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A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch says:

At 1 this morning, a mile east of the city, at the zinc works, the eastern bound express train, going at full speed, was thrown from the main track by a misplaced switch. The train struck four coal cars on the side track, demolishing them. The engine jumped the track, and ran into the main building of the works of the Valley Zinc company, tearing away the whole side of the building and playing havoc with the machinery. The locomotive and tender were turned over, the mail car was torn to pieces and the express car damaged. The damage to the railroad company is \$10,000; damage to the zinc company \$600.

THE DOUGLAS

VOL VIII.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

NO. 16.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The strike of iron workers in North Staffordshire has ended. The Belgian government will accept the compromise of the proposed tobacco duty.

The Bolivian government declares it will not make peace without union with Peru. Frank Hedford, the French sculptor, has committed suicide in New York recently.

At New York, July 21st, a large tenement house was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,000,000. Senator Thos. H. Cooper has been selected chairman of the republican state committee of Pennsylvania.

Sprague's mansion and estates in Providence were sold at auction recently. The prices obtained were low. The president has appointed Charles F. Gardner of California receiver of public moneys at Sacramento.

An explosion seriously damaged the Yonkers, (N. Y.) gaslight works, and injured several persons July 18th. A recent dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, states that the actual number of deaths from cholera for one day was 600.

The match between the American and British rifle teams at Wimbledon, July 18th, 19th and 20th, was won by the latter. The score stood, Americans, 1906; British, 1951.

A special says that an insane man created a sensation in St. Bernard church, at Syracuse, July 18th, by snatching a book from the priest and forbidding him saying mass. A strict enforcement of quarantine regulations has been ordered at San Francisco on all vessels having cleared or touched at ports infected with cholera, smallpox and yellow fever.

The Philadelphia produce exchange has agreed to co-operate with the commercial exchange in urging upon congress the redemption, retirement or legalization of the trade dollar. The Spanish government has introduced a bill in the cortex, for credit for a million pesos, to defray the cost of the redemption of all possible measures against the introduction of cholera into Spain.

A Marseilles dispatch states that the Prince of Monaco is negotiating with France for the sale of that principality for 10,000,000 francs, subject to the recognition of a gambling concession for twenty years. In the shooting of the Slogan prize at Wimbledon, England, July 16th, five contestants, including Hinman of the American team, and Young and Gibbons of the English team, made equal scores—48 out of a possible 60.

The Brotherhood telegraph operators are at the height of their excitement, and many of their places are being filled by non-union men. The first dispatches received here since the beginning of the strike, July 19th, was on the 22d. About a mile from Shamokin, Pa., July 17th, a freight train on the Reading railroad was badly wrecked, twelve cars being thrown from the track by striking a cow. Wm. C. Gentry, an engine driver, and James Huffman, brakeman, seriously injured.

The town of Bedford, England, is in great excitement over a lawn tennis tragedy. A party, July 17th, were playing lawn tennis near Ship Inn, at St. Cuthberts, Genterdown. Among the players were Mr. Devere, an army officer, and Miss McKay, an exceedingly pretty young lady, 20 years of age. Suddenly, without apparent provocation, Devere pulled out a revolver and shot Miss McKay dead. He then blew out his own brains.

Advance dispatches of the report of the directors of the Oregon and Transcontinental declare the holdings of the company of the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation company stocks June 30, to be as follows: Northern Pacific common, 123,792 shares; Northern Pacific preferred, 156,300 shares; Oregon Railway and Navigation stock, including new stock, 123,000 shares. It sums up the available income for 1883-84 as follows: Balance of profits brought forward from last year, \$2,880,895.03; dividends on O. R. & N. stock, \$1,190,262.05; estimated dividends on Northern Pacific preferred stocks, \$1,210,410; total, \$5,281,567.08.

A Reading, Pa., dispatch of July 17th says: Eight boilers for anthracite furnaces, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company and operated by Wm. Kauffman, exploded early this morning, reducing the furnace to a mass of ruins. The engine and boiler house was entirely demolished. Frank Waltman, aged 21, of Topton, was instantly killed. Sol. Waltman, his father, was injured internally and will die.

Morris Good was severely scalded by escaping steam. Engineer Martellars also was badly injured, and a number of other employees were slightly hurt. The force of the explosion shook the earth and aroused people for miles around. The damage to the furnace will amount to many thousands.

