

The Oregon Scout

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.

UNION, OREGON.

A PROPHECY.

My little girl with eyes so blue
And such bewitching tresses,
And lips so soft and rosy, too,
That smile at my caresses.

So kind you are—so good and pure—
With not a soul to hate you,
That, darling, I am very sure
Your happiest years await you.

For, though you're resting on my knee,
A tiny wisome maiden,
'Tis plain that some day you will be
A very sweet old lady.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

Glasses in a Broadway Car.

It might not have been strange in these days of myopic misery, but the passengers in a Broadway car smiled a little and thought it was funny when they looked about to find that every one of the nine passengers (four men, three women, a young girl and a boy) was wearing spectacles. And the man in middle life came in, and everybody watched him while he drew his newspaper from his pocket, took out his spectacle case, put on his spectacles with delicate care and looked all about him to find every pair of eyes in the car smiling at him from behind like disks of glistening glass. Everybody looked just a little more amused than before, and when the conductor came in to collect his fares, with a pair of gold rimmed glasses perched up on his nose, the young girl looked at the boy and giggled, the boy smiled broadly back, while the old gentleman called out with a Boythorn roar: "Bless my soul! We're all in the same basket!"—New York Evening Sun.

Two Boston Millionaires.

A couple of Boston millionaires whom I know, Sears and Gray, live in one of the suburbs of Boston and used to drive in together. There is a toll gate on the road which they travel. One morning they started in earlier than usual. They had learned that there was a large cargo of sugar to be sold by the underwriters. It was a big deal, and Sears and Gray concluded that they had the inside track of the deal. When they reached the toll gate Sears said:

"Gray, you must pay the toll today."
"I won't do it," Gray replied. "I paid for baiting (feeding) the horse yesterday, and I won't pay the toll today."

"Well, I won't," said Sears.
They kept up this cross fire for some minutes, and failing to agree, Sears turned the horse around and drove back home, Gray going with him. They discovered when it was too late that if they had gone into the city they would have made \$400,000 in that deal.—Chicago Times.

A Breathing Exercise.

To expand the lungs: Go into the open air, stand erect, throw back the head and shoulders, and draw in the air through the nostrils as much as possible.

After having thus filled the lungs through the nostrils, raise your arms, and, while they are extended, suck in the air. When you have thus forced the arms backward with the chest open, change the process by which you draw in your breath till the lungs are emptied. Go through this process several times a day and it will enlarge the chest, give the lungs better play, and serve very much to ward off consumption.—Christian Union.

A Rare Relic Discovered.

Near Patras a sarcophagus has been discovered richly sculptured. The bas relief represents a wild boar hunt, in which are seen the huntsmen divided into two groups, seven of them being without beard and one bearded. This last is in the act of stopping a boar, running at full speed, and has his foot on the snout. The rest are pressing forward to slay the animal with hatchets and arrows. The work is highly finished and of the Roman period, but very probably copied from an original of Hellenic workmanship. Inside the sarcophagus a skeleton was found.—Chicago Herald.

The Queen's Baggage.

Among the impediments with which the Queen started on her continental tour may be mentioned three coachmen, nine grooms, eight horses, one donkey, three carriages, seventy-two trunks, three special beds, a special cooking stove, wine, two doctors, one surgeon, one surgeon accoucheur for the Princess Beatrice, three ladies in waiting, nine women servants, one lord, two equerries and seven dogs.—London Letter.

Shakespeare is well appreciated by the higher educated natives in India, and last year a large number of his plays were published in the vernacular. "As You Like It" and "The Winter's Tale" were translated into Tamil and Telugu for Madras; "The Taming of the Shrew" came out in the Punjab, and "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing" and "The Comedy of Errors" were great favorites in the northwest provinces.

London fire department statistics show that although theatre fires have increased greatly in number, they are far less damaging than formerly, owing to the improvements in the apparatus for suppressing them. The same statistics show that the death rate from fires in London has fallen from 238 in 1887 to 19 in 1889. This is also laid to the improved apparatus.

