

THE OTHER EAR.

What Further Treatment Did Dr. Doane.

The reverend gentleman wishes published a second card regarding his cure of deafness by Dr. Doane, at 203 Morrison street. This is only one of many similar cases brought to our notice:

University Park, Or., May 19, 1900.
Editor Oregonian: Some two weeks ago now I said something of regaining my hearing under the treatment of Dr. Doane. On the first application the deafness of one ear (the left) was remedied. The difficulty of the other was more serious, and the doctor remarked that, unless I could endure the pain, so that he could get at and examine it, he feared he should not be able to cure it. I took medicine home and applied it that evening. The next day I lay upon the left side two hours, with the right ear full of medical ear, and when I went to the doctor again, who seemed to be pleased with evident signs of improvement. I applied the medicine again faithfully two evenings at home, and the next day went to the doctor, who succeeded in entirely restoring the lost sense of hearing, so that when I went out upon Third street—Portland—it seemed to be the noisiest city I was ever in. My hearing will remain distinct, in both ears equally good. NICHOLAS DOANE.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade Mark.

Justice Laughlin, in supreme court, Buffalo, has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the court, an indication of infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder for tired, aching feet to shake into your shoes, now so largely advertised and sold all over the country. Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, New York, is the owner of the trade mark. "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. He will send a sample free to anyone who writes him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trade mark, and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trade mark and common law rights.

Margaret Deland says she reads economics, history and the newspapers for instruction, and novels only for entertainment.

The depth of water affects the speed of steamers very considerably, the vessel moving more slowly in shallow water than in deep water.

It is calculated that the yearly production of paper in the world is 3,000,000,000 pounds weight, and this amounts to 2,891 miles.

The eye of the culture is so constructed that it is a high power telescope, enabling the bird to see objects at almost incredible distance.

Production of Bessemer steel ingots in the United States during 1898 was more than four times as great as the year's production in Great Britain.

The chemicals constituting the incandescent mantle of the Welsbach gas burner are principally the oxides of zirconium, lanthanum, thorium and yttrium.

Cider has been discovered by a French investigator to be fatal to the typhoid fever bacillus. It is the malle acid, he believed, that the bacillus cannot digest.

Every language contains such names as cuckoo, peewit, whippoorwill, and others in which the sound emitted by the animal is imitated as the name.

Nearly all Russian leather is tanned with birch bark. This gives it the peculiar pleasant odor which is so admired, and at the same time protects it from insects.

Florida housewives use oranges instead of soap in scrubbing floors. They cut the fruit in two and rub the pulp on the floor. It is found to be very cleansing.

"Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action—so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

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No post; no money; fine gold work. DR. LANGWORTHY, N. W. cor. Third and Morrison

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JOHN POOLE, Portland, Oregon

can give you the best bargains in general machinery, engines, boilers, tanks, pumps, motors, belts and shafts. The new steel 1 X L windmill, sold by him, is unequalled.

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supplies, 100-104 Front St.

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CONSUMPTION

AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE

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FACTS ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Philippines are essentially heterogeneous. Some of the islands are mountainous, and others are flat; some are mainly volcanic, and febrile, others are porous limestone, well-drained and healthy; some are entirely wooded, some are entirely bare. The inhabitants present like divergence. The Moros of the south are warlike, active, intelligent, with a civilization as advanced as Turkey's. The Negritos are a diseased and dying pig tribe, absolutely animal in their existence, less advanced than any known people. The term "Filipino" embraces Manila rabble and secluded islanders, mountaineers and seamen, priests and the cannibals. It is necessary, therefore, to use only the broadest terms in describing the group collectively.

The archipelago is a group of 1,200 islands situated in the Pacific Ocean, extending from latitude 21° 30' north to 4 degrees 45 minutes north. Its length is thus about 1,000 miles; its greatest width is 640 miles; the total land area, approximately, 115,000 square miles. The nearest mainland is Asia, 200 miles to the northeast. San Francisco is 8,000 miles to the west. The archipelago lies wholly within the line of Capricorn and the equator. Its characteristics, food products, and people are tropical.

The climate is hot and moist; regular observations have been taken only at Manila, where the temperature has been found to vary between 80 and 100 degrees. The excessive humidity makes this degree more difficult to endure than in the temperate zones. As one progresses toward the south, the low-lying islands farther south the heat, and especially the humidity, increases greatly.