The telegraph operators employed by the Western Union telegraph company presented a bill of grievances to the officers several days ago, asking for an increase of pay of 25 per cent. on all salaries, and eight hours to constitute a day's work instead of nine, and seven hours a night's work instead of eight, as heretofore. Besides asking extra pay for all Sunday work and overtime. The officers of the company refused to accede to the demand, so at 12 o'clock July 19th, the signal was given at the central office in New York, and a general strike was inaugurated all over the country among the operators. Many of the operators belong to a society known as the Telegraphers' brotherhood, which has members in all parts of the country. The majority of operators not belonging to the brotherhood have joined with them in the strike. No dispatches of any kind can be sent over the Western Union wires until the demands of the strikers are acceded to or their places are filled with new men.

At Danville, Illinois, July 17th, a heavy wind and rain storm seriously damaged buildings, shade trees, etc. At Decatur, Illinois, July 17th, the heaviest wind and rain storm in many years prevailed, and oats and wheat were beaten into the ground.

At Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, July 17th, a cyclone struck the north part of the city, wrecking nearly 100 buildings. Damage, \$50,000. Several persons were injured.

Southern Missouri was visited by a severe thunder storm July 17th. W. H. Miller's large barn and slaughter house was struck by lightning. Loss, \$2000; no insurance. Several stables and barns were also struck by lightning and destroyed. At Marshall the storm of wind and rain was very severe. Trees were uprooted, fences leveled, and corn and oats blown flat. At Warrensburg a church was blown over. Considerable damage was done by lightning, and about seventy-seven poles and telephone lines are down.

According to a Kansas City special, the legislature is now in session, and is now passing a bill regarding the Sunday law, passed by the last legislature. On a recent Sunday all the saloons in the city closed, save two, and the proprietors were arrested and bound over to the action of the grand jury. At a meeting of the police on Monday an order was passed ordering that the police not only enforce the Downing law, but the Missouri Sunday law as well. This includes all sorts and kinds of business, barber shops and drug stores, lemonade and cigar stands and pawn brokers. Drug store men say if they cannot sell goods the same on Sunday as on any other day, save liquors, they will not open at all, or fill prescriptions.

A Mayville, Ky., dispatch of July 17th says: This afternoon, as the jury in the Cooper case retired, the Emmet guard escorted Samuel Bulger from the jail to the court house, amid a great crowd of people in the streets, where he was arraigned on a charge of murder. The indictment was read to him. His attorneys told him not to criminate himself, unless his mind was perfectly clear. He replied that his mind was perfectly clear, that he was guilty, and that he wanted to be hanged legally and not by a mob, and wanted to testify as truthfully as possible in the trial. A jury was impaneled and he repeated his plea before them, and in ten minutes they returned a verdict of guilty, with a sentence of death. Bulger received the verdict unmoved, and was returned to jail in one hour from the time he was taken out.

A circular was issued July 18th, from the office of the third postmaster general, officially notifying postmasters throughout the United States of the reduction in postage rates, to take effect the 1st of October, and directing them to make preparations for it. Postmasters are notified that it is desirable to have a small stock of postage stamps on hand, and that they should be ready to issue two-cent stamps of the new design the 15th of September, but those stamps and envelopes must not be placed on sale or used by postmasters before October 1st; also that no three-cent stamps will be delivered after September 14th, unless requisition therefor is accompanied by a statement that they are needed for immediate use, and that the full supply asked for will become exhausted by October 1st; further that no three-cent stamps will be delivered after the 31st of August, unless the requisition for them is accompanied by a similar statement. The circular instructs postmasters as to the design for new two-cent and four-cent stamps and stamped envelopes, and notifies them that the prices of envelopes, exclusive of postage, remain the same as at present; no change will be made in postage due stamps; and that rates on drop letters will remain the same as at present.

Cure for Drunkenness. The passage of the local option act and the possible enforcement (in the sweet by and by) of the Sunday law, renders it desirable to devise measures for alleviating the sufferings of those whose opportunity for indulgences may be somewhat abridged, and we take the lead in the good work by reproducing a prescription by which thousands in England, so it is claimed, have emancipated themselves from slavery to intoxicating liquors. The recipe came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, father of the Rev. Newman Hall and Captain Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his utmost efforts to regain himself proved unavailing. At last he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for several months, and at the end of that time he 'had his old desires for liquors, although he had for many years been held captive by a most debasing appetite. The recipe, which he afterwards published, and by which so many have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven grains; spirits of nutmeg, one drachm; to be taken twice a day.—Florida Times.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPOSTURE.

In the year 1850, a bill of complaint was prepared before the criminal judge of the court, the answers to the arraignment were not only as full and satisfactory as those of Martin, but perfectly corresponded with him.