The table upon which Prince Bismarck signed the preliminaries of peace with Thiers at Versailles in February, 1871, was the only souvenir of the campaign which the Iron Chancellor bore back to Germany with him. He paid the Versailles landlord twenty-four francs for it.

Pearls are carefully taken out by the fishers and sold to wholesale merchants in Bombay. The difference in the price paid to the original pearl fisher and that paid by an American lady to her jeweler on Broadway or the Rue de la Paix amounts to about 50 per cent.—not more.

SELF EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES.

Automatic Sprinklers—A Tinsmith's Experience—Several Curious Instances.

The apparatus which is most promptly used in cases of burning buildings, and also with the least efficacy, is the human voice, notwithstanding the historical fact that blowing has accomplished nothing since the days of Jericho. Yet there are numerous instances where fires have been extinguished through causes connected with their origin, and so completely outside of precedence that they serve as instances of the happening of the unexpected. In this connection we do not refer to the fires extinguished by automatic sprinklers, where the result is clearly what has been expected to happen. Notwithstanding the fact that when a fire occurs on property protected by automatic sprinklers, those present avail themselves of all the means of grace in the shape of the usual fire apparatus at hand, yet there are numerous instances where fires have occurred at night or in rooms vacant at the time, where the fact has been made known only by water percolating through the floors, or the sound of the automatic fire alarms, or from the sprinklers which have already come into active operation, the fire having called down means for self extinguishment.

But the instances which we have in mind are those where the means of extinguishment were not expected, as in the well known cathedral building in Boston, where a fire, caused by spontaneous ignition in a storeroom, melted the lead water pipes, and the water issuing from them extinguished the fire. A similar instance happened in a building in Market street, Philadelphia. Some sheet metal pails were returned by the purchaser to a tinsmith in Chester, Pa., with the complaint that they were not tightly made. The manufacturer resoldered them, and in order to test his work filled them with water and hung them upon hooks at the ceiling. While the men were at dinner during the noon hour, a fire heated the upper part of the room so that the nails connecting the handles to the pails became unsoldered, and the dropping of the pails of water dashed out the fire.

Some waste left upon the top of a steam pump at Watertown, Mass., blazed from spontaneous ignition, and this in turn set fire to the lagging around the steam cylinders and the feed pipe, where it melted the soldered attachments of a continuous automatic oiler. The steam from the feed pipe was discharged through the small tubes formerly leading to the oiler, and extinguished the fire. There have been numerous instances of fires which have ceased for want of air. During the war of the rebellion attempts were made to burn New York city, as the result of a conspiracy, fires being started in several hotels; but in order to prevent premature detection the culprits closed up the rooms so tightly that the fires were smothered. At a hotel in Woonsocket the steam pipes caused a fire in the spaces in the walls of the building, which was extinguished for want of air to support combustion. The time of the fire is unknown, as its occurrence was not discovered until some time afterward, when in the progress of some alteration to the building the facts were made apparent.

It may be interesting to know that in this instance the steam heating service was ordinarily used at a pressure of about four pounds to the square inch during the coldest weather, and that the safety valve was so arranged that the pressure could never exceed ten pounds. A spark of static electricity proceeding from a belt ignited leaking gas, and this in turn set cotton on fire, which operated the automatic sprinklers and extinguished it. An attempt was made to destroy a block of new dwellings at Brookline, Mass., before the buildings were entirely finished. Some people, alarmed by the smoke which was seen in each division of the structure, rushed in to save doors and portable fixtures, when it was noticed that the fires did not appear to gain any headway, and when the smoke had entirely died away, it was found that the incendiary had placed lighted candles in drawers and closets, but with such limited supplies of air that combustion could not be supported and the fires became smothered.—Engineering.

The Denunciation of Noise.
"I can bear the heat very well," said a student forced to spend a summer in the city, "but I cannot endure the noise." Possibly he did not stop to consider that, in making such a declaration, he placed himself in illustrious company. Thomas Carlyle "could not abide" a noise, especially that of the morning crowing of cocks. Wallenstein, accustomed as he was to the din of battle, had an unconquerable dread of the barking of dogs, and even the clatter of the large spurs fashionable in his day. In order to insure quiet, he engaged twelve patrols to make regular circuits about his house night and day.

