The demand for gems or their semblances as a setting in a multitude of decorative articles, as not only accordant with the antique, but as presenting in themselves special color effects not otherwise obtainable, is becoming so pronounced that we consider it worth while to indicate the means by which transparent but colorless stones may be given play or luster; other stones, or translucent compositions, have their hues intensified and the most admired natural stones duplicated as to appear-

In this art color is thrown to the surface and force given to the tinge by cop-per or tin foils. Tin without color is used where the effect of giving luster to the stone is produced by the polish of the surface, making it act as a mirror, and by reflecting the light, preventing the deadness which attends a duller ground under the stone or glass, and oringing it nearer to the effect of a diamond. Otherwise, the foil is colored with a pigment or stain, changing the hue of the stone; thus, a yellow foil may be put under green when it is too much inclined to blue, or under crimson where it is desired to have the appearance of orange or scarlet. Copper foils are cut from the thinnest possible sheets of copper, polished to a high degree of brightness, dipped in aqua fortis in which silver has been dissolved, and then rubbed with cream of tartar and common salt.

The colors used for painting foils may be mixed with either oil, water rendered glutinous by gum arabic, size or varnish. Where deep colors are wanted oil is most proper, because some pigments become wholly transparent in it, as lake or Prussian blue; yellow or green may be better laid on in varnish, as these colors may be had in perfection from a tinge wholly dissolved in spirit of wine, in the same manner as in the case of lacquers; the most beautiful green is to be produced by distilled verdigris, which is apt to lose its color and turn black with oil. In common cases, however, any of the colors may be, with the least trouble, laid on with isinglass size, in the same manner as the glazing colors used in miniature

Where the ruby is to be imitated, a little lake used in isinglass size, carmine or shellac varnish, is to be employed, if the glass or paste be a full crimson verging toward the purple; but if the glass incline to the scarlet or orange, very bright lake, not purple, may be used alone in oil.

For garnet red, dragon's blood dissolved in seedlac varnish may be used; and for the vinegar garnet, orange lake, tempered with shellac varnish, will be found excellent.

For the amethyst, lake with a little Prussian blue, used with oil and very thinly spread on the foil, will answer.

For blue, where a deep color or sap-phire is wanted, Prussian blue, not too deep, should be used in oil, and be spread more or less thinly on the foil, according to the lightness or depth of the color required.

For deep green, crystals of verdigris, tempered in shellac varnish, should be where the emerald is to be imitated, a little yellow lacquer must be added.—Art and Decoration.

#### PUBLIC NUISANCES.

Disagreeable People Whose Acquaintance Has Been Made by Every Traveler.

Reader, did you ever travel upon, or in a public conveyance, and feel that you were excessively annoyed? The railroad-car is the place where the pubthe mercury in the thermometer settles | the coast of Holland .- N. Y. Sun. down to zero. He has, perhaps, ran a long distance, and his blood is heated, notwithstanding the chilly temperature. No sooner has the conductor made his rounds than he hoists his window to snuff the fresh air, and sits there puffing and blowing like a porpoise, while the other fifty occupants of the coach are shivering with cold.

To ask him to lower his window would be to insult his Americanism, and, perhaps, create trouble and a "scene. passenger cares to get into an alterca-tion with a big double-fisted bully, who has no manners to speak of. He is universally voted a nuisance.

We once saw a young lady get in a railroad-car at an Iowa station. seated herself by an open window and drew out and begun reading a ten-cent The day was cold, and we could well imagine that this young lady, sitting in a heated car, by an open window, filling her head with nonsense and cold at the same time.

There is another class of public nuisances in the boys who sell articles In the poverty of newspapers, people on the cars. No sooner has the con-ductor passed on his first round, after might be. The inn-holder was a leadwith books, then with apples and conections of a dozen different descriptions, If a passenger happens to be engaged in town. The inn-holder knew the public reading, the "train-boy" thinks nothing of nudging him in the ribs to attract his attention. Many persons think, when lodged at his inn. If the walls of these attention. Many persons think, when lodged at his inn. If the walls of these they buy from these boys, that they are encouraging some enterprising young merchant. Vain delusion! There is an old merchant behind him, who lays out his territory, furnishes him with books, etc., and pays him a small weekly salary for his impudence.

