

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Clear Lake bank, at Mason City, Iowa, has closed its doors. Snow fell at Pensacola, Fla., last week, the first time in 22 years. Mr. Jas. G. Blaine, jr., has signed a contract to go on the stage for three years. Two school children near Hitchcock, D. T., perished in the snow storm of last week. The West Virginia Democratic legislative caucus has agreed to support Kenna for the senatorship. The messenger with the electoral vote of Florida did not leave the state. No reason is given for doing so. Ives and Staynor were unable to obtain \$250,000 bail, and are locked up in Ludlow street jail, New York. Ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, is authority for the statement that Warner Miller will be in the cabinet. It is anticipated that about 30 men will be discharged from the appraisers' office at New York in a day or two. The House committee on commerce will recommend the building of a lighthouse near the mouth of the Suslaw river, Or. Jack Carkeek, the Cornish wrestler, defeated Tom Cannon, the English champion, at Milwaukee, last week—best three in five falls. President Tolleran and Cashier Richards, of the Mercantile Banking Company, at Atlanta, Ga., have been sent to prison for theft. F. J. Marshall, formerly cashier of the Northern Pacific Express Company, at St. Paul, is under arrest for embezzling money from the company. The Indianapolis people are awaiting with patience the report of the grand jury to see the names of those who have had bills returned against them. The Marlow gang of desperadoes, on the border of Texas and the Indian Territory, has been broken up, Boone Marlow, the head, being killed, and his two brothers wounded. Senator Stewart received yesterday from the Nevada legislature a memorial to President-elect Harrison, requesting the appointment of a Pacific Coast man in his cabinet. The shortage of Moore, the Indianapolis agent of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, may reach to \$1,000,000. He has been missing for three days, and is believed to be in Canada. Julian C. McClure, a prominent man of Jackson county, Ind., has disappeared. It is reported that he is short in his accounts as guardian of minor heirs to the amount of \$23,000. Keeley, of motor fame, who had been imprisoned for contempt of court in not answering questions propounded to him, has been released, because the case in which he was under examination was not fairly at issue. Rudolph Ericsson, of New Britain, Conn., inventor of the new explosive, extralite, has received a letter from his uncle in Sweden, stating that the right to use the discovery in England has been sold for \$20,000. The Supreme Court of New York has affirmed the verdict of the Circuit Court of \$45,000 against the millionaire coffee merchant, Charles Arbuckle, in the breach of promise suit brought by Clara Campbell, of Ironton, Ohio. Ida Wilcox, daughter of Mrs. C. Wilcox, of Bainbridge, N. Y., a pretty girl of 17 years, was arrested in Paris last week, with a Dr. Seller, of England, with whom she had eloped. Dr. Seller, it is said, has a wife in England. The American ship, Henry Villard, cleared from New York last week for Seattle, W. T., with a general cargo of merchandise. This is the first vessel that has ever left New York for Seattle and she will be probably two months on the trip. Three messengers carrying state electoral votes have not been paid their mileage, because the certificates identifying them are sealed in an envelope which cannot be opened until February 13. The messengers come from Colorado, Kansas and Alabama. The postmaster-general has sent to the chairman of the house committee on postoffices and post roads a proposed plan for the classification of clerks in all first and second class postoffices. The general effect of this classification of the present force, it is said, would be to increase the aggregate salaries by about \$300,000. The report of the Aitchison directors resulted in no enthusiasm in Boston, but if any increased the gloom, for it is evident that the whole truth has not yet been told, but that there is something being held back. Wall Street tried to boom the stock, and did send it up a few points, but a full detailed statement of the condition of the system is necessary to secure confidence. Members of the New York legislature complain of being worried by corrupt lobbyists. Cincinnati is arranging for fuel gas, and expects to get it for 10 cents per 1000 feet. Gold deposits of great value are reported as having been discovered in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico. Three women contested for the librarianship of the state of Tennessee. The widow of a confederate soldier got it. The legislature of Maine is deluged with petitions in favor of granting the municipal vote to the women of that state. The Brooklyn, Mass., selectmen, putting an old blue law in force, have stopped Sunday fast driving, Sunday soda-water drinking and Sunday candy chewing.