UNION OREGON.

Fall Description of the Dress Worn by Men Who Work Under Water.

If any one has seen a diver in his submarine suit bobbing up from the water with his glistening, immense round copper helmet, with his square, clumsy, manfish-like canvas suit, usually stained by use, iron rust and sea water to brownish, yellowish gray, something the color of a devil-fish, he may at first have been somewhat startled by the apparition

The being who thus rises from the sea is not a mischievous creature, but on the contrary a very useful member of society when his services are required and brought in requisition. A. full description of his dress is something like this:

From the helmet projects a coil of snake-like rubber hose, a sort of anarm and up through the water, connecting with an air-pump on a float-stage or two men and furnishes compressed air for breathing when under water, which exhausts into the water by a valve in the helmet, enabling him to breathe continually fresh air, while, when he comes to the surface, the windows of his helmet can be opened and he can breathe without the assistance of the air-pump.

with those above-the hose and the lifeline. By the latter he also descends and comes up when necessary.

By each of these he gives and receives signals mutually understood, three sharp pulls on the life-line indicating that he is ready to ascend.

In order to overcome the natural buoythe bottom of the sea, he wears shoes with soles heavily ballasted or weighted

The upper part of his body is protected, as is also his lower half, by heavy canvas covering, consisting of jacket, with sleeves, and pantaloons, with terminations which fit closely, with elastic bands clinging to his flesh, the jacket fitted closely to the helmet with metalgasket between.

the glass windows of his helmet, which

Additional weight is placed at his chest and back; sometimes a breastplate and a shoulderplate of lead, sometimes a belt heavily weighted, which can be brown on or off the shoulders, and hang down in front and behind when

The experiences of a diver are many reached the sunken vessel, whether by being lowered straight down from the wrecking craft or by walking along the must search through the hull of the ship the plastron or vest. as though she were floating upon the surface of the water.

To do this he carries with him, which gives out a peculiarly brilliant light when under the water, and makes the surrounding objects glisten with all the colors of the rain-

by friction against the side of the ves- cloths. - Harper's Bazar. sel. Unfortunate divers have frequently lost their lives by this means when exploring the intricate passages of a vessel at great depth below the surface of the water.

Danger is also experienced from heavy pieces of timber, boxes, barrels and even dead bodies, which are often floating around in the hold of a sunken vessel.

A diver, once telling of the trouble that he had in exploring a wreck, said that he was constantly annoyed by several heavy chests which kept moving intellect and will of the growing child. about with every swell of the sea. One came so near his diving-bell that he was forced to give it a violent push, which sent it against the opposite wall of the small cabla. Instantly it rebounded and came within an inch of the diver's helmet, which it would have quickly broken had it struck it.

But, by dodging in time, the chest passed harmlessly over him, and the next moment it collided with another similar chast. The force of the collision broke one of the hoops of the huge entiated. General organic sensations ing to the Mecca of the chosen people, box, and the next moment a glittering of well being or discomfort are felt and that there is more prospect now pile of newly-stamped gold coins rolled from the first; but pain and pleasure, of the Jews being the dominant class out upon the floor of the cabin.

The chest had been used as a sort of treasury-box by the captain, and all of his valuables were locked up in it. Besides gold and silver pieces of money, rich jewels and precious stones escaped from the brass-bound chest, and presented to the diver's gaze a rare sight. The light from his small lamp, shining through the water, made the golden heap seem brighter than ever .- Golden Days.

Power of the Devil-Fish.

A few days ago at the end of the Naples wharf a forty-foot pile of about one foot diameter was loosely tied with one hundred feet of cable. The hands suddenly noticed the cable running from the coil, and before any one could secure it both pile and cable were moying rapidly to sea. A devil-fish had got entangled in the cable. Boats were at once secured and started in pursuit, and after a two-mile race they captured the line and log, the monster having become loosened, which fact accounts for them being able to overtake it. When we consider that this species of ray attains a weight of 3,000 to 5,000 pounds, with strength to correspond, this is not astonishing. Some months ago the passengers of the steamer Fearless harpooned one of these fish near San Carlos bay, and, after towing the steamer for some time, the engine being reversed and pulling against him, they were compelled to cut the line to prevent being carried on the Sannibel bar .-Fort Meyers Press.