The court, resolving to clear up this unsatisfactory obscurity, directed that the two persons claiming to be the four sisters of Martin, should be brought in and obliged to point out which of the two they should now judge to be the true Martin. Accordingly, all these persons appeared, except the brothers of Arnaud du Tilh. The first who drew near the judge was a woman, the name of Martin Guerre was the eldest of the sisters, who, after she had looked upon them for a moment, ran to the Martin with the wooden leg, embraced him, and, weeping, fell a shower of tears, addressing herself to the commissioner in these words: "See, gentlemen," said she, "my brother, Martin Guerre, I acknowledge the error into which this wretched man (pointing to Arnaud) drew me and many others, and in which, by the aid of artifices, he has made us persist so long."

Martin all the time mingled his tears with those of his sister, and received her embraces with the utmost affection. All the rest knew him as soon as they saw him, and there were one of all the witnesses who did not acknowledge that the matter was now plain, and that Arnaud du Tilh was an impostor.

No doubt now remaining as to the guilt of Arnaud, the court condemned him to death, and he was executed accordingly in front of Martin's house, testifying his sincere repentance for the extraordinary course of imposture in which he had been engaged.

The Parsees of India. The Parsees of India are the descendants of the ancient Persian "fire-worshippers." They claim a history back to Abraham. The Zendavesta is their holy book, and the venerated Zoroaster, who flourished B. C. 550, is their great prophet. Driven from Persia, a thousand years ago, they found a refuge in their ancient home, and there they still people there are but about 200,000 in all the world. Of this number 150,000 are in India. Bombay, "the city of the Parsees," has 75,000, making one tenth of the fire population. As you walk the streets of Bombay, you cannot help noticing these disciples of Zoroaster, differing as they do from both Moham medans and Hindoos. The Parsee complexion is tall and erect, with fair complexion and dignified air. His long white coat of silk fine and buttoned closely from chin to waist, and hangs in a full flowing skirt to the knees. He wears a tall, tapering, queer looking, indescribable hat, without a brim, inclining backward. He has a buttoned looking very much like a stovepipe. It is apparently of pasteboard, covered with brown silk or muslin. In the top is a hole in which he puts his handkerchief. This hat is one of the badges of his religion, and must never change it for any other style. The Parsee always keeps his head covered, indoors or out, day or night, asleep or awake. Around his waist he wears a silken cord, which he is to untie when at prayer. No Parsee is to be seen without a sword, when the contract is made. The Parsee people are among the most intelligent, influential, and patriotic in the community. Most of them are merchants and bankers, and as such are honest, industrious and polite, taking the lead in all the commercial enterprises. One-half of the wealth and three-fourths of the business of Bombay is in their hands. They are often called the Jews of the east.

The Parsees have an idolatrous reverence for fire, and as such are fire-worshippers. To extinguish a fire is looked upon as a misfortune, and many would not put out a fire, even if their house was burning. They keep a lamp ever burning in their houses. In a Parsee temple is a holy room in which is a large vase or censer containing a holy fire. None but the high priest must enter this room or approach near this fire. And when they go to replenish it they must veil their mouths and nostrils with fine linen cloth, lest their sinful breath pollute the holy flames as they recite their prayers. The sacred fire is kept burning with costly woods and fragrant oils and spices. It must never be extinguished, day or night, from year to year and from age to age. Some years since a mob of lawless Hindoos broke into a Parsee temple in Bombay and put out the holy fire. This insult led to a fearful riot. They were told that their great teacher, Zoroaster, first brought the sacred fire from heaven and placed it on their altars, and since then, for two thousand years, amid all their changes, persecutions, and dispersions, they have never let it go entirely out. When they came to Hindostan a thousand years ago they brought the sacred fire with them. The Parsees are sun-worshippers as well as fire-worshippers. Morning and evening we have seen them with uplifted hands worship with great solemnity the rising and setting sun. The more intelligent of them say they do not really worship the sun, but adore it as an emblem of God and the source of life. We look upon this worship as the least objectionable form of idolatry, for did we not know the Lord God to be a "Sun and Shield" we might easily think the sun to be a lord and god. Besides the sacred fire, the Parsee worship the moon, stars, water, air, earth and all the elements of nature. But fire is their greatest object of adoration.