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Baker City, Oregon, is lighted with gas. Diphtheria is almost epidemic at St. Helena. Osgood, San Diego county, has a new postoffice. Redding is to have a new three-story hotel and opera house. Forestville, Sonoma county, is to build a \$20,000 hotel this spring. Fires of unknown origin are becoming quite frequent at Los Angeles. A three point buck was lassoed while swimming in Putah creek last week. A Mrs. Gublemgn is charged with the crime of murdering her infant child at Woodland. James Corrigan, lately from Kansas, while drunk, was killed by the cars at Fresno recently. For 25-cents the hack drivers at Walla Walla, W. T., will take a person to any part of the city. Thirty thousand acres of grain will be planted in the San Jacinto Valley, San Diego county, this season. The boys at Sonoma celebrated the arrival of the hook and ladder truck by a torchlight procession. The cantilever bridge over the Umpqua river at Winchester, Or., has been accepted; it is said to be a fine structure. Bannock Indians, now visiting Pikes and Washoes, in Washoe county, gave a peace dance at Reno on the 26th ult. The dedication of the Odd Fellows' hall, at Redding, was attended with impressive ceremonies and proved a great success. The Arizona legislature have moved the capital from Prescott to Phoenix, where the legislature will assemble in about ten days. A new steamboat, to be named the Mount Tacoma, which is to run between Tacoma and Whatcom, W. T., was contracted for lately. Governor Ross and the New Mexico legislature are at swords points. All his vetoes are passed over his head and nearly all his appointments are pigeon holed. Prospectors are staking off all of the island of Texada, where the recent gold find is reported. Many miners from British Columbia and Puget Sound have gone there. The child of William Allen was burned to death at the Stonewall Mine settlement, San Diego county, yesterday. The clothing of the child was ignited in some unknown way. Mrs. E. Parks, who lives near Bangor, Butte county, fell into the Forbestown flume Sunday. She shot the flume, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, without injury. The survey of the Blackfoot, Fort Belknap and Fort Peck reservations, in Montana, has been advertised for. About 17,000,000 acres will be thrown open to the public. A move is being made in New Mexico to increase the liquor license from \$100 to \$1,000. The legislature is urged to pass a bill to that effect. The liquor men are making a savage fight. Eight tons of butter, eggs, cured meat, etc., were shipped from Port Harford on the 22d ult., the greater portion of which was sent south to feed the citizens of Los Angeles and San Diego. In Utah the census of children of school age, between six and 18 years, shows that there are in the Territory 941 boys and 3,641 girls of non-Mormon parents, and 34,082 boys and 23,289 girls of Mormon parentage. The result of the Laguna de Tache grant land suit at Fresno, it is said, will be to transfer a water monopoly from one party to another. Nothing will be gained for the public and the interest is more of curiosity to see who will win than to anticipate benefits. The party who visited Wilson's Peak to ascertain the feasibility of establishing an observatory there, have returned to Los Angeles well pleased with the atmospheric conditions found on the mountain. The contract for the 40 inch glass will be formally closed at once. Farmers in the southwestern part of Grass Valley township, Nevada county, are organizing for the purpose of constructing an irrigation ditch to take water from the South Yuba Canal Company and lead it over Dress Summit, by Osborne hill, through Forest Springs, and then on down the country. At Santaquin, Utah, J. Anderson, aged 33 years, has for some time past trained his 8 year-old girl cousin to the use of fire arms. He would place the muzzle of an empty gun to his head and the girl would pull the trigger and snap the weapon. Thursday he loaded the gun with buckshot and playfully placed the muzzle in his mouth, asking the child to pull the trigger. She did so, and Anderson's head was blown to pieces. He was despondent and had taught the child to act as she did, with the deliberate intention of being killed. Elijah Smith has accepted the presidency of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway. This road, with the Union Pacific and Manitoba and Oregon Railway, have formed a pool, with Smith as president. The Oregon will build to Spokane Falls from Rockford (a line of 25 miles) immediately. The material for the Seattle road will come by the Oregon line, and the Seattle road will be pushed to completion within a year, if possible, regardless of expense. The Oregon will unite with the Union Pacific and Manitoba at Missoula as soon as the line is completed.

AGRICULTURAL.