AUTUMN DRESS GOODS.

Solid Colors Relieved By Pretty Trimmings Will Be the Proper Thing, Solid colors prevail, and a special 'eature of the season wil imming accompanying er attern of plain wool r especially for it. rule, instead of the materials in one

two a trimmings consist of a separate and single scharpe, or scarf, a panel for the front of the skirt, a border on one selvage or on both, corner pieces that extend a short distance along the foot of the skirt after having reached from the belt to the foot, and finally the handkerchief squares, or stripes surrounding a very large square like a border.

Tapestry coloring and designs are woven in the new scarfs that are placed down the middle of the skirt, a great flowered breadth being seen there as if beneath the plain wool sides that appear to open upon it. Leaves, grasses, fruit, catkins and tenna, which passes down under his left | conventionalized flowers of large size are on red or black grounds of some of these scarfs, while others have a dark in a boat. The pump is manipulated by blue or grayish green ground; a band of sage green smoothly woven then surrounds the flowered stripe, and there are narrow stripes near the selvage for trimming the bodice and sleeves. Other tapestry designs of smaller flowers and buds are on repped silk grounds of the color of the exquisitely fine wool they are to decorate, When he goes down into the water and some of these have a wide plush he has two means of communicating stripe down each side of the flowered

Still more elegant scarfs have a border of velours, with the design of flowers and leaves of black velvet of thick heavy pile on colored grounds of pansy and peach shades, or copper-color, green, reddish brown, very dark blue, ancy of his body and make its specific and the rust-color which is named in gravity such that he can walk about on honor of the Eiffel Tower. These black figured trimmings are very largely imported, and show clearly, even at this early date, that it will be safe to employ black trimmings on colored winter dresses very much in the way used last year. Both cut and uncut velvets are seen in these black designs, one pretty pattern being of black ostrich feathers on panels of lie bands belted together, with a burber copper brown, dull green, Eiffel rouge, or of silver gray wool. Mohair is also No water or air can get to him, except used in a very effective way for black the latter by the hose, unless he opens figures, leaves, pines, points and pyramids standing upward from the selhe is not likely to do unless occasion re- vage, and in Roman vases and Egyptian hieroglyphics on dull red, green and rust brown wools, that form excellent backgrounds for the lustrous black designs. Another way in which black mohair is used is in woven imitations of braid, either in straight rows like wide Hercules braid, or else in intricate designs of narrow lines, like souand interesting. After he has once tache. There are also tabliers or side panels of branching watered lines, like ripples, woven in black on grounds to anyhow. Fil tell you that, and I feel it match the camel's hair of the gown, bottom of the ocean to avoid currents, he and a small figured piece is added for

A novelty for the coming season is ladies' clock (the smoothly woven faced cloth u ed by tailors), with woven borders of stripes along the selvage, and in these the fancy for black is also shown, two black stripes -one four inches broad, the other Care must be taken that the air-tube only two inches-being a stylish bordoes not got tangled in any way, or cut der for green, blue and rust-colored

BABY'S MENTAL EYES.

How They Are Opened During the First Year of Its Life.

In the last volume of the "Education Series" on "The Development of Intellect" Mr. H. W. Brown has presented a conspectus of the observations of Prof. Preyer on the mind of the child, which shows chronologically the gradual development of the senses, and presents in a condensed form the The City of David Soon to Have a Railroad result of a great number of careful observations. It is recorded that sensi-

or near the second month. heard in the latter part of the second proved. The value of property has movements of the eyes become co- posed railroad is completed which is this time the child begins to have the city has a police force and every mind during the first year shows con- of the city a colony of fifteen people, clusively that ideas develop and rea- who are known as "the Americans," soning processes occur before there is have found a pleasant resting place. any knowledge of words or of lan- These people have come from differguage; though it may be assumed that ent parts of the United States and are auditory, which are clumsy equiva- that God will regenerate the world, lents for words. By the end of the "beginning at Jerusalem." Another year the child begins to express itself reminder of home to all of our counby sounds-that is, speech begins. trymen who visit the Holy City is the The development of this speech ca- American flag, which floats from the pacity is, according to Preyer, in ac- roof of the Consular building on the cordance with the development of the top of Mount Zion.-Brooklyn Standintellectual powers. By the end of ard, the second year the child's power of speech is practically acquired.

grown green grapes, pick from the ions from all sorts of people."-Des stem and put into a stone jar. Set the Moines Register. jar in a kettle of cold water over a hot fire. When the juice will come easily, strain. To each pint of juice, add a his patients according to their ability -Woman's Magazine.