There are two seasons, the wet and the dry. The former lasting from June to November, the latter from December to May. The wet season is the most disagreeable and dangerous to health. Fever and dysentery are the diseases most dreaded by foreigners, but dangerous localities are known and may be avoided.

The Philippines are the seat of nature's passions. Earthquakes are common and violent; the volcanoes are the most dangerous in the world. Luzon is the cradle of that terrible sea storm, the typhoon.

Islands' External History.

On Aug. 15, 1519, there started from Spain with a fleet of five ships, Fernando Magellan, a Portuguese navigator. His object was to discover a passage from Europe, west to the Pacific. Magellan had vainly endeavored to interest the King of Portugal in his project; had become a naturalized Spaniard, and had obtained from Charles I., of Spain the wherewithal to equip his fleet.

He reached the western coast of South America in December, and turned south. As the season became harsher and the weather colder, the ships' commanders intimated, desiring to winter on shore. One was executed, another marooned. However, one ship, the Victoria, under the command of Juan Sebastian Elcano, passed through the Straits of Magellan to the waters of the Pacific. He now shaped his course west by north, and in mid-December, 1521, reached Mindanao, of which he took possession in the name of the King of Spain. He next landed at Cebu, in August, 1521, and was welcomed by the king of the island. This monarch was baptized to Spain. Shortly after one of the two was lost, but the other, plucky continued its way and made the first complete journey around the world.

In 1565, under the direction of Philip II., the second Spanish expedition reached the island. The object was the saving of native souls; but the methods were employed, and conversions, though not valuable, were numerous. In 1571 Manila was seized and proclaimed the capital of the islands, to be called henceforth the "Island of the Philippines, in honor of King Philip."

The Chinese Emperor resented the intrusion into celestial domains. Between 1573 and 1575 he sent four ten expeditions to oust the Spaniards. Seven battles followed, the Spaniards, though outnumbered, kept their foothold. They never, however, forgave the Chinese these attempts. At various times fits of resentment against Chinese blood were swept over the Spaniards and cruelties were organized in order to kill or drive them out. In 1603 23,000 were murdered, and in 1639 35,000. In 1702 England took Manila from Spain, but peace was soon proclaimed, and the islands were returned.

The natives have been apt to revolt at any time. When they did so Spain used fire and sword liberally, not only to subdue, but to punish after surrender.

Resources of the Islands.

The resources of the islands are varied. Rice was introduced from China centuries ago. It has become the staple food of the natives on account of the ease with which it is produced. The quality is excellent. At present all the rice produced is consumed in the islands, but much good land is not cultivated.