This is a nuisance that railroad officials ought, in justice to the public, to There are on every well-regulated road eating-stations at which trains stop for meals; and those who desire to be eternally crunching candy and nuts might easily provide a supply from a neighboring grocer before start-

ing on the journey. Besides these, there is your tobacco-chewer, spitting on the floor of the car, and the next passenger that occupies that seat must face a sigh' that is as disgusting as it is loathsome. Traveling over a Western road a few days since, we saw that each seat in the car was provided with a spittoon. Other roads would confer a blessing upon their patrons by adopting this plan, and, no doubt would increase their patronage thereby .- Chicago Ledger.

LAKE MOERIS. '

prise Carried Out by Joseph. The European press published the once more the reservoir for the surplus waters of the Nile at flood. He has, therefore, declined the offer made through Mr. Whitehouse to restore Lake Moeris by private enterprise to its ancient function of receiving and dis-pensing the waters of the Nile.

This is a proposal to repeat in modern times a great engineering enterprise which the patriarch Joseph is said by some authorities to have carried out. It is all the more noteworthy because the fact that Lake Moeris ever existed has been denied for centuries. Linaut some forty years ago revived the notion that Herodotus told the truth after all, but not until 1882 did the best geographical authorities agree that there was once a Lake Moeris, and that its ancient bed had been found.

Of the wonders that Herodotus described as existing near Memphis, two, the Labyrinth and Lake Moeris, have en unknown to modern research. He and other ancient writers agreed to describing Lake Moeris, as a reservoir of the Nile, four hundred and fifty miles in circumference, three hundred feet deep and full of fish of twenty-two ies. There were dykes at the mouths of the canal by which the engineers stored up or distributed its water sup-The lake was mostly bordered by the desert. On its banks lived multi-tudes of fishermen, who caught and salted the fish that bred freely in the lake, which owed its existence to one or more artificial channels connecting it with the Nile.

Herodotus, Strabo, Diodorus, Pliny and other Greek and Latin writers have been freely charged with falsehood or exaggeration in what they wrote about Lake Moeris. C. Ptolemy placed the horn-shaped lake on his map at the very place where exists the great de-pression of similar shape to which it is now assigned. Some copies of his map. however, did not contain the lake, and editors of Ptolemy in the fifteenth centnry expurged it from his map, and it is only recently that it has reappeared on all the best maps. Chiefly through the researches of Linaut, Whitehouse, and, last of all. Stadler, whose observations completed in February established the correctness of previous explorations, the world has at last been convinced that on the southern edge of the Favoum exists a great depression, which is three hundred feet below the level of the river, and is separated by a chain of hills from the Nile, with which it was once connected by the Bahr Josuf, or Canal of Joseph, and perhaps also by another artificial channel.

It is asserted by Mr. Whitehouse and the engineers in Egypt's service who accompanied him in his last journey in 1883 that the work of restoring the lake will prove comparatively easy. They estimate that during the time of the Nile's flood the basin can receive at least 60,000,000 cubic metres of water a day; and that this volume, shut up in a safe reservoir, will avert all danger of the excessive inundations that afflict the fertile delta. From this reservoir, also, when the Nile is low, water can be sent back to the river for purposes of navigation or irrigation. They also assert that a vast amount of land now perpetually under water can, by means of this reservoir, be restored to agriculture; that the big lakes around Alexanlie nuisance is most apt to take up his dria will thus be drained, and the Medquarters. He usually gets on at some | iterranean shores of Egypt will again small station, on a winter's day, when resemble the mouths of the Rhine and

#### EARLY NEW ENGLAND.

Social Life Among the Immediate Descendants of the Puritans.