THE GREATEST MAN. He Appears Unexpectedly to the Owner of

A man riding along a road came apon an old fellow who, loud in voice and violent in action, was endeavoring to start a balky team. The horse-back traveler, amused at the old fellow's productive resource of strong adjectves, stopped, threw one leg over the horn of his saddle and without saying any thing sat watching the performance. The covered wagon to which he team was attached was the 'mover's" typical vehicle, with two chairs tied behind. A woman, three children, a mule colt and a dog beonged to the outfit.

"If I just had enough money to take as fifty miles I'd cut your infernal throats!" the old fellow shouted, as he eaned forward for a moment's rest on s piece of rail with which he had been belaboring the horses. "You can pull out of here easy enough, you infernal scoundrels. Why, a jack rabbit and a sick cat hitched up together could pull out of here.

"Anderson," said the woman, "why lon't you hold some fodder befo' them?"

"Confound it, didn't you see me do that jest awhile ago?"

"Well, why don't you stick a pin in their flanks?"

"Haven't you got any sense at all? Didn't you see me stick 'em with a farnin' needle jest now? You better go off some where an' run with the mcklin' calves."

"Thar's one thing I know you ain't tried."

"What's that?" "Twistin' their under jaws."

"I'll twist your under jaw if you ion't hush."

The old fellow, turning about, addressed the man on horseback. "How long have you been here watchin' me?" he asked.

"Don't know exactly." "Putty good while?"

"Yes.

"Servin' your second term, ain't

"Second term of what?" "Bein' Governor of this State." "I'm not the Governor."

"No! Wall, you must be Secretary of State." "I am not, however."

"But you must be a great man of ome sort."

"No, I am simply a country merchant."

"It's mighty strange, then." "How strange? I don't in the least understand you. Why do you take me to be a great man?

"Because a fellow that can set an' watch a balked team and not offer any suggestions must be great-in fact, you are the first man of that sort I ever did see. You deserve greatness my duty to do somethin' for you. I've got a fine rifle and a good dog and they are yourn if you'll take them."

"No, I thank you." "Here's a five-dollar bill, all the money I've got, but you may have it."

"I won't take it." "Well, I feel like givin' you somethin'. Say, you wouldn't mind me namin' a boy after you, would you?"

"No." "All right, what's your name?" "Worthington P. Billingsham." "Good enough. Becky!" he called.

"Yes," a woman answered.

"Where's the baby?" "In the wagon asleep."

"Wall, wake him up an' name him after this man. Good-day if you are gone, mister. Don't care if you don't hold no office, you are the greatest man I ever saw."-Arkansaw Traveler.

BOOM IN JERUSALEM.

of Its Own.

Jerusalem has recently taken unto bility to light, touch, temperature, itself a new life. In the words of the smell and taste are present on the Western wordling, the ancient city is first day of infant life. Hearing, there- enjoying "a boom" Travelers say fore, is the only special sense which is that since the harsh law made by the not active at this time. The child Turks forbidding a Jew to remain hears by the third or fourth day. longer than three weeks at one time Taste and smell are senses at first in the Holy City has been suspended, most active, but they are not differ- Hebrews in large numbers are flockas mental states, are not noted till at in the old capital than there has been since the dispersion. Most of the The first sign of speech in the shape streets of the city are well paved and of utterance of consonant sounds is the sanitary condition has been immonth, these consonants being gener- advanced and the new movement will, ally "m," "r," "g" or "t." All the no doubt, be accelerated if the proordinate by the fourth month, and by to run from Jaffa to Jerusalem. The "feeling of self," that is, he looks at morning the populace are awakened his own hands and looks at himself in by the bugle call of the Turkish band. the mirror. The study of the child's In a fine house built on the very walls the child thinks in symbols, visual or awaiting the fulfillment of the promise

-Macbeth was evidently a politi--Green Grape Jelly.-Gather full edged that he "bought golden opincian with a "barrel," for he acknowl-

-The doctor who said he charged pound of sugar. Boil twenty minutes to pay, was forsaken by the rich ones and the poor ones died.