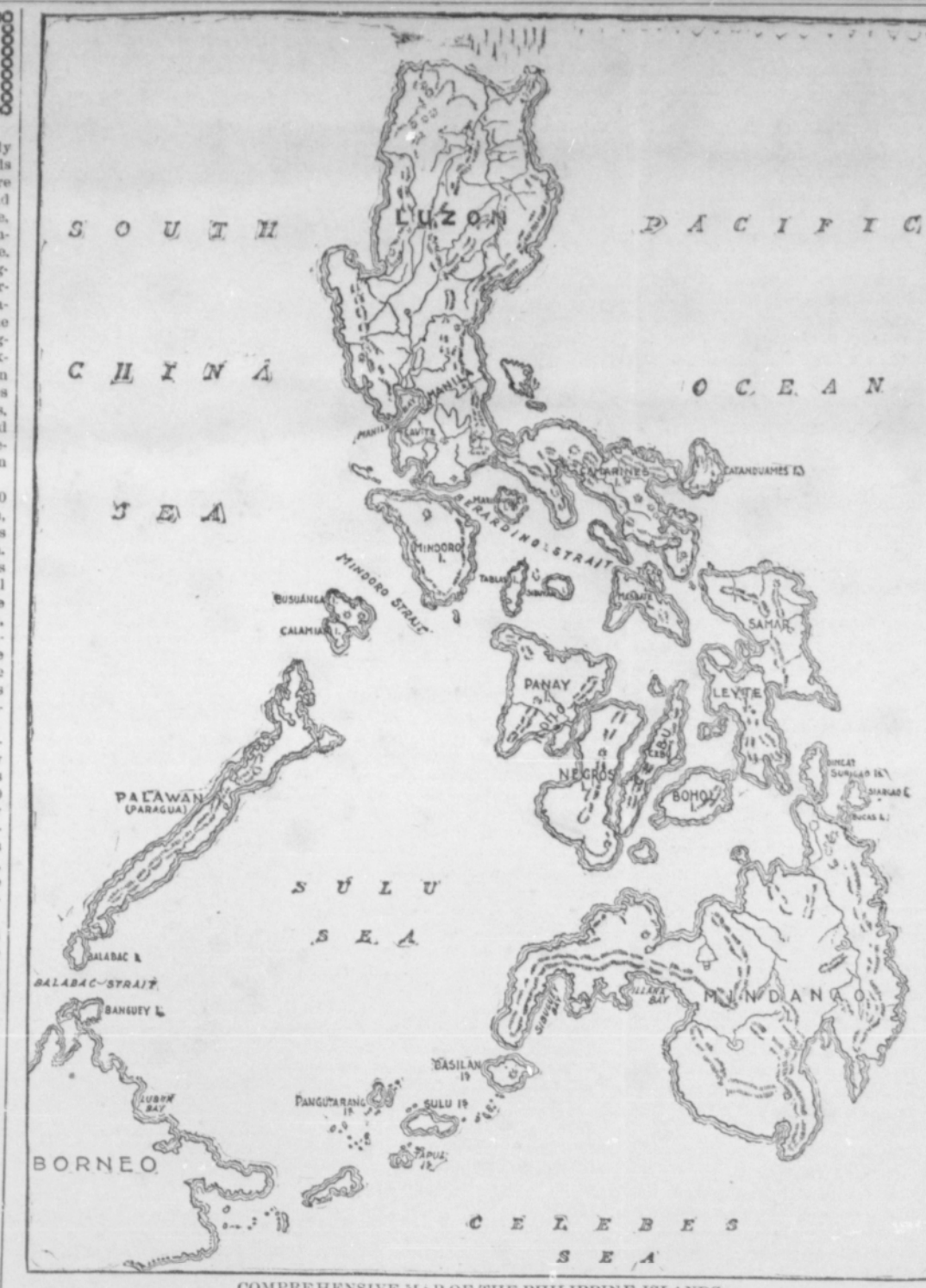
Sugar cane is grown extensively throughout the archipelago. Of late years beet sugar has cut into the profits of this business, but with the removal of the various Spanish export taxes, with the superabundance of lands, possibly by steam, and with the opening up of the back country by railroads, or at least highways, the Philippine plantations will reduce the present Hawaiian monopoly.

Abaca, or hemp, is grown widely. The gathering of abaca is an operation necessitating considerable care and conscientiousness. The natives possess neither of these qualifications, and employing primitive methods, ruin the fiber of the plant. Observers say that machinery capable of producing these delicate fibers is feasible. In that case abaca could be used for garments, napkins, sheets, and even handkerchiefs. At present the hemp is used chiefly for sails, door mats, and rope. The Philippines will probably retain a practical monopoly of this crop; its cultivation has been attempted in many other places, but never successfully except in the extreme northern part of Borneo.

Native tobacco has always been in demand in Luzon, but the quality is strong and bitter. Early in the seventeenth century missionaries introduced the Mexican plant with great success. Tobacco plantations multiplied; the business became more and more prosperous until in 1781 it was made a state monopoly. Laws were enacted that all sales should be to the government. A planter might not smoke a cigar of his

own. The Moros of the south are warlike, active, intelligent, with a civilization as advanced as Turkey's. The Negritos are a diseased and dying pig tribe, absolutely animal in their existence, less advanced than any known people. The term "Filipino" embraces Manila rabble and secluded islanders, mountaineers and seamen, priests and the cannibals. It is necessary, therefore, to use only the broadest terms in describing the group collectively.

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own under penalty of \$7 fine. The government was not always prompt to pay for goods needed; the natives refused to cultivate their land and fled to the mountains; soldiers followed and killed whom they found; at night the natives returned again and freed the crops in the field. In this way the Spaniards' once flourishing business has been annihilated. Spain now took another step; not only must all tobacco raised be sold to the state buyers on credit, but every family should own and care for at least 4,000 tobacco plants. The abuses resulting from this last statute became so horrible that even Spanish officials protested to the home government; the Castilian statesmen, realizing the sponge was squeezed dry, repealed the monopoly laws in 1882. Even under such auspicious the tobacco remained excellent. Since the business has been open it has increased tremendously. Manila numbers scores of factories—native, Chinese, Spanish; several of them have over 500 operatives.