Nekker Julius Caesar nor the philosopher, Kant, could tolerate the crowing of poor clanticleer, who, indeed, seems to have very few friends among the studious and sensitive. Schopenhauer exceeds almost all lovers of quiet in the extravagant of his denunciation of noise. He declares that the amount which a man can bear with ease is in inverse ratio to his mental power.

"If I hear a dog barking for hours on the threshold of a house," he writes, "I know well enough what kind of brains I may expect from its inhabitants."
Youth's Companion.
The Victims of Fright.
The Oriental legend that represents cholera meeting the traveler flying from the scourge, and telling him that the majority of the dead were the victims of fright, not of the plague, seems to apply to the yellow fever scare in the United States. If the same number of people who die in New York in a single season of pneumonia, consumption, or avoidable accidents, fell victims to yellow fever or any other epidemic, the city would be emptied of inhabitants, and panic and consternation would prevail. The scare created causes much more suffering and disturbance than the disease itself. Hence in some southern countries where it is endemic it attracts no more notice than most of the other evils that afflict the human family. Courage is one of the best of medicines.—Once a Week.

HIS MANNER OF GAIT.

Man's Thoughts and Character Revealed by His Walk—The Troubled.

Would you read a man's thoughts? Observe his gait; study his walk. A famous philosopher approached by a person whom he had never met before, shouted out: "Speak, that I may see you." It was through the voice only that the beauty of a person could be seen by him. If he had desired to form an accurate estimate of the mind he would not doubt have cried: "Walk, that I may judge of you." A man may conceal his true character by his tongue—he may be able to make it wag in a way which will deceive, but his legs will betray him. A thief can no more walk like an honest man than a camel can go through the eye of a needle; a melancholy man cannot possibly put on the gait of the soldier, and Caliban never walked like Ariel. There is fine walking which indicates self-possession; uprightness walks with ease and freedom; the student has the slow and nervous pace; the tradesman the quick, nervous movement, while the laborer has the hard and heavy tread. A keen observer once remarked that duplicity always skulks; so it does. In like manner, the thief invariably sneaks; shame has a sidelong carriage, but honesty puts its feet into Excelsior's boots and marches to an "onward" measure.

You will have no difficulty in picking out the student. Who has not, while strolling in the public garden or walking along some of the few thoroughfares not yet blocked by commerce, noticed the man with arms behind and eyes fastened fixedly before him, neither looking to the right nor to the left, but with slow and steady step passing silently onward? Perhaps you ask yourself, "What can that man be out for; he neither sees nor hears anything that is happening around him; what good does a walk do him?"

The student's air, his gait, his every action will indicate that he is thinking—that there is something he is endeavoring to grasp; he walks like a man seeking a pearl which he feels he will certainly sooner or later find. He has a confident gait. Note the air of him who is troubled. Restless nature—quick, nervous step; not attempting to seek anything; not striving to note the beauties of the universe of God, or the handiwork of man, but on the contrary endeavoring to shake off some dreaded monster which appears to follow him; a hidden power which seems to speak to him as to that other wanderer, bidding him "move on," and he walks hurriedly, seeing nothing, hearing nothing. He is oppressed by a horrible nightmare whose name is sorrow. Sorrow and stillness in such a case are synonymous terms, and exercise is the only antidote.

It is the easiest thing in the world to note that a man is in trouble by his gait; indeed, he betrays it to that extent that dogs have been known to bark at such persons, as if divining that they were at war with mankind. If a man is vexed he walks to get over his madness, and if you observe him sharply you will notice that, not having the object of his anger to kick, he viciously kicks up the gravel or tries to chip off pieces of the pavement with his boots.