CAPTAIN LEE'S ESCAPE. A Tale of the Revolutionary War By Ed-

ward Everett Hale. Those of you who had grandfathers or great grandfathers who were taken prisoners of war when they were cruising in American privateers have heard, I do not doubt, of the prison of Forton in England. It was in this prison that the American prisoners taken at sea were kept. And a very hard time they had of it until Franklin was at last able to arrange that they should be exchanged for prisoners taken by Jones and others from English ships.

One of the prisoners in Forton, who remained there eighteen months or more, was Captain Lee, of Marblehead. The privateers of Salem, Marblehead and Beverly were the terror of all Englishmen who sailed upon the seas; but in some adventure, which I need not tell here, Captain Lee, of Marblehead, was overmatched, and so had been carried into England with his crew and was imprisoned at Forton. Exchanges were not then easy, for the English Government had not at first

decided on its course about exchange. One day, after poor Captain Lee had lingered there more than a year and a half, he was called to the door and told that a gentleman wished to see him. This gentleman proved to be a man of military air, who took Captain Lee into a corner and pressed into his hand, privately, a purse, which proved to contain seventy-five guineas. With equal privacy he said to him that with a part of the money he must buy, before night, from some of the attendants, the dress of one of the prison workmen, and that, when the relief came around, he must be in an out-of-the-way place, where he could fall in with the relief in the twilight and pass outside the prison proper unobserved. "But to go out of the whole enclosure," said his friend, "you will need to know the countersign." And so he whispered to him the countersign of the day. Captain Lee asked who it was to whom he was indebted, but the stranger would not tell him.

All fell out just as this good fairy had said. Some loafer among the workmen was not proof to the temptation of a few bright guineas, and as night came on Captain Lee clothed himself in the suit of clothes which he had bought. He fell in with the relief and no one observed him. He came to one and another sentinel who challenged him, and he "approached and gave the countersign!" He passed out into the dark town, and there he was puzzled about the street, when he met again his friend of the morning. This gentleman congratulated him on his liberty, put him into a carriage which was in waiting and sent him to a seaport, whence he could take passage

The whole experience was as great wonder to Captain Lee as if the stranger had been an angel sent from sengers the persons who have been moved by kindness done to them.

It proved afterwards that the mysterious stranger was no less a person than General Burgoyne. He also had been a prisoner of war. While he was million dollars. at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, he had been under the immediate charge changed he had promised Colonel Lee, for whose kindness to him he was service in his power to the prisoner at Forton. Colonel Lee had intrusted to him seventy-five guineas which he had delivered to Captain Lee, and it was he who had whispered the valuable countersign to him. - Sunny Hour.

HORSES IN PASTURE.

How to Catch Them Without Resorting to Forcible Means. A young horse which it is almost

impossible to catch in pasture may be conquered if the following course is pursued with him: Go through the pasture where the horse runs, once or twice a day, shaping the course so as to be as near as possible to the rogue without disturbing him. If he runs, keep straight on and pay no attention to him. After a few days, when he finds he is not chased, he will probably let one come quite near him, provided they do not go straight toward him. When that point has been gained take some oats or a small dish of salt and sugar mixed, about equal quantities of each, and when so near that he can see it, drop a handful of the mixture in a smooth place, where he can find it, then move on. The chances are that the horse will make an investigation at once and eat what has been left for him. After repeating this a few times he will most likely be on the watch, and instead of running away from the dish will come to meet it. When this has been accomplished take some of the grain or sugar in the hand and reach it toward him. He will be shy at first, but will soon come and taste it, and most likely scamper away as though possessed. Let him go, speak to him kindly and move off in opposite direction. Follow this up until when one enters the pasture he will come to meet them. Always have a dainty bit of something for him. A pocket full of sweet apples makes an excellent bait, so do a few lumps of sugar. Let him come and hunt for them in the pocket. When he comes near, pash him away carelessly and gently as though you did not care to have him quite so familiar. Alm st nny horse can be made so tame in a short time by this method that he will suffer himself to be caught provided

UNCLE SAM'S TRADE.