Coffee is grown to a considerable extent; the quality is unusually good. Little, however, finds its way out of the archipelago. The cocoa plant was introduced from Central America early in the seventeenth century. Philippine chocolate is always spoken of with returned travelers. Various minerals are found in paying quantities. Especially is this true of Luzon. Mindanao. Gold and silver, though not in great abundance, are found; silver, mercury, copper and tin have furnished returns, but the extent of the deposits is a matter of investigation.

On many islands the ax has never been raised against the immense virgin forests; in few have its depredations been extensive. Over a hundred different varieties of wood have been classified. Among them we find teak; naga, resembling mahogany; tools, for musical instruments; lantana, for guitars and violins; boxwood, ebony and bamboo.

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The aborigines of the islands are the Negritos, a puny, miserable, dwarf race. As the Malays swept up through the archipelago the Negritos were driven into the most remote and uncultivated parts. Though not of true negro stock, they are much blacker than the Malays, and their intelligence is far lower. The total number is estimated at 50,000.

Luzon is the largest, most populous, most developed, and most civilized of the Philippines. It has an area of 42,000 square miles, or over one-third the whole area of the archipelago, about five-eighths of the whole population, the only railroad, and the only factories. It is the seat of the capital, and it contains fifty times as many foreign-born as all the rest of the islands put together. Luzon is supposed to support 3,000,000 inhabitants. Of these, 80 per cent. are civilized to a certain extent.

In development, Luzon, though the most advanced of the Philippines, is gradually backward. There is one little, badly managed railroad, and a few miles inland, are either lacking altogether or are merely tracks. There are no flat-bottomed steamers on the larger rivers, though they could do a thriving business. The sugar mills are operated by buffalo power. In consequence, partially exhausted sugar land near Manila, or other ports, brings over \$100 an acre, while further back in the country land a third more fertile brings \$30.

Manila sprawls over a good deal of ground, being built up on both sides of the River Pasig, and including rice fields and other suburban territory. Its population is about 300,000, which is small considering its area, but large considering its opportunities. Of this number two-thirds are natives, 30,000 Chinese, 50,000 Chinese half-breeds, 15,000 Spanish half-breeds, and 5,000 Spanish. Previous to the war the Americans and English together numbered 400. Contrary to general belief, the city is neither pretty nor unhealthy. Earthquakes cause houses to be constructed broad and squat, with tin roofs. This prevents beauty, and it must be said in the Spaniards' favor that it is constructed of well drained, which prevents ill health. In 1890 electric light was substituted for oil, and in the same year an American fire engine was brought over. Fires are common, and a blaze started in a native house spreads fast. Manila's chief interest lies in its commerce. It is the tollgate of the Philippines.

The Smaller Islands. Of the 1,200 islands which constitute the Philippine archipelago the number inhabited is between 35 and 50 per cent. The smaller islands resemble, in physical characteristics and inhabitants, the larger islands to which they are nearest. Occasionally an entire island belongs to a single planter, and usually in such case it is a land of milk and honey for the natives. The padrone is usually kindly, else he would not infrequently disappear. There is plenty of rice, and not too much to do. The padrone's lot is easy, too. He merely has to sit on his own veranda and allow the Philippine soil to make him rich.

A Distant Brother. A Boston woman had a servant named Nora, a rosy-cheeked girl, who received frequent calls from a young man, of whom she often spoke as "my brother." The consternation of her mistress may be guessed when one day Nora announced that she was soon to marry the "brother."

The central group of islands is termed the Visayas group. The inhabitants, called Visayanos, are somewhat larger, stronger, more independent than the Tagalogs. The difference, however, is far less marked than between our different Indian tribes. Travelers, in order to strengthen the force of their distinctions and comparisons, are apt to push them a little far. The sharply drawn distinction between the Tagalogs and the Visayanos is not justified.