How can you tell a wicked man? The wicked flee when no man pursueth. If a man has done anything for which his conscience accuses him, his impulse is to fly, to get away from the scene of his crime and to put space between himself and that still, small voice. He will be in a hurry, and there will be neither poetry nor harmony in his step. After men quit their earth they are sometimes forced to walk, in order to expiate some of their offenses.—D. J. McGrath in Boston Globe.

A List of Health Suggestions.

The hot pastry and iced drinks of this country have much to do with the thinness of its people.

Disordered digestion in adults is often the outcome of being compelled or induced to eat rich food in childhood.

Up to middle life most people are careless regarding their physical condition, hence persons who ought to live long lives have their days curtailed. The time to pay strict attention to the bodily health is during the vigorous portion of life.

It is quite a common practise to dose infants with teas, oils and sweetened waters when any real or imaginary ill is upon them. In some cases it is necessary to re-enforce the natural supply of nourishment, but where possible, nature's fount should be relied on chiefly.

For those who hurry to and from their meals soup is recommended as a preparatory agent for the reception of solid food. For a man to hurriedly rush to his meals and gulp down meat, vegetables and pie, without a short pause of rest for the stomach, is nearly akin to suicide.

Toasting bread destroys the yeast germs and converts the starch into a soluble substance which is incapable of fermentation. Dry toast will not sour the stomach nor produce any discomfort, and is, therefore, more agreeable to a weak digestion than any other bread.

A stooping position, maintained for any length of time, tends more to undermine the health than is supposed. An erect position should be observed, whether sitting, standing or lying. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach or to one side, with the heels elevated on a level with the hands, is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly detrimental to health; it cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motion of the chest and enfeebls the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system.—Household.

Embroidery in Men's Dress.

It is probable that embroidery will soon play a prominent part in men's dress. Thus far it has only shown itself in connection with dress vests, which are embroidered with a degree of elaboration depending upon the taste and the pocketbook of the wearer. The coming fall will, however, witness the introduction of embroidery upon coats, vests and trousers. Thus far none of these garments have been made up in America, but the material has been made for them, and considerable quantities of West of England cloths have been sent to Paris to be embroidered to the order of leading New York tailors, in patterns for vest, coat and trousers.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

THE GROWTH OF CLOCKS.

ANCIENTS SCORED THE HOURS WITH WATER TIMEPIECES.

Marvelous Development of the Clock Industry in This Country—Some Famous Old Clocks That Have Existed for Hundreds of Years—Eli Terry.

The dropping of water through a small hole in a jar was used by the Greeks and Romans as the rough measure of time, the water being either measured in the jar from which it flowed or else by means of a floating piece of wood in a receiving jar. Occasionally some very wealthy ancient Greek or Roman had a clepsydra that sounded a musical note at intervals of an hour.

The story of King Alfred and his twelve candles, each of which burned for exactly two hours, is well known. The hour glass is also of early date. We read that in the early history of New York the soldiers used hour glasses when defending the city in order that they should know at what time to mount guard.

At what period in the world's history sun dials came into use it is impossible even to conjecture. The Chaldeans were accustomed to hang a bead in a hollow hemisphere in such position that the shadow thrown by the bead would point directly to the hour, which was marked on the inner side of the hemisphere.

The old clock on the eastern end of Faneuil hall, Boston, was formerly a dial, OLD HOROLOGE.

The word horologe (horologia) means hour teller, and was in very early times applied to any machine for telling the hours. Previous to the discovery of the pendulum these were very unreliable affairs. The striking parts, however, of those erected in Canterbury cathedral in 1292, and at Westminster in 1288, and many other places at these early dates, are still in use.

The earliest known description of a genuine horologe is that of one sent by the sultan of Egypt in 1292 to the Emperor Frederick II. "It resembled a celestial globe, in which the sun, moon and planets moved, being impelled by weights and wheels, so that they pointed out the hour, day and night with certainty."

A horologe from Dover Castle was on exhibition some years ago in London. It bore the date 1348, and was exhibited in good going condition.

THE FATHER OF CLOCK MAKING.

Eli Terry was the father of the clock making industry in this country. With no implements but a jackknife and saw he made the first clock at Terryville, Litchfield county.