Sweet potatoes will fatten a pig sooner than will corn. The small tubers can be used, as well as those that may be damaged, by cooking them for that purpose. Weeds that have not perfected the seeds can be used for bedding, after being dried, and then thrown on the manure pile, but if the seeds ripen they will be carried back to the land in the manure. The feeding places of poultry should be spaded up and put in some kind of a crop. They are excellent locations for small gardens, and usually produce well, but if they are not convenient for garden purposes, sow oats on the ground, then turn on the fowls when the oats are six inches high. Grooming should be thoroughly performed on every horse at least once a day. Never groom a horse in its stall while the horse is eating, but take it out for the purpose. Otherwise the dust and dirt which fill the air becomes mixed with the horse's food, making it unpalatable and unwholesome. Horses should be kept well shod and sharp while they are worked on roads slippery with ice and snow. Inattention to this point often causes lameness and suffering to the horse and loss to its owner. Rub the legs, and particularly the heels, dry with wisps of straw when the horse comes in from work in rain or snow. Obstinate cases of scratches come from neglect of this. Breeding sows should be given comfortable, clean quarters, with freedom, or, at least, the liberty of a yard large enough for moderate exercise. Do not let them run with cattle or horses, though they should have generous and plentiful rations of bran and other muscle-forming food, but not much Indian corn or meal. Skim milk, bran, oil-meal, boiled to a thin gruel, peas, etc., are good foods for them. The management of seed potatoes is one of the important arts of the potato grower. The chief point is to prevent them from sprouting, and for this purpose a low temperature as near to the freezing as is possible, without touching it, is desirable. Nearly everywhere farmers find that the late varieties of potatoes are more productive than the early ones. It is not this partly due to the fact that early varieties have been injured by sprouting, while late varieties are less liable to this injury. The following receipt has been tried by a lady who says she has eggs that were preserved by it four years. They are still good. Take one pound of unslacked lime and one pint of common salt to two gallons of soft water. Put your eggs on end, in layers, in any good tight vessel—a jar is good. When as full as you wish, make enough of the brine to completely cover the eggs. If you put the eggs down as gathered each day, add some of the brine so as to keep all completely covered all the while. In breeding and feeding cattle the first legitimate purpose is to make the animal do the very best that it will. The saving of food—the direction of depriving the animal of all that it will eat—has no place in the calculation at all. It is true that in some cases the animal can eat its head off, though that will occur only with scrub stock. But in such cases the animal should be got rid of. It does not destroy the rule that profitable dairying demands abundant food and good food. Probably meal will finish up a steer better than ear corn, but for the bulk of the feeding there are no trials to which we can point that show in favor of meal over whole corn. A step still further in the right direction is to feed unhusked corn, fodder and all, to the cattle. Such innovations may appall many farmers, but what are drifting toward is not more complicated methods of feeding, but big crops of feed, better stock to feed it to, and simple, rational methods of getting feed to the animals. If the owner of a small farm brings to his work the business capacity and good judgment which the large landowner does, it is very evident that, proportioned to the acres cultivated, he will have the most money at the end of the year. Hired help is not only expensive, but at times very uncertain and unreliable, but a man's own hands, with a heart in his work, which seldom accompanies hired help, are always available for every little detail on which success depends. Many men will do more with ten acres and get more out of, and from them, than others will with a hundred. It requires as much labor, however, for the ten as the hundred. It is intelligent labor and good management that count on a farm, hence it is that small farms pay the best and that farmers continually complain that there is no money in farming. To our way of thinking, and we are familiar with every department of farm business, and measurably so with the city, there is no enterprise one can engage in which offers better opportunities for a healthful, independent and successful life than a moderate sized farm under good management. Eight thousand fruit trees and 10,000 grape vines were handed out to ranchers in the northern portion of San Luis Obispo county, last week. The North Pacific Canning Company is shipping large quantities of lumber to Skeena river for the purpose of erecting an extensive canning establishment. The situation at the Newcastle coal mines in Washington Territory is still serious.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