The grade in social life, which was and the assigning of pews was one of the difficult things. The minister and deacon were nearest the pulpit. The boys and colored people were assigned the back pews or those in the gallery. This idea of "social dignity" was brought from the old country, but gave way in the growing oneness of life in America. The days of the early New Englander were not all dark. was much of the austere in them, but there was also a grain of mirth and cheerfulness. We must bear in mind that the clergymen were the early historians of the country, and they put much gloom in their writings. The New England inn was a place of great resort. leaving the starting point, than "the ing man in the community. He got the passes along with papers and then news from the driver and passengers of the stage coach, and of the travelers who chanced to be passing through the men of the country, for they had parwhat stories would they tell; not of the debauches alone, in the dark and stirring days of patriotic and loyal sentiments and deeds, whose influence went out for the founding of the nation and the perpetuity of the blessings of freedom. He who strives to know of early New England, must not look alone to the learning, character and influence of its ministers, but the manners, life and influence of the inn-holders .- New England

-A widower in Athens, Ga., called on a young lady and stated that he had prayed to the Lord to send him a wife, and in a dream that night he had been directed to her. The wooer was in-formed that the Lord had certainly directed him to the wrong person this time, and he was advised to try another prayer and a dream.

The craze for glass-eating grows.

John Badner, of Marlborough, found within a big shad, the other day, a piece of a lamp-chimney as large as a dollar. Boston Post.

GREAT BRIDGES. Repetition of a Great Engineering Enter- The Most Celebrated Metal. Stone and Suspension Bridges in the World.

Metal bridges are the invention of statement three or four weeks ago that British artists. The first bridge of castthe Egyptian Minister of Public Works iron ever erected is that over the had decided to utilize the recent dis- Severn, about two miles below Colecovery of the bed of ancient Lake brookdale, in Shropshire. The second Moeris. He wished to rebuild the old cast-iron bridge was designed by canal that nearly four thousand years Thomas Paine, the famous political ago was dug between the basin and the writer, and was intended for America, Nile, and make this great depression but the speculators failing in their payabout sixty miles southwest of Cairo ments, the materials were used for the construction of the beautiful bridge over the river Wear, at Bishops, Wearmouth, in the County of Durham. Southwark bridge is constructed of iron. Its length is 700 feet, and its cost was £800,000. It was opened in 1819. The Blackfriars bridge is 1,000 feet long, and cost £300,000. Waterloo bridge is considered the finest in the world, Canova, the sculptor, said it was alone worth a journey from Rome to London to see it. The cost was £1,000,-000. Charing Cross is the next bridge on the Thames. It is used by a railway company. Westminster bridge is 1,220 feet long, and cost £400,000. Lambeth bridge is 740 feet, and cost £100,000. Vauxhall bridge is 840 feet long. The first wire suspension bridge was erected at Froilburg, Switzerland, and hangs 300 feet in the air over a deep chasm. Chelsea chain suspension bridge is 922 feet long, 45 feet wide, and cost £75,-000. Hammersmith suspension bridge is 841 feet long, 32 feet wide, and cost £75,000. Suspension bridges, although held by

some persons to be of modern invention, or derived from the rope bridges of South America and the East Indies, were in use in Europe in the time of Scamozzi, early in the seventeenth century. One of the most remarkable suspension bridges in existence is that constructed by Mr. Telford, over the Menai strait, between the isle of Angle-sea and Cærnaroonshire, in Wales. It was finished in 1825. In the United States there are a number of these bridges; one over the Merrimac, Newburyport, measures 244 feet. That over the Brandywine, at Wilmington, is 145 feet; that at Brownsville, over the Monongahela, measuring 120 feet. The Wheeling suspension bridge has a span of 1,010 feet. Roebling's railroad bridge, at Niagara, has a span of 821 feet, with a deflection of 59 feet; its roadway is 250 feet above the line of the stream. The bridge at Cincinnati is 2,220 feet long, with a clear span of 1,057 feet. The Point bridge, at Pittsburgh, is 1,345 feet. The highest bridge in existence, at the present day. is the Garabit viaduct, on the railway connecting Marseilles with Neussar-gues (France), the height from the level being 400 feet. Its total length is 1.852 feet.