He began the business in 1793. In the year 1800 he employed two young men to help him. The works of his clocks were now cut out several dozen at a time, owing to the business becoming rapidly enlarged. Mr. Terry, when he had a small stock of clocks ready, would make a trip to what was then called "the new country," just across the lower Hudson, and sell the clocks for about \$25 each, this price being for the movement alone.

In 1807 Mr. Terry fitted up a mill with machinery and took a large contract to make clocks for Waterbury capitalists. In 1808 he began the works of 500 clocks at once. Previous to this time the wheels had been marked out with square and compass and the teeth cut with a very fine saw. Mr. Terry made the patterns and managed the business, but left his workmen to do the mechanical parts and went himself from house to house to peddle clocks. He often carried back to Terryville salt pork and farm produce in payment for his timepieces. At that time Mr. Terry was poor, but twenty-five years later he was worth \$200,000.

INCREASE OF THE BUSINESS.

The business was sold out in 1810 to Seth Thomas and Silas Hoadley, two of Mr. Terry's leading mechanics, and Mr. Terry devoted himself to inventions and improvements. Other concerns sprang up about this time, and the price of clocks was reduced from \$25 to \$10 and \$5. The great family of Yankee clock peddlers grew out of the competition of the manufacturers, and with two or three clocks in their saddle bags they started out to the south and the then far west.

The business was revolutionized in 1814 by an invention of Mr. Terry—a shelf clock of wood, which superseded the old fashioned hang up clock. This clock was patented and called the "pillar scroll top case." Mr. Terry sold his patent to Seth Thomas for \$1,000. Their incomes were at this time from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year each. And together they made about 7,000 clocks yearly.

Shortly afterward Mr. Terry retired, and, together with his sons, began the manufacture of locks and iron castings. None of the family is now in the clock business.

In 1859 the elder Seth Thomas died, and his elder son succeeded him. Mr. Thomas became secretary of the Seth Thomas Clock company when it was organized. He died in April, 1888. The present treasurer of the company is his only son, Seth E. Thomas.

There are several tower clocks in New York none of which strike the hours. It was at one time usual to demand in a tower clock a variation of not more than a minute a month. One in Independence Hall has averaged a variation of less than a second a month. At Holyoke, Mass., the variation has not exceeded two seconds a month. In making a sale now ten seconds a month must be guaranteed.—William Gregory Hodson in San Francisco Chronicle.

Care of the Teeth.

A child's teeth should be confided to the care of a dentist while they are making their appearance. If the dentist is properly versed in his profession he makes a record of the child's physical tendencies as well as the state of its dentition, and to these notes he adds from time to time such variations as are significant. He then sends for the child once a month or once a year, according to its needs, and is thus able to develop the best teeth that are possible to the little one's constitution or physical condition.—New York Journal.

LIFE IN FAR AWAY TIBET.

Things in That Strange Land as Represented by the Latest Explorer.

"The people of Tibet have the funniest way of making tea you ever heard of," said Lieut. Rockhill, that far away country's most recent explorer. "To begin with, the tea they use comes from western China in the shape of bricks, which are pressed into such convenient shape for carrying overland. All sorts of teas are made into bricks for purposes of transportation across Asia, it being very well understood by commissaires in the hero that a sea trip spoils it. But the tea imported into Tibet is of very poor quality as a rule. There is in it as much weight of twigs as of leaves.

"Having pounded a portion of the brick tea in some sort of mortar, the Tibetan housewife puts it in a large copper vessel and there permits it to boil over a fire made from dry manure. The resulting solution she pours into a queer looking wooden churn through a coarse willow basket that serves as a strainer. To the liquid in the churn, before proceeding further, she adds a portion of butter and some salt. The mixture is then churned up in ordinary fashion, and, when it is thoroughly mixed, is poured into a teapot of bronze. From the teapot it is dispensed into the little cup shaped vessels which each Tibetan carries with him or her.

