Corvallis Gazette.

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The Corvallis Gazette.

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Corvallis Gazette.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 W.	1 M.	3 M.	6 M.	1 YR.
1 Inch	1 00	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
2 "	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00	18 00
3 "	3 00	6 00	10 00	16 00	22 00
4 "	4 00	7 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
¼ Col.	6 00	9 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
⅓ "	7 50	12 00	18 00	35 00	48 00
½ "	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	[illegible]
1 "	15 00	20 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Notices in Local Column, 20 cents per line, each insertion.

Transient advertisements, per square of 12 lines, Nonpareil measure, $2 50 for first, and $1 for each subsequent insertion—in ADVANCE.

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Yearly advertisements on liberal terms.

Professional Cards, (1 square) $12 per annum.

All notices and advertisements intended for publication should be handed in by noon on Wednesday.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. S. WOODCOCK,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CORVALLIS : : OREGON.
OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, OPPOSITE Woodcock & Baldwin's Hardware Store.
Special attention given to Collections, Foreclosure of Mortgages, Real Estate cases, Probate and Road matters.
Will also buy and sell City Property and Farm Lands, on reasonable terms.
March 20, 1879. 16:12y1

J. K. WEBBER,
Main Street, Corvallis, Or.
DEALER IN
Stoves, Ranges,
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,
HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.
Constantly on hand, the
NEW RICHMOND RANGE,
Best in market.
THE BONANZA COOK STOVE,
Something New. And the New
VECTA PARLOR STOVE.
Jan. 1, 1880. 17:1tf

J. R. BRYSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
All business will receive prompt attention.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.
Corvallis, July 14, 1879. 16:29tf

J. W. RAYBURN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CORVALLIS, : : OREGON.
OFFICE—On Monroe street, between Second and Third.
Special attention given to the Collection of Notes and Accounts. 16-1tf

JAMES A. YANTIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CORVALLIS, - - - OREGON.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS of the State. Special attention given to matters in Probate. Collections will receive prompt and careful attention. Office in the Court house. 16:1tf.

DR F. A. VINCENT,
DENTIST.
CORVALLIS - OREGON.
OFFICE IN FISHER'S BRICK—OVER Max. Friendley's New Store. All the latest improvements. Everything new and complete. All work warranted. Please give me a call. 15:3tf

C. R. FARRA, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE—OVER GRAHAM & HAMILTON'S Drug Store, Corvallis, Oregon. 14-26tf

W. C. CRAWFORD,
—DEALER IN—
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE, etc. Also,
Musical Instruments &c.
Repairing done at the most reasonable rates, and all work warranted.
Corvallis, Dec. 13, 1877. 14:50tf

GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO.,
CORVALLIS - - - OREGON
—DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Paints,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS DYE STUFFS,
OILS,
GLASS
AND
PUTTY.
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS
—FOR MEDICINAL USE.—
And also the the very best assortment of
Lamps and Wall Paper
ever brought to this place.
AGENTS FOR THE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. 16-2tf

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Corvallis Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M.
Holds stated Communications on Wednesday on or preceeding each full moon. Brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend. By order
W. M.

Barnum Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F.
Meets on Tuesday evening of each week, in their hall, in Fisher's brick, second story. Members of the order in good standing invited to attend.
By order of N. G.

P. A. CHENOWETH. P. M. JOHNSON.
CHENOWETH & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CORVALLIS, OREGON.
September 4, 1879. 16:36tf

ALLEN & WOODWARD,
Druggists
and
Apothecaries,
P. O. BUILDING, CORVALLIS, OREGON.
Have a complete stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, ETC., ETC.
School Books - Stationery, &c.
We buy for Cash, and have choice of the FRESHEST and PUREST Drugs and Medicines the market affords.
Prescriptions accurately prepared at half the usual rates. 2May16:18tf

AUGUST KNIGHT,
Cabinet Maker.