Among the most celebrated bridges built subsequently to the fall of the Roman empire are those of the Moors in Spain, who imitated and rivaled the construction of the Romans. The bridge of Cordova, over the Guadalquiver, is an eminent example of their ess. The bridge over the Rhone, at Avignon, is one of the most ancient oridges of modern Europe. It was commenced in 1176, the same year that London bridge was started, and finished in 1178. France can boast of many fine bridges built during the ast two centuries; but to America belongs the greatest triumph in the art of bridge building, the Brooklyn bridge, spanning the East river from New York to Brooklyn, being 5,989 feet long, with a clear span of 1,595 feet over the East river. It is built of steel, at a cost of several millions of dollars; recent descriptions of it, however, render a repetition unnecessary. Brooklyn Magazine.

#### A GOOD MAN.

William Reese, the Oldest Living Puddler in the United States.

William Reese, of Bolivar, Penn., the oldest living puddler in the United States, was born at Glostershire, England, June 1, 1788. He worked in Wales for Messrs. Fayer & Joyel, at Nontsglo. On the 20th of June, 1815, he walked five miles to witness a grand illuminating at Abergavassy, cele-brating the victory at Waterloo and the downfall of Napoleon. In 1818 he married Elizabeth Joseph. In early years he and his wife united with the Baptist church at Llannennerth, at which place he often heard Francis Hiles and Christmas Evans preach.

In 1832 he brought his family to America, and was employed by Messrs. Reeves & Whittaker, at Phoenixville. thirty miles from Philadelphia. In 1833 he succeeded in gathering a sufficient number of Baptists together to form a church, and thus the first wardness. Baptist church of Phœnixville was formed, fifty-three years ago. In 1834 he was engaged by Tnompson & Savage to build iron works, and he removed with his family to the wild mountain region, fifteen miles from Huntington, Here in the mountain gorge the banks of Trough creek, he built a charcoal blast furnace, run-out fire, two knobbing fires, one dandy puddling furnace, with hammers and rolls for working the iron. He made his own drawings and superintended every thing in the construction and running of the works. He didn't like to hear the wolves growling around the house at night, so he removed his family to Belfonte in 1835, and was engaged in introducing the puddling pross at Valentines & Thomas' works. In 1837 he removed with his family to Pittsburgh and was engaged with Hogg, Benler & Co. and others. He was a practical iron-worker in all its only tryin branches and taught his boys the his death. theory and practice of metallurgy. He had five sons and five daughters. wife and three children have gone before, while seven children and father are still living .- Pittsburgh Dis-

Association, at Silver Lake, N. Y., is a large piece of the bridge which General Sullivan constructed near Conesus, to move his artillery over, more than one ter equipment hundred years ago. It was made of the black walnut, from trees cut on the Times. banks of the stream.

THE ECONOMICAL BRIDE.

How She Surprised Her Dear George With a Trim-Built Lemon Pie.

George and 1 were married yesterday, quietly, by a justice of the peace. We did not have dear papa's consent, nor much of any thing else. I never saw a justice of the peace before. He was a tallish man, with an iron-gray shirt and a sun set nose. I did no like his appearance, but he seemed to understand his business fairly well, and so I ought not to murmur or repine. Still he was not a man that I would want to cling to. He looked to me like a man who would snort around the cemetery and tear up the green sward when his wife died in the early spring, and friends would have to chain him to a tree somewhere till his grief had spent itself, and then in the early fall he would lower the top of his old concertina plug hat and marry a red-eyed widow with a baritone voice and two sons in the penitentiary.