The Parsees will not, like the Hindoos, burn their dead, for fire is too pure to be polluted by the touch of death. They will not, like the rest of mankind, bury in the ground, for earth is the mother of mankind, and they will not defile it by a corpse in its bosom. So with neither cremation nor burial, what can they do with the remains of their dead? On Maibar Hill, the highest ground in the suburbs of Bombay, surrounded by a lofty wall, and carefully guarded, is the Parsee cemetery or mortuary. Leaving the city we climb the hill by a winding road leading through a charming

grove of palms, and past beautiful bungalows and villas, with an enchanting view of city, island, and sea behind us, at length we reached the abode of death. Over the gate in large letters we read: "None but Parsees can enter here!" For two hundred years no European has ever set foot within that inclosure. But a few years since the Prince of Wales unsealed the entrance, and now by proper influence travelers can obtain a pass. This we were privileged to enter the strange place. Entering the mysterious inclosure, our right were the temples where the dead are brought to be disinterred and now by proper influence travelers followed our guide up a grand gateway until we were stopped by another sign on which we read the warning notice: "Stop here!" We were within fifty yards of the lower now in use. Looking around we counted seven great, round stone towers, known as "Towers of Silence." These circular structures are built of large white stones, and are perfectly plain on the outside. They vary in diameter from 30 to 60 feet, and are from twenty-five to thirty feet high. The oldest one is 200 years old, and is in good repair. They cost about \$100,000 apiece. Each tower has an iron door on the side, from which a flight of steps on the inside leads to the top. On the top are three circles of grooves or open-stone receptacles for the dead, the outer one for men, the middle one for women, and the inner one for children. In the center of the tower is a deep well or pit reaching from the top to below the bottom. Around the outer edge of the tower is a stone parapet, which gives greater seclusion to the dead.

At the gate of the cemetery the funeral processions are met by the priest, who take the remains first to the temple, then to the tower. The bodies of the dead are placed on the top of the tower, and left, without a particle of clothing, to be devoured by great flocks of hungry vultures and other carnyvorous birds. Within an hour every particle of flesh is torn from the skeleton, and the Parsee interment is complete. The naked bones are left to bleach in the sun and wind for a few days, then they are carefully gathered up and thrown into the well in the center of the tower. We entered the cemetery about nine o'clock in the morning. Already three bodies had been placed on the tower, and half a hundred greedy vultures had gorged themselves with human flesh, and were sitting around, lazily waiting for another ghastly meal. The Parsee defends this mode of disposing of the dead on sanitary grounds, especially in large cities, and look with disgust on other customs. But give us the bible method of burial, and we will be glad to depart, with the dear old Parsee, "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." Following our Savior into the tomb, we have the glad hope of a glorious resurrection.—Corr. Troy, N. Y., Times.

Watering House Plants.

Nine-tenths of the failures in window gardening can be attributed to improper watering. Either too much or too little—in most cases, too much. You cannot water a plant by rule of thumb. We frequently hear: "I cannot understand how it is that my window plants do not grow better, for I water them every day." This is probably the very cause of their not doing well. Whenever you water a plant always give sufficient to soak the whole mass of soil, then do not water again before it shows signs of dryness on the surface. It may not be for two or three days, or even longer, but no matter, do not give water until you are sure of its being in a slightly dry condition. On the other hand, plants which require water twice a day, especially where the pots are full of roots and the plants are growing vigorously and flowering profusely. The leaves of plants must be kept clean and free from dust; those with bright shining surfaces, such as good size may be wiped clean with a sponge or soft cloth. Varieties with smaller leaves can only be cleaned by being showered overhead either with a sprin-kler or syringe, which should be done once or twice a week.

Do not let plants stand in water except such as are aquatic. If the water touches the bottom of the pots, a good plan is to have a smaller saucer, turned upside down, and the plants to stand on within the larger one; or small blocks of hard wood, or any material that will hold the bottom of the pot above the water-line; otherwise, remember to always empty the water that drains into the saucer.

Plants delight in good living and when the pots become crowded with roots, they should be stimulated; but not until then, unless the plant has been for a long time in the same pot, and it is not practical to raise the soil or give a larger pot. Particular attention is called to this matter of stimulating window plants, from the fact that a theory is just now being extensively circulated to the effect that plants grown in pots do not require any stimulants, or at the most very little. Our experience is that you can take a crop of corn or any other crop from the same soil ten years in succession without applying fertilizers.—John Thorpe, before the N. Y. Horticultural Society.

An insect exhibition is to be held in Paris this year from July 1st for just three weeks, under the auspices of the Central society of Agriculture and Insectology. It will include (1) useful insects; (2) their products, raw and in the first transformations; (3) apparatus and instruments used in the preparation of these products; (4) injurious insects and the various processes for destroying them; (5) everything relating to insectology.

Struve upholds Dr. Biedent's suggestion that only cream should be used for the earliest nourishment of young children brought up by hand, as the digestibility of any milk is inversely as the quantity of casein which remains in the skim-milk.

The German government has recently seen the necessity of introducing electric projectors on board the navy for signal search and navigation purposes.

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Scientific Notes.