UNDERTAKER,
Cor. Second and Monroe Sts.,
CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.
Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of
FURNITURE
COFFINS & CASKETS.
Work done to order on short notice and at reasonable rates.
Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877. 14:1tf

Woodcock & Baldwin
(Successors to J. R Bayley & Co.)
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE old stand a large and complete stock of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
IRON, STEEL,
TOOLS, STOVES,
RANGES, ETC
Manufactured and Home Made
Tin and Copper Ware,
Pumps Pipe, Etc.
A good Tinner constantly on hand, and all Job Work neatly and quickly done.
Also agents for Knapp, Burrell & Co., for the sale of the best and latest improved
FARM MACHINERY.
of all kinds, together with a full assortment of Agricultural Implements.
Sole Agents for the celebrated
ST. LOUIS CHARTER OAK STOVES
the BEST IN THE WORLD. Also the Norman Range, and many other patterns, in all sizes and styles.
Particular attention paid to Farmers' wants, and the supplying extras for Farm Machinery, and all information as to such articles, furnished cheerfully, on application.
No pains will be spared to furnish our customers with the best goods in market, in our line, and at the lowest prices.
Our motto shall be, prompt and fair dealing with all. Call and examine our stock, before going elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WOOKCOCK & BALDWIN.
Corvallis, May, 12, 1879. 14:4tf

REES HAMLIN. EMMETT F. WRENN.
DRAYAGE!
DRAYAGE!
Hamlin & Wrenn, Propr's.
HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM Salem with a new truck, and having leased the barn formerly occupied by James Eglin, we are now prepared to do all kinds of
DRAYING AND HAULING,
either in the city or country, at the lowest living rates. Can be found at the old truck stand. A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.
Corvallis, Dec. 27, 1878. 15:52tf

FRANKLIN CAUTHORN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Corvallis, Oregon.
Special attention given to surgery and diseases of the eye. Can be found at his office, in rear of Graham, Hamilton & Co.'s drug store, up stairs, day or night.
June 3, 1879. 16-23t

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANDS! FARMS! HOMES!
I HAVE FARMS, (IMPROVED OR UNIMproved) Stores and Mill Property, very desirable
FOR SALE
These lands are cheap.
Also claims in unsurveyed tracts for sale.
Soldiers of the late rebellion who have, under the Soldiers' Homestead Act, located and made final proof on less than 160 acres, can dispose of the balance to me.
Write (with stamps to prepay postage).
R. A. BENSELL,
Newport, Benton county, Oregon. 16:2tf.

H. E. HARRIS,
One door South of Graham & Hamilton's,
CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
—AND—
Dry Goods.
Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1878. 16:1y1

DRAKE & GRANT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and well selected stock of Cloth, viz:
West of England Broad Cloths, French Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, and American Suiting.
Which we will make up to order in the most approved and fash onable styles. No pains will be spared in producing good fitting garments.
Parties wishing to purchase cloths and have them cut out, will do well to call and examine our stock. DRAKE & GRANT.
Corvallis, April 17 1879. 16:16tf

Boarding and Lodging.
P. Homath Benton Co., Oregon.
GEORGE KISOR,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE TRAVeling public that he is now prepared and in readiness to keep such boarders as may choose to give him a call, either by the
SINGLE MEAL, DAY, OR WEEK.
Is also prepared to furnish horse feed. Liberal share of public patronage solicited. Give us a call. GEORGE KISOR.
Philomath, April 28, 1879. 16:18tf

J. C. MORELAND,
(CITY ATTORNEY.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PORTLAND, - - OREGON.
OFFICE---Monastes' Brick, First street, between Morrison and Yamhill. 14:38tf

THE STAR BAKERY,
Main Street, Corvallis.
HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR.
Family Supply Store!
Groceries,
Bread,
Cakes,
Pies,
Candies,
Toys,
Etc.,
Always on Hand.
Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877. 14:2tf

CORVALLIS
Livery, Feed
...AND...
SALE STABLE.

Main St., Corvallis...Oregon.
SOL. KING, - Porpr.
OWNING BOTH BARNS I AM PREPARED to offer superior accommodations in the Livery line. Always ready for a drive,
GOOD TEAMS
At Low Rates.
My stables are first-class in every respect, and competent and obliging hostlers always ready to serve the public.
REASONABLE CHARGES FOR HIRE.
Particular attention Paid to Boarding Horses.
ELEGANT HEARSE, CARRIAGES AND HACKS FOR FUNERALS.
Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1879. 16:1y1

$300 A MONTH guaranteed Twelve dollars a day made at home by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Buried for Forty Days.