"The cup shaped vessel I refer to is usually of wood, sometimes lined with silver. Tibetans employ it not only as their sole drinking utensil, but also as a dish for solid food. What they consume mainly is a substantial diet of parched barley. When a gentleman of Tibet feels hungry he sits down and, taking from a leather pouch a portion of barley, he mixes a little water with it, and stirring it up into a dough, eats it in that shape. Thus hunger is satisfied, and he goes on his way rejoicing. In what we call the pleasures of the table the Tibetan takes no stock whatever. There never was a typical Asiatic yet who cared anything about amusement in the ordinary sense of the word. He doesn't go to the theatre—there is no such institution in the land of the lamas. Nor does he indulge in any other rational enjoyment of civilization, though he does not scorn what might be called the primary vices.

"Tibet is a very cold country, but its inhabitants do not warm themselves by the consumption of fuel. When the weather is chilly they simply put on more clothes in proportion as the mercury might fall, if there was a thermometer to register the temperature by. Their garments consist mainly for each individual of a voluminous cloak, with sleeves and a high collar, under which a shirt is sometimes worn. Boots, with soles of raw hide and uppers of cloth and cotton, are made for them in China. For rainy days a circular cape of felt is provided.

"The gun used by a Tibetan has a long fork attached to it, which is stuck in the ground for use as a rest for the weapon. Naturally the deadly instrument is of primitive pattern, intended to be set off with a priming, and the native wears attached to his belt a number of little brass cones, each of them containing an exact load of gunpowder. Those people of the country who live on the great elevated plains or steppe dwell in black tents; but the villagers reside usually in two story stone houses, the lower story being given up to a stable for the cattle. Not all of Tibet, as is popularly supposed, is actually subject to China. The country is divided up, politically speaking, into many tribes, and not a few of these tribes are governed by chiefs who owe no allegiance to anybody—not even to the Chinese emperor."—Washington Star.

Church Singers' Salaries.

A woman with a good contralto voice will begin at an annual salary of \$200, which, if she is successful, may rise to an average of \$300. There are two churches in Philadelphia, I believe, which pay their chorists \$400; but this, in cities outside of Boston, which average about \$200 higher, is unusual. And even a genuine alto—that rarest of things in these days—will command but from \$200 to \$400 per annum. The Hub, of course, does better than this, by adding \$200; but even with this addition, none of these salaries appear precisely extravagant, or to admit of much luxury in living, and salaries are rarely increased. Should a rival church make an offer for a voice, if the first church is desirous of retaining it, the rival's price is overbid and the voice retained. But this is the only reason of which I have any knowledge for increasing salaries.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Formation of the Ear.

The ear is worth studying from an anatomical point of view. Beginning with the outer fold or ridge, called the helix, which forms the outline, the ear is composed of thin cartilage and integument. The next prominent ridge is the antihelix, which some people have very largely developed, but in a well formed ear projects very little beyond the helix. The little knob that projects from the foot of the antihelix is called the antitragus, and the corresponding knob on the other side the tragus. The deep well in the center of the ear, the concha, so termed from its shell like form, plays the most important part in reflecting the vibrations into the inner ear; in fact, all these projections and depressions are of importance to our hearing and play their own parts in conveying the undulations of sound to the drum of the ear.—Pall Mall Gazette.

An Automatic Chess Board.

Some of the monasteries of Italy and France sent curious inventions to the Paris exposition. A certain monastery in Brittany, France, contributed a plain looking mahogany table, with an inlaid chess board on its surface. The inventor, or any one who desires, sets the pieces for a game and sits alone on one side of the board. He plays cautiously, and the opposite pieces move automatically, and quite frequently come out the victor, no odds how scientifically the player plays. There is no mechanism apparent beneath the table top, which seems to be a solid mahogany board.—Philadelphia Review.

Temperature of Food and Drink.