The clergy of the Church of England of all grades, from archbishops to curates, number 23,000. A good authority states that the Methodists in the United States are now building churches at the rate of five per day. Mexico is called a Christian country, yet Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says that in Mexico 8,000,000 have never seen a copy of the Holy Scriptures. Rollins Chapel, the Dartmouth College building, so badly damaged by fire a short time ago, was the gift of the late Hon. Edward A. Rollins, of Philadelphia, and cost \$30,000. Co-education has proved such a great success at Cornell that Sage College, the women's department, is crowded, and the faculty are puzzled where to find accommodations for all the applicants. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of Sunday-schools into Germany was recently celebrated. There are now more than 1,000 Sunday-schools, with 1,100 teachers and 230,000 children, in the German Empire. The money given by the women of the Presbyterian church in the United States during the past sixteen years amounts to \$2,150,000, representing the entire support of more than 200 women missionaries, 200 native Bible-readers and more than 150 schools. The first school census taken in Georgia since 1882 has just been completed. It gives the total number of children of school age as 590,281, as against 508,722 in 1882, and shows that in the country districts the boys outnumber the girls, while in the cities and towns the girls predominate. Buddhist opposition in Ceylon is becoming more and more virulent; and one of the greatest hindrances to the Gospel, writes a missionary, "is the coquetting with Buddhism which has become fashionable among many Europeans. Buddha's birthday is now a government holiday in this island of Queen Victoria."—Spirit of Missions. Mr. Williamson, the Philadelphia millionaire who gave so many million dollars to establish a manual training school for poor boys, denies that colored boys are to be excluded. This statement was recently made in one of the Philadelphia papers. Mr. Williamson maintains that the word "white" can not be found in the deed of trust. The pupils in the city schools of Des Moines, Ia., express their affection for their teachers by bringing them presents of fruit. As the amount of fruit brought indicates the intensity of the affection, some of the teachers are talking of quitting their present occupation and of going into the wholesale fruit business. Several of the scholars, to show their originality, contribute pumpkins, red peppers and potatoes. Seven miles from Yankton, D. T., is a farming community where several young home missionaries labored of and on, and finally gave it up as a bad job. "Father" Nicholls, a Congregational clergyman, over seventy-two years old, went out there a year ago and the result of his work was that a few weeks ago a neat brick chapel, entirely paid for, was dedicated, and he was installed pastor over a congregation of twenty-five church members, not one of them of Congregational antecedents. By Rule and Measure. Undoubtedly some harm is done by those who insist upon bringing up all children after one cast-iron pattern. In a certain sense it is true, as an old lady once said, that "if you have thirteen children, you'll find no two of them can be managed alike." But, after all, the worst harm, and a great deal of the most of it, is committed by those who say: "There is no use in trying to bring up a family by rule." Complain as you will about it, the human frame is a machine, and all human frames are pretty much alike, and, as Mrs. Browning says: "need one flannel, with a proper sense of difference in the quality." The vast majority of children should be brought up to go to bed early; to rise early; to eat three wholesome, abundant meals per day, and absolutely nothing else; to be scrupulously regular in maintaining both inner and outer cleanliness; to live as much as possible in the open air; and to abhor idleness. There are said to be exceptions to this rule, but the writer has never known one. There may be children who are allowed to break one or more of these regulations habitually, and who yet maintain unbroken health from year's end to year's end, but we never saw one.—Kate Upson Clark, in Home Maker. How to Live a Successful Life. In order to be of practical service in this world, a man must have love for some truth, or cause, or party, or personal leader, and must be loyal to the object of his devotion. No man can compass any real good merely by being a hater, a scoffer or sneerer. A man may do harm to one side, or to both sides, in any great contest, by his hostility to one or both of the contestants; but he would be of little worth to either side through simply disliking the other side. You may think it shows your superiority for you to say that you care little for success in a conflict which arouses the deepest feelings of your fellows on every side of you; but the history of the race shows that men who are worth imitating have never had that spirit as observers of the struggles of humanity in their day.—S. S. Tunas.

SLAVERY IN AFRICA.