We are not told whether the Seven Sleepers who retired to a cave in Ephesus during the reign of the Christian-killing Emperor Decius, and only woke up 155 years afterward, when Theodosius II was on the throne, made any special preparation, but probably they did not. Perhaps it was not necessary. Those were stirring times for members of the new faith; and they had little opportunity to grow obese. But as a rule, to fast successfully it is said to be necessary for a man to abstain beforehand, and reduce himself most carefully to the required condition by a long course of preparation. Pre-eminent at this art of suspending animation—for an art it becomes—are the Easterns, and most wonderful stories are told of the natives of India, which, whether their powers are due to narcotics or any other process, the seem to open up—if true—a wide field of medical study. One of these Indian stories, not easily accessible, but of considerable interest on account of the known veracity of the witnesses, will probably be read with interest at the present time, and is inserted here. The author of it was one Hon. Capt. Osborn, and the notes made of his statement, here subjoined, come from an almost unique copy printed for private circulation.

"Runjeet Singh had heard from a seyd or fakir, who lived in the mountains, that the latter could allow himself to be buried when in a condition of apparent death, without really ceasing to live, seeing that he understood the art of being brought back to life on being exhumed after several months had passed. To the maharajah this appeared to be a rank impossibility. In order, however, that he should be convinced one way or the other, he ordered the fakir to be summoned to the court, and caused him to undertake the singular experiment, under a threat that no means of precaution would be wanting toward the discovery of fraud. The fakir consequently caused himself to appear in a state of apparent death. When every spark of life had seemingly vanished, he was, in the presence of the maharajah and the nobles who surrounded him, wrapped up in the linen on which he had been sitting and on which the seal of Runjeet Singh was placed. The body was then deposited in a chest, on which Runjeet Singh, with his on hand, fixed a heavy padlock. The chest was carried outside the town and buried in a garden belonging to the minister; barley was sown over the spot, a wall was erected around it and sentinels posted. On the fortieth day, when the chest containing the fakir was dug up and opened the man was found cold and stark in precisely the same condition as that in which he had been left. With much trouble he was restored to life by means of heat applied to the head, afflation in the ears and mouth, rubbing the body, etc. The minister, Rajah Dhyan-Singh, assured a friend that he had this fakir, whose name was Haridas, for a period of four months under the earth at Jummeo in the mountains. On the day of his burial he had caused his beard to be shaved off, and when he was taken up again his chin was just as smooth as on the day when he was consigned to the earth—a proof, as would seem, of suspended animation. It is related that the fakir in question took a purgative some time before the burial display, and for several days afterward lived only on a scanty milk diet. On the day of the interment it is said that instead of taking any nourishment, he swallowed 30 yards of a strip of linen of the breadth of three fingers, which he immediately drew up again, his object being to clean the stomach. However wonderful and perhaps laughable these operations appear to many, it is plain that these people must have a singular control over the different organs of their bodies, and more especially over their muscular contractions. When all the necessary preparations have been accomplished, the fakir closes all the openings of his body with stoppers made of aromatic wax, lays his tongue far back in his throat, crosses his hands on his breast, and suspends animation by means of holding his breath. On his being brought back to life one of the first operations is, by means of the fingers, to draw the tongue away from the back of the throat; a warm and aromatic paste made of meal is then placed on his head, and air is blown into his lungs and into the ear-holes, from which the wax stoppers have been removed, the stoppers in the nostrils being presently forced out with an explosive noise. This is said to be the first sign of a return to life. He then gradually commences to breathe, opens the eyes, and recovers consciousness, continuous friction of the body being carried on all of the time.