The Moros or Mohammedan Malays aggregate less than a million. They inhabit the Sulu group at the south of the archipelago, parts of Mindanao, and the southern third of Palawan. One Sultan, whose residence is Sulu, is acknowledged throughout these islands. The Moros are a fierce, fanatical, seafaring race, who were never conquered by Spain. It is unsafe for a white man to venture among them. To kill Christians is part of their religious belief.

Unmarked Graves. Eight of the twenty-four Governors of Indiana who have died lie in unmarked graves, and yet in their time they were the marked men of the hour.

Time flies; those who giggled in the back seats at church a few weeks ago are now snoring in the seats in front.

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MRS. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

For Many Years she Was One of Society's Handmaidens.

Mrs. William C. Whitney, who died recently, at the Whitney country home on Long Island, was one of three handsome daughters of Dr. William May, of Baltimore, and was long a social leader. As a girl Edith May visited Germany with her father and there met Capt. Randolph, a dashing officer of the English army. Randolph was married, but fell in love with the beautiful American and went to England for a divorce. He got it, and long before this Dr. May had taken his daughter back to Baltimore, as he did not approve of the English officer's attentions. Capt. Randolph came to this country later, when he was free to marry, and Dr. May gave his consent. The marriage took place. Capt. Randolph was stationed in Canada and there the family lived until his death. Then the widow returned to New York. Her means were modest, but she was popular in society.

Mrs. Whitney remained a widow for some years after the death of her first husband. On Sept. 29, 1896, she was married to William C. Whitney in St. Mark's Church at Bar Harbor, in the presence of a few friends. Mr. Whitney had been a widower then for four years. His first wife and the second Mrs. Whitney had been friends for some years and the families were frequently together. Mrs. Whitney was related to many families well known in New York society, as, for example, the Kanes, Whitneys and O'Leighs.

Mrs. Whitney met in 1895 with the accident which resulted in her death. On Feb. 21 she was riding to one of the houses at Allen, S. C. While she was riding under a bridge her head struck a timber. She had frequently ridden under the same bridge without accident. But it happened on this day that she was riding a hunter more than the horse she habitually rode. She was knocked off the horse and ever after that time was practically a helpless invalid. She was removed to New York as soon as her condition made it possible. Later she was removed to her husband's yacht to Bar Harbor, and finally she was taken to Westbury, L. I. Mrs. Whitney had always been fond of racing, and a special track was laid out for her at Westbury so situated that she could watch the contests on it from a window of her room. Mrs. Whitney had two daughters by her first husband and they survive.

Her Majesty's Plate. The plate at Windsor is stated to be of the value of £1,800,000. It includes a gold service ordered by George IV., which will dine 140 persons, and one of the finest wine-coolers in the world, added to the collection by the same monarch; a shield formed of snuff-boxes worth £9,000, and thirty dozen plates worth £10,000. There is also a variety of pieces brought from abroad and India. The latter include a peacock made of precious stones of every description, worth £20,000, and Tipu's red-foot, a tiger's head with crystal teeth and a solid nugot of gold for its tongue.

A Familiar Saying. The origin of the saying "as clean as a whistle" is ascribed to the "whistle-blower" of olden times, in which the whistle came into play when the tankard was emptied or "cleared out" to announce to the waiter that more liquor was required.

Paris Barber Regulations. Parisian barbers are legally compelled to wash their hands after attending a customer and before waiting on another. They must also use only nickel-plated combs.

If a girl is really fond of music, her own piano playing will make her sick.

GAME PRESERVE IN CANADA.

Plans to Secure 30,000 Square Miles of Hunting and Fishing Grounds.

About the most ambitious fish and game club yet projected on this continent is the proposed Lake St. John Limited Privilege Club, with a proposed membership ranging into the thousands and the rights to the fishing and hunting contained in 20,000 square miles of territory. A few prominent Canadians and Englishmen are interested in the movement, but the great bulk of the members will be Americans.

The promoters of the club have already secured control of nearly all the trout and salmon waters of Lake St. John and its tributary lakes and rivers. All the rivers flowing in from the north and west, some of which are 200 or 300 miles long, and all the rivers connected with them, are already secured. Small portions of some of the great lakes' southern feeders are fished by exclusive clubs that will probably be absorbed in the new organization. Expenditures to the amount of \$400,000, already made in acquiring these rights, in erecting hotels at Roberval and the Grand Discharge of Lake St. John, in providing steamers on these waters, and in securing camp equipment, etc., will be assumed by the club. Hatcheries are to be established for both trout and salmon to keep up the supply of these fish in all the club waters, and—most important undertaking of all—the Atlantic salmon is to be planted in all the large rapid rivers flowing into Lake St. John.