H. C. Harvey mentions the case of a cat that has become quite blind from catarrh; but is still able to do mousing and to make journeys from and to home.

Beet-root sugar is now admitted to be quite distinct from cane sugar. Its sweetening power is thirty per cent. lower at least, but its polarizing power is greater.

Crude honey has been found to keep far better than the clarified kind, but the addition of about one per cent. of oxalic acid will do no harm to the honey, but will improve it.

Pasteur has studied the pneumo-enteritis of pigs, which has carried off last year in the valley of the Rhone more than 30,000 swine. He traces the infection to microbia.

A Polish newspaper says that a rich land proprietor who is living in Platze has applied to the government for permission to build a railroad by means of place and the fortress of Norwegorskivak—a capital name for a terminus.

A writer in the Cosmos Les Mondes proposes to dissolve zinc in hydrochloric acid, to sell the hydrogen gas for filling balloons, and to utilize the zinc chloride as a disinfectant. The article hardly appears to be a serious one.

This is some of the uses to which the Russians put their soldiers: The Jabank Pasi railroad has been constructed by one corps. It is about 120 miles long, has nine bridges, cost the government a little more than \$16,000 a mile, and was finished in five months. By the middle of this month the Trans Caspian Krasnovodsk will be finished as far as Arvat.

To coat iron with zinc a very fine coating is made of the powder of the latter metal, which is mixed with oil and siccative and applied to the iron by means of an ordinary brush. In many cases one coat will do. Both the effects of air and water are kept away by two coats. The zinc coating gives the iron a steely appearance, which does not interfere with subsequent painting.

An indorsing ink which does not dry quickly on the pad and is quickly taken by the paper is thus made: Anniline color in solid form, 16 parts; boiling distilled water, 80 parts; glycerine 7 parts, and syrup 3 parts. The ink is dissolved in hot water and the other ingredients are added while water is being agitated. This indorsing ink is said to acquire its good quality from the addition of the syrup.

A telegraph line has lately been established between Shanghai and Tientsin. It is now to be extended to Peking. Any prejudice has been removed. Telegrams are to be forwarded either in French or in English. Yet there is a strict scrutiny to be kept by two mandarins. The duty of these officials will be to see to it that no messages will pass over the wire by which the state would be endangered.

"There is no more powerful apparatus for the conveyance of disease than a book," says the London Lancet. A list of these official lists is conveyed by means of books is given as follows: "Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, sore throat, whooping cough, bronchitis and perhaps phthisis." The germs of disease may lie for weeks, months or perhaps years, in the printed pages of a bound book, to be disseminated by a propitious moment when the volume chances to be handled by a susceptible person."

A new explosive has been invented by M. Turpin, a Parisian chemist. It is said to be very powerful, and unlike nitro-glycerine, dynamite and gun-cotton it has the highly important property of not being affected by concussion. It is made by the combination of two liquids, which can be transported like ordinary chemicals, and need only be mixed when the explosive is about to be used. It can be employed in its liquid form or when absorbed by silicious earth. Frost does not affect it. At Chertsey, Surrey, the explosive has been made containing quartz and also upon old cement work, and the report of the engineers praises it very much.

The ebullient wood which has now come into such extensive use for decorative purposes, is pronounced fully equal in some respects to the finest of the genuine ebony. One of the most satisfactory methods of producing a superior article of ebullient wood is to take a fine-grained growth of apple, pear or walnut and then proceed as follows: Boil in a glazed vessel with its cover on, for half an hour, one ounce of logwood chips, half an ounce of vitriol and half an ounce of crystallized verdigris; this to be filtered while warm and the wood treated a number of times with the hot solution. This staining black the wood is then coated two or three times—being allowed to dry completely after each coating—with a solution of one ounce of iron filings in a quart of good wine vinegar. This should be prepared hot and allowed to cool before using.

German Military Practice.

The German military papers announce that an exercise in the art of besieging and defending a fortress will be held next autumn at Coblenz. The object will be to illustrate by actual practice all the manoeuvres which might come into operation in the attack or defence of a modern fortress, employing everything, both in the way of weapons and material and of tactics, likely to come into use in such operations. A very large number of officers selected from the branches that generally take part on either side in sieges, have been already ordered to proceed to Coblenz for this exercise; the majority of them belong to the foot artillery and the engineer corps. The exercise will extend over fourteen days, and will be under the general direction of Major-General von Adler, inspector of engineers. The siege operations will be commanded by Colonel Hassel, senior chief of division in the general staff, under Count von Molke; and the defence will be directed by Col von Sobbe, chief of the staff of the Eighth Army Corps.

The first of October has been appointed by the Minister of War as the date of commencing operations.