"Here is a further curious statement of opinion on the subject of Indian stories from an equally rare source, the little pamphlet of Sir Claude Wade, published in 1837. 'I was present,' he writes, 'at the Court of Runjeet Singh when the fakir, mentioned by the Hon. Capt. Osborn, was buried alive for six weeks; and, although I arrived a few hours after his actual interment, and did not, consequently, witness that part of the phenomenon, I had the testimony of Runjeet Singh himself, and others of the most credible witnesses of the court, to the truth of the fakir having been buried before them; and, from my having been myself present when he was disinterred and restored to a state of perfect vitality in a position so close to him as to render any deception impossible, it is my firm belief that there was no collusion in producing the extraordinary sight which I have to relate. I will briefly state what I saw, to enable others to judge of the weight due to my evidence, and whether my proof of collusion can, in their opinion, be detected. On the approach of the appointed time, according to invitation, I accompanied Runjeet Singh to the spot where the fakir had been buried. It was in a square building, called a *barra durra*, in the middle of one of the gardens adjoining the palace at Lahore, with an open veranda all round, having an enclosed room in the centre. On arriving there Runjeet Singh, who was attended on the occasion by the whole of his court, dismounted from his elephant, asked me to join him in examining the building to satisfy himself that it was closed as he had left it. After our examination we seated ourselves in the veranda opposite the door, while some of Runjeet Singh's people dug away the mud wall and one of his officers broke the seal and opened the padlock. When the door was thrown open nothing but a dark room was to be seen. Runjeet Singh and myself then entered it, in company with the servant, and a light being brought, we descended about three feet below the floor of the room into a sort of a cell, where a wooden box about four feet long by three feet broad, with a sloping roof, contained the fakir, the door of which also had a padlock and seal similar to that on the the outside. On opening it we saw a figure inclosed in a bag of white linen, fastened by a string over the head, on the exposure of which a grand salute was fired, and the surrounding multitude came crowding to the door to see the spectacle. After they had gratified their curiosity, the fakir's servant, putting his arms into the box, took the figure out, and closing the door, placed it with its back against it exactly as the fakir had been squatting (like a Hindu idol) in in the box itself. Runjeet Singh and myself descended into the cell, which was so small we were only able to sit on the ground in front of the body, and so close to it as to touch it with our hands and knees. The servant then began pouring warm water over the figure, but as my object was to see if any fraudulent practices could be detected, I proposed to Runjeet Singh to tear open the bag and have a perfect view of the body before any means of resuscitation were employed. I accordingly did so; and may here remark that the bag when first seen by us looked mildewed, as if it had been buried some time. The legs and arms of the body were shrivelled and stiff, the face full, the head reclining on the shoulder like that of a corpse. I then called to the medical gentleman who was attending me to come down and inspect the body, which he did, but could discover no pulsation in the heart, the temples or the arms. There was, however, a heat about the region of the brain which no other part exhibited. The servant then commenced bathing him with hot water and gradually relaxing his arms and legs from the rigid state in which they were contracted, Runjeet Singh taking his right and I his left leg to aid by friction in restoring them to their proper, action, during which time the servant placed a hot wheaten cake about an inch thick on top of the head—a process which he twice or thrice repeated. He then pulled out of his nostrils and ears the wax and cotton with which they had been stopped, and after great exertion opened his mouth by inserting the point of a knife between his teeth, and while holding his jaw open with his left hand, drew the tongue forward with his right, in the course of which the tongue flew back several times to its curved position upward, in which it had originally been, so as to close the gullet. He then rubbed his eyes with ghee (or clarified butter) for some seconds, till he succeeded in opening them, when the eyes appeared quite motionless and glazed. After the cake had been applied for the third time to the top of the head the body was violently convulsed, the nostrils became inflated, when respiration ensued, and the limbs began to assume a natural fullness; but the pulsation was still faintly perceptible. The servant then put some of the ghee on his tongue and made him swallow it. A few minutes afterwards the eye-balls became dilated, and recovered their natural color, when the fakir recognized Runjeet Singh sitting close to him, and articulated in a low sepulchral tone, scarcely audible, 'Do you believe me now?' Runjeet Singh replied in the affirmative, and invested the fakir with a pearl necklace and a superb pair of gold bracelets, and pieces of silk and muslin, and shalls, forming what is called a khelat, such as is usually conferred by the princes of India on persons of distinction. I share entirely in the apparent incredibility of the fact of a man being buried alive and surviving the trial without food or drink for various periods of duration; but, however incombatible with our knowledge of physiology, in the absence of any visible proof to the contrary, I am bound to declare my belief in the facts which I have represented, however impossible their existence may appear to others."—*London Telegraph.*

PAINTING IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Painting, for all except Millais, Tadema, and a few others, has been a poor business since the depression set in abroad and made even the wealthiest more careful of their money. The studios in London and Paris are crammed with unsold pictures. But the Americans have arrived, and there is a change for the better. Mr. Vanderbilt has offered Mr. Delahunte, a rich Frenchman of Irish descent, $70,000 for his picture by the great French battle painter, of "Napoleon and His Marshals," and it is announced that an American company has just signed an agreement with Meissonier to pay him 600,000 frs. for two large pictures representing episodes in the career of the first Napoleon. With such golden showers falling on their French rivals, it is easy to understand the eagerness with which the English Royal Academicians await the visit of wealthy Americans. On the other hand, England has no Meissonier, for Miss Thompson halts many leagues behind even the French Neuville, and in other branches of the art of Angelo the Parisian studios are admittedly more satisfactory than those of London.

The costumer Worth's summer villa at Viroflay is described as a large and very expensive brick structure, without architectural dignity, it being a hodge-podge of all styles, an amalgamation of turrets, pointed and flat roofs, monumental chimneys, and grotesque windows.