The Horrible and Diabolical Conduct of Tippoo Tib's Lieutenants. "I paid a visit to Sayol's camp. A scaffolding of beams at its entrance was ornamented with fifty hewn-off right hands. Musket shots later on proclaimed that the leader of this gang was practicing musketry at his prisoners. Some of my men told me that the victims of this cruelty had been cut up immediately to furnish a cannibal feast; for Tippoo Tib's auxiliaries from the Lomami, the Bene Kalewe, and the Batetela are cannibals." Reading these words one would think that they were part of some romance, due to the vivid imagination and genius of Mr. Rider Haggard; but no, they are, alas! an actual narration of facts witnessed by the famous African traveler, Lieutenant Wissmann, and related by him in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society on the 25th of June, 1888. It may be urged by some that surely this horrible and diabolical conduct of Sayol, the lieutenant of Tippoo Tib, is a solitary and isolated instance, and that other slave dealers do not behave so atrociously. It may, perhaps, be the worst case which has up to the present been witnessed and described by a European, but it is unfortunately only a fair sample of what is daily occurring in tropical Africa, where murder and rapine are destroying whole tribes of negroes, the few and scanty survivors being dragged away as slaves. According to Cardinal Lavignerie, Africa is every year drained of 2,000,000 human beings by the slave trade. Not a tithe of these ever come to be domestic slaves, "who after all are not so badly off," as is so commonly said by people who wish to plaster over the prick their conscience gives them when they say they are not the neighbor of the oppressed negro, and like the priest and the Levite, pass by on the other side. For every slave they carry off the slave raiders murder about twenty, and of those they do drive away not a fifth come into the hands of the humane (? slave owners of Morocco, Fez, Tuat, Tripoli and Arabia. The ivory trade has been blamed with causing most of the slave hunts in Central Africa. This is no longer the case. In several regions the stock of ivory is nearly or quite exhausted, and still villages are hourly burned and their inhabitants murdered or put into slave chains, clogs and forks. The only difference is that now, the able-bodied men being no longer required for the painful and laborious work of ivory porters, they, along with the aged of both sexes, are slaughtered in cold blood, while their wives, sisters, daughters and young children are dragged away to become the slaves, concubines and worse of depraved and debauched mongrels.—National Review. FLOWERS AT NIGHT. The Nature of the Nocturnal Movements and Attitudes of Plants. The clovers are indeed a drowsy family; they keep regular hours and make a thorough business of their slumbers—red clover with their heads tucked under their wings, as it were, the young blossom clusters completely hooded beneath the overlapping upper pair of leaves, and every individual leaf below bowed with folded palms. The white clovers were similarly well brought up, and continued their vespers through the livelong night, their little praying hands to be seen everywhere along the path. The yellow hop-clover played all sorts of antics with its leaves without seeming rhyme or reason. The tall bush clover, rising here and there among the slumberous beds, presented a complete surprise, being entirely changed from its diurnal aspect, the ordinary generous leafy spread of foliage now assuming the shape of an upright wand, each three-foliate leaf being raised upon its stem, with the leaflets folded inward, clasping the maternal stalk. It had its arms full indeed, and seemed conscious of its heavy responsibility. The trailing ground-nut vine and the delicate wild bean were hardly recognizable in their odd night-dress; and the desmodiums at the border of the woods presented a singular contrast of drooping listlessness, with each leaflet hanging as vertically as a plummet. I sought the familiar plummy beds of the little partridge-pea, wondering what sort of a reception I would meet from that quarter, but I found these plants even more fast asleep and transformed than their drowsy neighbors, and had trodden on a number of the plants ere I discerned them, for, like the sensitive mimosa, which they so much resemble, and which "opened its fan-like leaves to the light, and closed them beneath the kisses of night," these tiny leaflets were now folded in a long flat ribbon for each leaf, presenting thin edges to the sky, hardly distinguishable from the thin seed-pods among them. The nature of the nocturnal movements and attitudes of plants, both in leaves and flowers, has long been a theme of speculation among botanists. In the case of many flowers the night attitudes have been conclusively shown to have relation solely to their fertilization by insects. The drooping attitude of leaves at night was commonly supposed to indicate an aversion to moisture, many plants assuming the same position during rain as in the dew, thus seeming to verify the conjecture; but when the same plants were played in a cloudy day or a dewless night, the explanation had to be abandoned. In the clover tribe the nocturnal positions already described seem to be assumed only in the darkness, and this invariably, dew or no dew, while the leaves seem to revel in the rain, remaining freely open.—W. Hamilton Gibson, in Harper's Magazine.