Fereign Countries With Which the United

States Exchanges Commodities. A correspondent wishes to know with what countries of the world the foreign trade of the United States is largest. He is aware that Great Britain is both the largest customer of this country and that country from which the imports are heaviest. He desires to know what countries come next on the list.

It is true that the trade with Great Britain is by far greater than that with any other country. The returns for the year that has just ended-the year ends with the month of Junehave not yet been prepared, but the proportion varies but little from year to year, and therefore the figures for 1887-88 will do very well.

In that year the total imports into the United States were valued at seven hundred and twenty-four million dollars, of which one hundred and seventy-eight millions, or nearly onefourth, came from Great Britain. The domestic exports were valued at six hundred and eighty-four millions, of which three hundred and fifty-eight millions, or fifty-two per cent., went to Great Britain. More than thirtyseven per cent. of the whole foreign trade was with the British Isles.

Next came Germany. One-tenth of all the imports and eight per cent. of the exports, in round numbers, are to be credited to the German trade. France was not far behind. She sent to the United States nearly one-tenth of all the foreign goods imported in the year we are considering, and five and one-half per cent. of the exports were shipped thither.

If now we unite these three countr'es, Great Britain, France and Germany, we shall find that the imports from them all amounted to more than three hundred and twenty-seven millions, and the exports to them to more than four hundred and fifty millions. This was in, in each case, more than forty per cent, of the whole foreign trade of the country.

This leaves about sixty per cent. of the trade for the rest of the world, and this trade is much scattered. All Europe, including the countries we have named, sent but fifty-six per cent. of the imports and took less than eighty per cent, of the exports.

There are some large figures left. The imports from the West Indies reached the sum of seventy-one millions; the exports thither were twentyseven millions. From South America goods were imported valued at eightyfour millions, while the exports were twenty-eight millions. Asia and Oceanica stand in the import list for eighty-eight millions, and in the export list for thirty-three millions.

The trade with the Sandwich Islands is also of quite large proportions-a result which is due to the operation of the reciprocity treaty with that country; and the trade is increasing.

Outside of Europe the best trade is Heaven, as in a certain sense he was. undoubted y that with Canada, not Heaven is very apt to send as its mes- only because it is the largest in amount, but because the imports and exports nearly balance each other. The total value of goods passing in both directions between Canada and the United States was almost eighty

While enormous imports of sugar from Cuba, and of coffee and other of Colonel Lee, who was Captain Lee's articles from Brazil, swell the trade of brother. When Burgoyne was ex- those countries, the United States has no larger customer for its own goods except those that have been named grateful, that he would render any already, but Australia took eleven million dollars' worth of American merchandise, Mexico nine millions. and Brazil seven millions. Renewed interest is to be noted

among some of the large merchants of the country in the South American trade. There is no doubt that if the proper means were taken it would be possible to increase this part of the foreign trade greatly. But the question what are the proper means is much in dispute, and unfortunate y it is discussed as a political matter instead of a purely commercial problem. and when that is the case it is wellnigh hopeless to expect that any thing whatever will be done.

But the foreign trade is constantly increasing and broadening, and the time is coming when this country will be a competitor in every market L the world with its great commercial rivals, Great Britain, Germany and France. - Youth's Companion.

The Uses of Electricity.

People are prepared to accept any claims put forth for electricity. It is apparently to be the motive power in transit for passengers and things to an extent impossible now to limit. It has not probably occurred to some that it is to be a valuable factor in the churches. It lights them at night. and in New York many of the largest organs are pumped by electricity, and it is believed this will become general where the connections are possible. The telephone has shown its possibilities in the way of reporting sermons to the absent. The phonograph, too, will come and record the words and voice, and reproduce them. no doubt eventually with fullness of expression and volume. Talmage and other great preachers will speak their discourses into the phonographs with all the vocal ranges, and they will be repeated to audiences all over the country. The photoscope will be perfected so as to present the speaker with all his dramatic posing and eyerolling, and electricity will be the inducing agent to all the church recitals. -St. Paul Globe.

-One of the first exhibitions of wis b is approached properly .- Cultiva- dom is to avoid the company of fool -Milwaukee Journal

MAINE'S RICHEST MAN. He Makes Himself Pleasant to Strangers and Helps Struggling Youths.