Laying by for a Rainy Day.

One of the saddest sights is that of a man, who, after earning a good income for many years, finds himself at last reduced to poverty and distress, if not to actual dependence upon charity, simply because he has saved nothing for a "rainy day." Such a spectacle is not uncommon in the great city of New York, where the cost of living is so high, and the temptations to spend money lavishly are so numerous and alluring. Multitudes of men living on salaries or days' wages, and with families dependent upon them for present and future support, are to-day spending every dollar they earn. Be the income large or small, it goes as fast as it comes, and at the end of the year, if it shows no deficit, is equally devoid of a "balance on hand."

So reckless a mode of living, we need hardly say, is unworthy of a man of sense. One who has only his brain or his manual dexterity to depend upon for the support of himself and his family, is liable at any time to lose his power to earn. If that time comes early in life it is his misfortune, and he is not to blame for it. But the man who goes on for a decade or score of years, earning money and saving nothing, has no right to complain if at last he suffers the due penalty of his foolish improvidence. It is, in a word, every man's duty not only to "live within his income"- to do otherwise is simply knavery—but to lay by a part of his earnings as provision for the future. No matter how small the income, something should be saved. "It is a disgrace," we once heard a merchant say to a thriftless clerk, "for a man to die without having enough to pay his funeral expenses." It is a greater disgrace for him to become, as so many do, a burden upon private or public charity, if by reasonable self-denial in prosperous days he can save something to live upon when the ability to earn no longer exists.

It ss not always an easy or a pleasant thing, we admit, to save money. Many men say, "I cannot save anything without depriving myself and my family of enjoyments which are essential to our happiness." Yet it is worthy of note that as the income increases the "enjoyments" increase with it, proving that they are relative, not positive necessities, and may be somewhat entailed without depriving life of all its sweetness. The question to be considered is, whether it is not better to provide for the average happiness and comfort of life by prudent saving than to enjoy heedlessly the passing moments, and trust to "luck" for weathering the distant "rainy day." No sensible man, surely, can find any difficulty in determining what the answer should be.

Prudent regard for the future does not, as some suppose, imply distrust of God's providential care. The admonition to "take no thought for the morrow" is to be interpreted simply as a warning against the anxious, worrying, miserly spirit which leads men to give their whole thought for getting and saving money, to the exclusion of all nobler occupations and generous impulses. The same divine voice which uttered this admonition also bids us take counsel of the ant, which lays by her store for the future need.

In fine while a mean and sordid parsimony is to be avoided, it is the supremest folly for a man to go on year after year spending all he earns, when any day his power to earn may be taken from him. "Enjoyments" obtained at such a cost are dearly bought, as many a man has learned by bitter experience.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Miss Neilson's Fortune.

Alluding to the rumor that the greater part of the fortune of Miss Adelaide Neilson, the actress, is left by will to Rear-Admiral Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, C. B., the New York *Herald* says:

"Admiral Carr Glyn used to enjoy the distinction of being the Prince of Wales's best friend. He is the brother of Lord Wolverton, the late liberal 'whip,' and the son of George Carr Glyn, the well-known London banker He saw a certain amount of service in his youth, winning a gold medal for work on the Danube under Omar Pasha, and being with the naval brigade at the bombardment of Sabastopol. Since his wife's death, in 1870, he has devoted himself mainly to the pleasures of the town. The same qualities that recommended Lord Alfred Paget to the Prince of Wales seem to have recommended Admiral Glyn. To balls or routs, to Paris or Sandringham, 'still they went coupled and inseparable.' Before this, say the gossips, the gallant admiral, then a captain, had proposed to Miss Neilson, whose bright eyes used in those days to glance at many a fashionable supper table. The Prince remonstrated with his friend. Nobles had sometimes allied themselves with the stage, actresses had worthily worn coronets, great families might be traced back to the green rooms of the past, but * * * The hiatus in the argument is said to have been instantly visible to Miss Neilson. She refused the Admiral's offer, and though he vowed that he valued her love above all the favor of princes, and would fly with her beyond the confines of Mrs. Grundy's social territory, and behaved very much as any other good-hearted, high-spirited and very much fascinated sailor would have behaved, she resolutely declined to marry him. That she loved him her will would go far to show. But many people believe that she left no will at all.

Another account states that the Prince of Wales threatened the Admiral with exclusion from court circles if he persisted in marrying Miss Neilson.