If any one had noticed me two years ago, while I was reading "Claude Earlscourt's Revenge," that so soon I would be married in a dark, musty justice of the peace's office, in the presence of a drunk and disorderly, by a magistrate with a Titian nose and a breath that would eat a hole through a tin roof, and that after the ceremony George and I would eat a cheese sandwich at the station and seal our union with a large hunk of dappled sausage, I could not, oh! I could not have believed it.

To-day I am a wife with my joyous girlhood, my happy home and the justice of the peace behind me. Life is now real, life is now earnest, for we have no girl. We will not keep a girl at first, George says, for if we did she would have to board at home, as we have only one room, and it is not a very good room either.

We take our meals at a restaurant, and the bill of fare is very good. If we could get as good a meal as we could, neat, attractive and typographically correct bills of fare, I would be, oh, so glad. But we can not.

Yesterday evening I wearied of the pie at the restaurant, and George is passionately fond of pie, too; so I told him I would bake a pie for him with my own fair hands. I had never made a pie before all by my own self, but I wanted, oh, so much, to make some kind of a dish that would delight my dear, brand-new husband. morning, when George hied him away to his business at the barber shop, I went down stairs and asked, as a slight favor, that the lady who runs the house would loan me her apron, her cooking stove, a pie plate, two lemons, a cup of sugar, some milk, etc., etc., as I desired to delight my new-found husband with a lemon pie on his return.

All last night I feared that in my sleep I might allude to the prospective pie, and thus give myself away, as one of our best writers puts it; but I do not think I did. So this morning, when George had gone, I built such a dear, little, cunning pie with lemons and every thing they put into a lemon Mrs. Pease, who owns the house, old me where every thing was, and then I went to work. I made a very pretty little pie, and fluted the edges till it looked as attractive as an oldashioned pantalette.

My heart bounded high as I thought what dear George would say and how his eye would light up when he came home and saw it on the dressing-case. Joyfully I put the stuffing into the pie

and enclos dit. Then I put some real ente little slats across it diagonally so that it would please the eye as well as the pampered taste of my own true love, for he is a man with the most delicate taste, and when he is dressed for the day he always looks as though he was about to have his picture taken.

I got the pie all ready and put it in he oven. But after I had done so it he oven occurred to me that I had not put any baking powder in it, so I took it out and removed the lattice work from the still features of the pie. Then I put in quite a lot of soda or baking powder that I secured from the upper drawer in the pantry. 1 then seated myself at the casement, and while the pie was baking, largely a name, was shown most in the meeting-house. The seating of families Gafastha, and for Messrs. Bayliss at structing a few yards of rick rack of which I am passionately fond.

While thus engaged the oven door was blown off the hinges and the air was filled with a subtile odor of some kind which I could not describe. We pulled the pie off the ceiling and the carpenter has been at work on the work work of the house for an hour or so trying to make it look natural again. Mrs. Pease says she don't know what I put into the pie, whether the baking powder was a little remnant of percussion that her husband left when he died, or a discarded seidlitz powder, but that I never can be too thankful that it blew up before George inserted it into his true in-

To-morrow I may try again, and I want to cook a few of these ecru-colored doughnuts with apertures in the center if I can. I want to do every thing to help George to acquire wealth. - Bill Nye, in Boston Globe.

#### A HAUGHTY CORONER.

His Professional Pride Moves Him to Spura the Acquaintance of Live Men.

"Come up to the hotel with me," said a friend to the coroner of a western Dakota county, "there is a man there that you would like to meet." "Where was he found?"

"What's that?" "How long since he was discovered?

"I don't understand you." .. Why, you said there was a party I would be pleased to meet, and I was

"You blamed fool, you, he isn't The dead. "Then I must decline to spend my

valuable time in running around to see When your friend is found dead under uspicious circumstances let me know Among the new currosities donated and I'll come and render a verdict in the Wyoming Pioneer and Historical accordance with the facts in the case. -Estel ine (D. T.) Bell.

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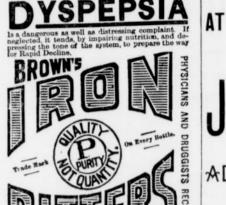
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