Passengers on the Maine line steamers frequently notice in the pilothouse a tall, slender man, with a long gray beard and the general aspect of a retired steamboat captain or something of that sort. He seems to take a casual interest in the navigation of the vessel, and is evidently on familiar footing with the officers of the boat. Occasionally he may invite some curious passenger into the wheel-house to see the compass or to peep through the glas-es. With such he will chat entertainingly about ships, the ocean, the weather or any other ordinary subject. Incidentally it will probably come out that he is president of the line, and he may mention that he is also in the oil-cloth business in New York, though his home is in Maine. He is full of thoughtful suggestions about the best way to avoid sea-sickness, the best state-rooms to try to get for the return trip, and as to other matters relating to the comfort of the trip. The passenger who has been fortunate enough to fall in with him concludes that the Maine line has a most accommodating gentleman for its president, and thinks it would be a good thing for the line if it would hire its president to sail on every trip

"Going to stop over in Portland and come back with us next trip, are you?" he said to a couple of veyagers recent-· Well, now, don't you stay in Portland: go over to Cushing's Island. to the hotel there, the Ottawa; it's the only one there is, and you can't miss it. It'll only take half an hour or so to go there, and you can spend one night and two days there a good deal more comfortably than you can in Portland. Just mention at the hotel that I told you to come, Mr. Bailey. president of the steamship line; it

and make things pleasant for the

won't do you any harm." These two passengers were more than ever impressed with the geniality of the Maine line's president, and they took his advice. They had the best room at the hotel, and received other attention that made them curious as to where Mr. Bailey got the "pull" that he evidently had with the hotel proprietor. They asked some one who this Mr. Bailey was.

"Bailey? Oh, president of the steamship line? Why, that's Charles S. Bailey. He's the richest man in Maine. Worth ten or fifteen millions and made it all himself. He was about the first oilcloth manufacturer in the country, and is the biggest one yet. He most owns the steamship line and a lot of other things. Close as a chestnut burr, too, about business, but does an almighty lot of good with his money on the quiet. He don't go much on churches, but he has a fancy for helping young men studying for the ministry or young preachers. He'll put up all the money they need right along until they get to mixing in politics or temperance. Then he shuts down on 'em right off. Says a minister's business is to do good to humanity. not to talk polities or prohibition. He'll do most any thing for a man he takes a fancy to. I knew a young man who went to him once and asked him for \$5,000. He got it, and was going to give a note for it. Never mind that,' he said, 'if you're honest you'll I pay me without it, and if you're dishonest you won't pay me any how; your word is all I want.' That's the kind of a man he is, though you'd never suspect it if you had any business dealings with him. You don't mean to say you were talking to him and didn't know who he was? Reckon you don't know much about Maine: there ain't many pies down Eastways that he ain't got a finger in."

The two travelers made up their minds that they had reversed the usual form and had been entertained by an angel unawares.-N. Y. Sun.

VALUE OF SINGING

One of the Most Reliable and Safest Aids to Health.

The time will soon come when singing will be regarded as one of the great helps to physicians in lung diseases, more especially in their incipient state. Almost every branch of gymnastics are employed in one way or another by the doctors, but the simple and natural function of singing has not yet received its full meed of attention. In Italy some years ago statistics were taken which proved that the vocal artists were especially long-lived and healthy, under normal circumstances, while of the brass instrumentalists it was discovered that consumption never claimed a } victim among them. Those who have a tendency for consumption should take easy vocal exercises, no matter how thin and weak their voices may seem to be. They will find a result at times for surpassing any relief afforded by medicine. Vocal practice, in moderation, is the best system of gymnastics that can be imagined, many muscles being brought into play that would scarcely be suspected of action in connection with so simple a matter as tone production. Therefore, apart from all considerations, merely as a matter of health, one can earnestly say to the healthy, "Sing! that you may remain so;" and to the weakly, Sing! that you may become strong. -Boston Musical Herald.

-A small boy was recently reproved by his father, who said: "I am very much disappointed in you, my son. "Oh," the six-year-old replied, evidently without he slightest perception that he w s not respectful, "you know how ofter I have been disappointed in you paper.