Detroit *Free Press:*—Six medical New York experts examined a man as to his sanity, and were evenly divided. [illegible] they had wrangled about it for [illegible] was discovered that they had [illegible] the wrong person altogether.

A Novel Picture Frame.

Most of the directions given for home contruction in the magazines of the present day profess to have the advantage of cheapness, but I confess I do not find them so.

I therefore give the following directions for a frame that I think suitable for a chromo or something bright.

We have all noticed in our walk through the woods, in the fall of the year or winter months, how many shades of green the different patches of moss display. Some a light velvety corn color, others an apple-green, and then again nearer the water's edge we find the rich green patches more like velvet. The time to collect it is when the earth is dry; select the most velvet like varieties you can find and pull the fibres apart, separating each shade into bundles, just as you would sort colored silks before working a pattern.

Take a flat sheet of thick card-board, and cut an oval piece from the centre, leaving a hole the exact size of the picture. Next turn the sheet on the wrong side, lay a glass over the hole and draw a line around it with a pencil, then cut four strips of card-board the length of these lines, and after piercing them with an awl, fasten firmly with cords to the frame. Place the glass in the square formed by these strips, and on that lay your picture, if this proves to be a perfect fit, cut a piece of card-board to cover the picture, place it over the back of it, and fix it securely in place by means of small tacks driven into the strips that form the cases at the back of the picture.

After seeing that each part of your frame is an exact fit, take two short hairpins, and pierce the board on the under side some distance from the top with the hairpins, one on either side of the picture. The heads of the hairpins should be left sufficiently above the surface to pass a cord through, and the points that pierce the upper side should be pressed flatly to the face of the board. The different parts of the frame being fitted and ready for use, you can put them all by but the large square piece. After looking carefully to be certain that you begin on the right side, which is indicated by the points of the hairpins, sew a regular row of the darkest moss around the oval center of your frame; the second row should be the next darkest shade, and so on until the lightest shade comes next the edge that rests against the wall. In sewing the moss on, care should be taken to let the velvety portion of each row cover the stem of the one above. When this is finished, fit all the parts of your frame together, and hang where it will catch the evening light. You will have a cheap, and I think a pretty sight.

Bad Water as a Cause of Disease.

A correspondent of the *Scientific News* says: "It is not strange that doctors and old women believe that fevers are produced by drinking what is supposed to unwholesome water. Any absurdity will be generally believed whenever it has been preached enough. And the bad water theory has been preached from generation to generation to generation, porhaps from Adam's time down to date.

"Doctors frequently examine water with a microscope and see small 'dangerous' animals in the water, and report the fact with the bad cases of sickness 'thus produced to medical journals, who innocently publish it all, and without considering the fact that, with the same instrument, they can see as many animals in any and all water that healthy people drink.

"Now, the facts are, that any person may drink their fill out of any stagnant pool of swamp water with tadpoles, animalculæ, lizards, and all, without receiving any injury therefrom, simply because the stomach has a way of disposing of the animals: but the lungs have not. Hence, persons should cease to breath while drinking. The lungs may inhale more than they can expell.

"The water was no worse while all Memphis was having the yellow fever than at any other time, and had nothing to do with producing the fever. While the prairies of Illinois were being broken, the people had more fevers per acre than in any other country, simply because there was more vegetation per acre rolled under to rot and poison the atmosphere; and, during the prevalence of fevers in Illinois, the water was no more dangerous than now.

"The are no fevers or ague in any country where the soil is generally poor, no matter what can be seen in the water.

"I believed the bad-water theory until I commenced to run a pump factory, which gave me an opportunity to know what people had in their wells. I did not need the microscope to see the slippery remains of dead toads, snakes, poisoned rats, skunks and woodchucks. Some people had a well and privy in the back yard, some respectable distance apart on the top of the ground, but they were practically all one thing in the same strata of gravel at the bottom. I expected to see the people get sick (as they should) from using such water; but never knew of a case of the kind, which shows that people may live healthy on pure air and horribly bad water."

IMMENSE STEAMERS.—Three enormous steamers intended for the Atlantic trade are now being built on the river Clyde—one each for the Cunard, the Inman and the Guion lines. The Cunard liner will have a tonnage of 7,500, and an indicated horse-power of 10,000. The Guion liner will be 6,500 tons and 10,000 horse-power. The Inman liner, the City of Rome, will be the largest and most powerful steamer afloat, excepting the Great Eastern, her tonnage being 8,500, with engines of 12,000 [illegible] pected [illegible] capab[illegible]