Arrangements are now being made with the Government of the province of Quebec for securing two immense tracts of territory for game parks for the new club. Each of them is to be about 1,000 square miles in extent. One of them will run back from Roberval, on the west shore of Lake St. John, toward the St. Maurice district, and the other will be southeast of the lake, and take in the Lac de la Belle Riviere district, already noted for the quantity of large game found therein. These parks are to be abundantly stocked and to be inclosed by heavy wire fencing. The fences alone will cost \$150,000. In addition to moose, elk, caribou and red deer, it is proposed to stock these parks with the best species of foreign game birds from localities enjoying similar climatic conditions of those of Canada.

MET HENRY CLAY. An Anecdote Related by Miss Crosby, the Blind Hymn Writer.

One of the anecdotes related by Fanny Jane Crosby, the blind hymn writer, concerns her meeting with Henry Clay. Clay had been invited to visit the institution for the blind, at Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue.

"I was but a girl at the time, not yet out of my teens," she said at her Brooklyn home, "but I had had considerable experience, and while not reasonably known to Mr. Clay I had written little poems and sent them to him. One in particular which I had sent to him about that time was upon the death of his son, which was fresh in his mind, for he referred to it when he began speaking to us."

"At 3 o'clock Clay, with a number of friends, drove up to the entrance of the institution in a carriage and alighted. All the girls were marshaled in the grounds in our best bib and tucker, with the board of managers, just inside the entrance gate. It was a nice day in May, I remember, and the girls had prepared their pieces, came forward and recited them to Mr. Clay. He appeared greatly moved at the demonstration, as indicated by the tones of his voice in his reply, for, of course, I did not see him.

"Mr. Clay, who was, I believe, one of the kindest of men, alluded to his several communications with me, and my deep sympathy in his sorrow over the death of his son, and spoke of his sympathy at what he described as my misfortune in not being able to view smiling nature in his happiest mood as it was on that May day."

He had some thing to say to the other girls present, and went up to the institution itself and seemed to feel a deep interest in everything.

"Mr. Clay sat down to a luncheon prepared by the girls, and asked particularly as to who had prepared each one of the good things. Then he said that at his Kentucky home he had simple food, and so they could understand how great was his delight to get such nice food when away from it. All of the girls voted Mr. Clay as the greatest and best of men. He went away greatly pleased with his visit."—New York Sun.

Discovery of Acetylene Gas. The facts relating to the discovery of acetylene gas are interesting. It appears that some years ago Thomas L. Willson, of St. Catharines, Ont., was melting for metallurgical purposes, and in the process he used a good deal of rock salt in his furnace stock, and also limestone as a flux. Whenever these two materials were fused together the slag produced by the intense electrical heat included a dirty grayish substance which unlike anything else he had ever seen. For weeks he noticed this substance without giving more than passing attention to it, dumping it into the stream upon the bank of which he had built his furnace. One day a curious thing occurred, and at a time when the pile of slag had become so large that its top rose above the surface of the water. A minute or two after dumping the slag as usual into the stream, some of it going under and some remaining above the water in a red-hot state, the sizzling and sizzling was followed by a bright burst of flame. The next time Mr. Willson used rock salt and limestone the blaze again appeared over the slag after it had been cast into the river, and it behaved in the same manner. He was much struck by the brilliant white light produced. The next time that he had a batch of the queer grayish residue to dispose of he did not waste it, but he poured it over a wooden water for experiment. He held a lighted match over the pile, when instantly there was a white, glowing flame.—Western Electrician.

The Rubber Tree. The rubber tree is usually tapped four times during the first year of its maturity, and the intervals of rest are gradually diminished until it can be tapped monthly.

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CYCLE AND KODAK.

At least a third of the members of parliament are cyclists.

About 2,000,000 bicycles have been made in Europe and America.

A Pennsylvania kodak fiend was instantly killed while attempting to get a snap shot of a blast as it exploded.

A camera will not be responsible for the carelessness of the operator. It takes all there is in sight and no