Professor Uffelmann, of Rostock, publishes his conclusions, drawn from experimental researches by himself and others, on the effects of food and drink at different temperatures. In brief, these are: 1. A temperature of food and drink which approaches that of the blood is most healthful. For nurslings such temperature is essential. 2. For quenching the thirst the best temperature is from 50 to 68 degs. Fahrenheit. 3. Very hot or very cold food or drink health has a damaging effect, which is increased just in proportion to the rapidity with which the hot or cold substance is taken. 4. The use of very hot and cold substances, following or alternating, is injurious to the teeth. But the taking of cold water lessens the injurious action of extremely hot substances upon the stomach. 5. Cold food and drink lessen the irritability and raise the tone of the stomach. 6. Cold fluids lessen the irritability and raise the tone of the stomach. 7. Hot food and drinks stimulate the stomach more than cold. But after repeated use they lessen the tone of the digestive tract and cause congestion and dyspepsia. This condition has been observed after the so called "hot water cure." Hot drinks tend to lessen bronchial irritation, and this is one cause, possibly, of the success in some cases of the hot water treatment of consumption.—Chicago News.

How to Demagnetize a Watch.

Magnetism is assuming the same role with the watch repairer that malaria plays in medical practice—i. e., as a cover for ignorance. When you take your watch back to the man you have just paid for cleaning it with the statement that it gains or loses five minutes a day and generally doesn't mind its helm, he looks wise, says it has been magnetized, and charges you another and a bigger fee for removing the same.

Almost any one can demagnetize his own watch. Lay it down on a table, with open dial face upward, and make a diagram of the polarity of either north or south at each hour number on the dial, and whether weak or strong—this by means of a small pocket compass or needle, remembering that the north pole of the compass is repelled by the north pole in the watch and attracted by the south pole, and vice versa. Take the point of the strongest magnetism first and wave several times at a short distance in front of each pole, in the like pole of a small bar magnet. This will tend to neutralize the first polarity by induction of an opposite one, and thus by a little practice first one point of magnetism in the watch after another may be neutralized, using the compass each time as a test.—Chicago News.

Science of the Brain.

Paul Broca's discovery that the brain is a congeries of organs, each having its special function, is being confirmed by later researches. Professor Mathias Duval has had the opportunity of determining by the post mortem examination of eleven persons who, during life, had been accidentally deprived of the faculty of speech or the memory of words or certain letters of the alphabet—that the faculties of speech and memory of words reside in the second and third convolutions of the brain. In each case examined there had been injury or disease of these convolutions, destroying their functions. Comparing Gambetta's brain with that of the late Dr. Bertillon, an eminent statistician, Duval and Chudzinsky found that in the brain of the former the third or Broca's convolution—as the speech center—is now called—is extremely developed, while in Bertillon's it is reduced to its most simple expression. Gambetta was active and loquacious; Bertillon reticent and retiring—the oratorical qualities of the two men were diametrically opposite, and this result is now seen to be due to the physical conformation of their respective brains.—Chicago News.

When Doctors Differ.
The archbishop of York has issued a prayer asking God "to remove this great trial which Thou hast sent us"—i. e., the smallpox epidemic. On this Dr. Dullinger, of Sheffield, who is an eminent man of science as well as a divine, says: "I will yield to no man in reverence for true prayer; but I will tell you without flinching that I cannot and will not pray for the removal of the smallpox scourge. It would be a mockery of God. Let us do our best, and then in baffled agony cry to God for help. But here we have not helped ourselves, and how dare we ask the Almighty to help us? Let us do our duty, act up to our knowledge, and as surely as the smallpox came among us by physical laws broken, so it will depart from us if we see to it that physical laws are obeyed."—London Truth.

Our Male Trade.
The largest market for the purchase and sale of males is St. Louis, where the trade reaches \$8,000,000 a year. Atlanta comes next with a trade of \$2,000,000.—Chicago Herald.

DR. WOOD'S LIVER REGULATOR
A VEGETABLE PANACEA PREPARED FROM ROOTS & HERBS, FOR THE CURE OF:
DYSPEPSIA · JAUNDICE · CHILLS & FEVER · DISORDERED DIGESTION · SICK HEADACHE · GENERAL DEBILITY · AND ALL OTHER DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH OR AN INACTIVE LIVER.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GENERAL DEALERS.