PONDEROUS MACHINERY.

Preparations Made for Work on the Sam's Army and Navy. Every year the machinery in the iron mills at Pittsburgh, Pa., is being made more ponderous. The necessity for this lies in the demand for immense castings. Every thing is growing larger than in former times. Ships are bigger, locomotives are more powerful, iron-front buildings are higher, agricultural implements are vast larger. The development of mill apparatus to meet this increase has been gradual, but within the last two years a wonderful impetus has been given the forward movement by the building of the new war vessels for the United States navy. Andrew Carnegie has just completed the building of a mill at Braddock, one of the suburbs of Pittsburgh, expressly intended for the manufacture of the government work. There is not a single bit of apparatus in it but what the largest of its kind in the world exceeds any thing in size that has ever been known by the sons of Vulcan. The lathes are greater, the rolls are longer and heavier than any thing the remainder of the country can show, and even the steam boilers are the largest ever made by the hand of man. In the Blast Diamond steel works, Thirtieth street, Pittsburgh, there is the largest steam hammer in the United States. The blow of fifty tons, which it strikes every second of time that it is in operation, shakes the earth for two squares around the mill. Yet it is so easily controlled, and so nicely adjusted, that the hammer-man has placed on an anvil block beneath it a delicate watch glass containing an egg and, turned on the steam full force, would let the ponderous weight above fall until a certain distance, and then shut the steam off. In this way the hammer has been kept for several minutes gently tapping the glass and egg without breaking them. But now the Government itself going to throw all these marvelous achievements in the background by improvements at the navy yard at Washington City. They will transfer that quiet place into the most powerful workshop in the universe. For instance, there was not found in the mill and foundries of the whole United States "traveling cranes" big enough to move about the immense castings wrought iron parts of large cannons which the war and navy departments have projected. These cranes are very familiar objects in the yards of iron mills everywhere. They are simply block and tackle arrangement so fixed upon a steam-car that they will pick up a heavy piece of metal and rush speedily to any part of the build with it. The largest of these "travelers" in Pittsburgh will carry a burden of thirty tons with safety to the top and rigging. In the Midvale steel works, Pennsylvania, a traveling crane of twenty-six tons capacity has been erected to facilitate the handling of castings for the navy ships. These are now the largest apparatus of the kind in the country. But work will soon be commenced on a traveling crane for the Washington navy yard which will have a carrying capacity of 110 tons. It is intended for use in the manufacture of a 110-ton gun, which, when finished will be the largest in the coast defense of the United States. To "turn" the wonderful cannon a lathe is now being made which will surpass all other lathes in size. The machine will be 120 feet long and will have "tread" of nine feet. The gun itself will be fifty feet long and to turn a bore it the lathe will of course be required to be double that length. All the tools and machinery to make this big cannon are being made positively for the job, so large and strong must they be. The contract for delivery of the necessary steel forgings has been concluded with the Bethlehem steel works of eastern Pennsylvania. But before that company could make the plant large enough for the big size. The 110-ton gun will be of 13-inch caliber, will require a charge of 10 pounds of powder, and will throw a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds. Even make these projectiles will necessitate larger machinery in that line than is now in existence. Then, transport the gun finally over the different lines of a railroad (if the route is not taken), would require stronger iron bridges than are now used. So the work of enlargement on almost indefinitely.—Pittsburgh Courier and Plain Dealer. Origin of Electrical Terms. The technical terms used in regard to electricity refer to units of various nature. Thus the unit of capacity is one farad; the unit of activity, watt; the unit of work, one joule; unit of quantity, one coulomb; the unit of current, one ampere; the unit of distance, one ohm; the unit of magnetic field, one gauss; the unit of pressure, one volt; the unit of force, one dyne. These names are mostly derived from the names of men who have been famous in the field of electrical research. Thus Michael Faraday, James Watt, and James P. Joule, famous English discoverers, give the names to the first three units mentioned; Charles A. Coulomb and Alessandro M. Ampere, French inventors, to the two units following; G. S. Ohm, Carl F. Gauss, Germans, name the more units; and the volt is named in honor of the Italian discoverer, Volta. The dyne is derived from the root word dynamo, itself meaning force.—Chicago Inter Ocean.