H., where she is now doing duty as a receiving ship. Our old ships have always been proud, and it has amused some of the thoughtless officials of other nations; but there was bravery in their pride and absolute courage that has always been the embodiment of that famous saying: "Don't give up the ship!" We frequently hear laments that the old soldiers are dropping away fast. I always share that feeling, but I also include in it those wooden ships of the navy—scarred veterans most of them are, worthy of the abiding remembrance of a grateful people.

MONEY GIVES SOCIAL TONE.

The Best Deportment Found Among Those Accustomed to Wealth.

Long-inherited wealth, together with the power it brings, creates a kind of social climate in which most of the qualities which give charm to social intercourse ripen in a way that is not possible elsewhere and acquire more delicate flavors, says an article in the North American Review.

This is not indeed most true, but true most obviously with regard to charm of manner; for manner, though its raw material is always personal temperament, is in its finished state the result of social circumstances and bears something the same relation to them that its scent does to a flower; and, though the greatest charm of manner is a personal gift, like genius, and though persons who have enjoyed the same social advantages possess it no doubt in very different degrees, it is only in the best society that its greatest and finest charm is, as a rule, possible; and the manner of any average man or woman brought up in such society is, undoubtedly, with few exceptions, more agreeable than it would have been had the person in question been brought up in other circumstunces.

This will, perhaps, be more readily understood when a fact is mentioned which, though absolutely true, is the exact reverse of what many people imagine, and that is that manner in the best society is distinguished before all things by its simplicity and absence of affectation—a simplicity which is mainly due to that command of life of which I have already spoken and the fact that the conventions which those in question obey are conventions which are made or sanctioned by themselves and themselves only. It is only in the best society that this complete simplicity is to be found combined with the highest polish.

A Rabbit Department.

People who object to a multiplicity of departments in the government, says the New York Tribune, should be thankful that they do not live in New Zealand, where, in addition to the usual state divisions, there is the rabbit department, which is the most important of the lot. It has the organization and equipment of forces and the planning of campaigns against the rabbits, which, if not kept under control, would overrun and devastate the south island. The need of this department is shown by the fact in the last five years about sixty-four million rabbit skins have been exported, and it is estimated that nearly three hundred million animals were killed to obtain that number of skins. In spite of this wholesale slaughter the number of bunnies is constantly increasing, and the handling of the numerous multitude of animals is an undertaking requiring both judgment and force.

The History of the Cent.

The first American cent was "struck off" and put in circulaton just one hundred and one years ago, in 1793. Previous to that date several "pattern pieces" had been made, but they were experiments only, and were never put in circulation. The so-called "Washington cents," which existed previous to the date above given, were not issued by the government, and were, therefore, only medals. The cent of 1793 was very similar to the large copper cents of later date, with the exception that the face of "Liberty" was turned to the right, and the legend, "One Cent," was inclosed in a chain of thirteen links.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE, The Dalles, Or., Sept 8, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on Oct. 24, 1894, viz:

Patrick E. Farrelly,

Hd E, No 4829, for the e½, sw¼, and w½ se¼, sec 13, tp 1 n, r 13 e, W M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Henzie, Isaac V Howland, George L Davenport, Frank P Taylor, all of The Dalles.

JAS. F. MOORE, Register.