



The tribes of Central Africa, all  
along the Livingstone river, from Ny-  
angwe to the cataracts, declared the  
Soko to be a monkey, and as such  
hunted it and ate it. They hunted  
and ate men, too, it is true, but then  
they distinguish the one from the  
other, and never mistook men for  
monkeys. Mr. Stanley, however,  
brought home the skulls of two "So-  
kos," which had been eaten by an af-  
fable chief with whom he had fore-  
gathered one day, and Prof. Huxley  
at once pronounced them to be hu-  
man. Was Africa in a conspiracy to  
play off a practical joke upon the ex-  
plorer, or is European science wrong  
in its differentiation of man and ape?  
The gorilla has long been degraded to  
its proper rank, and the "mun of Sind"  
turned out to be no nearer a man than  
a bear. But Central America has  
come forward with the Susumeta, and  
so far as descriptions go, this animal,  
or person, would appear to come as  
near ourselves as the Soko, for the  
other natives of the forests, whom we  
call men and women, call the Susu-  
meta human. Mr. Auguste, of Cay,  
averts that he saw one killed, and has  
never been able to shake off the idea  
that homicide was committed, adding  
that the animal was as much human  
as himself.—London Telegraph.

Some Corn in Illinois.

The corn crop of the single State of  
Illinois for the year 1879 is reported  
to be 305,813,377 bushels, and estimated  
to be worth \$37,483,052, or about 31 1/4  
cents per bushel. It is difficult for the  
mind to take in the full magnitude of  
these figures. Here are some calcula-  
tions that will help the conception:  
Load this corn upon wagons, 40 bush-  
els to the load, and start them off on  
the road so near together that there  
shall be 100 teams in every mile.  
The line of wagons carrying this one  
crop of Illinois corn would stretch  
away 76,453 miles, or more than three  
times around the world!—Again:  
Load this crop upon railway freight  
cars, 25 1/2 bushels or about 8 tons to  
the car, and make up these cars into a  
continuous freight train, allowing 30  
feet of track to each car. The train  
would extend 6,080 miles, or nearly  
twice across the continent, from the  
Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans!—Again  
Suppose we put this corn crop into a  
square bin 20 feet deep. Let the arith-  
metical young readers of the Ameri-  
can Agriculturist reckon how large  
this bin would be each way. Also,  
how many acres it would cover.—Also,  
how many pounds of pork it would  
make if given to pigs weighing 100 lbs.  
each when they begin feeding upon  
the corn, and 250 lbs. when killed for  
pork.

HOW TO SEE THE WIND.—A con-  
temporary says how this may be  
done: "Take a polished metallic  
surface of two feet or more with a  
straight edge—a large handsaw will  
answer the purpose. Take a windy  
day—whether hot or cold, clear or  
cloudy—only let it not rain or the  
air be murky; in other words let the  
air be dry and clear, but this is not  
essential. Hold your metallic sur-  
face at right angles to the direction  
of the wind—i. e., if the wind is  
north, hold your surface east and  
west; but instead of holding the  
surface vertical incline it about forty-  
five degrees to the horizon, so that  
the wind striking glances and flows  
over the edge (keeping it straight)  
as water flows over a dam. Now  
sight carefully over the edge at some  
minute and sharply defined object,  
and you will see the air flow over as  
water flows over a dam."

A LATE dispatch from the city of  
Mexico says Gen. Grant arrived at Pue-  
bla on the 9th, and was saluted by a  
salvo of artillery. The depot was de-  
corated and crowded with people.  
Gen. Grant was met by a government  
committee from the city council. Gen.  
Grant answered the welcome of the  
committee in a few appropriate words  
and was escorted to the palace by Sr.  
De La Hoidalgo, several bands of mu-  
sic and a procession. Two bands  
played till a late hour before the pal-  
ace. Gen. Grant visited the Governor  
of the State this morning.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch of the  
16th, says: The police judge this  
morning sentenced Dennis Kearney to  
six months' imprisonment in the  
house of correction, and to pay one  
thousand dollars fine. The magni-  
tude of the sentence was a surprise to  
Kearney, who had expected to get off  
with a nominal punishment. It is  
probable he will take the case to the  
Supreme Court on habeas corpus.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State of Oregon.  
Governor, W. W. Thayer  
Secretary of State, R. P. Earhart  
Treasurer, E. Harsh  
Supt. Public Schools, J. L. Powell  
23 Judicial District.  
Judge, J. F. Watson  
District Attorney, S. H. Hazard  
Coos County.  
County Judge, J. H. Nessler  
John Kenyon  
Commissioners, R. C. Dement  
A. G. Aiken  
Clerk, Alex. Stauff  
D. Morse, Jr.  
Assessor, John Lane  
School Superintendent, J. F. Moore  
Coroner, T. C. Mackey  
Curry County.  
County Judge, Delos Woodruff  
Commissioners, J. P. Hughes  
J. A. Cooley  
Sheriff, A. H. Moore  
Clerk, Walter Sutton  
School Supt., A. M. Gillespie  
Treasurer, M. B. Gibson  
Coroner, Thos. Cunningham

Historical Sketches

Of Oregon's Southern Coast.

NUMBER XL.

JOURNAL OF I. L. WILLIAMS—CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

The mountains were rough, rugged,  
heavy timbered, thick, brushy, and  
much cut up by canyons and deep  
gorges, making progress very slow  
and tedious—the men gradually be-  
coming weaker, and unfortunately no  
one but myself made any effort what-  
ever at hunting. Occasionally a deer  
was killed, which would furnish but  
one scanty meal; and at last, the game  
seemed to entirely forsake the path of  
the expedition. The men were so far  
reduced that they were desirous of  
killing a horse for food, but were ob-  
stinately refused that privilege. At  
length, about the middle of the after-  
noon one pleasant autumnal day, two  
of the men, Ryan and Murphy, who  
had remained faithful to the expedi-  
tion, entirely failed and lay down up-  
on the ground, declaring it to be im-  
possible for them, in their weakness,  
to go any farther without food, which  
we all stood so much in need of.

Traits of Overworked Men.

Nothing could have been kinder  
for example, than the act of Sir Wal-  
ter Scott, writing out sermons for a  
young aspirant to the Scottish minis-  
try, whose state of nerve made him  
unable to grapple with the task and  
satisfy his presbytery. Stimu-  
lar, though quite in a different  
sphere, was the kindness shown by  
Vinet, at Lausanne, to a peasant  
woman who invaded his solitude one  
Sunday morning. Overcome by toil  
and illness, Vinet had been obliged  
to forbid the visits of strangers,  
and the family were guarding him  
with all possible care. The woman  
was an intelligent, God-fearing  
peasant, who had never succeeded  
in getting rest for her spirit; but  
having fallen in with one of Vinet's  
books, she was persuaded that if  
she could only see him, he would be  
able to give her the needed guidance.  
With much difficulty she got admis-  
sion to his room. We can fancy the  
anxious relatives enjoining her to  
detain him as short a time as  
possible. But Vinet, when he heard  
her story, was profoundly interested,  
and spent the whole day with her  
up to the hour of the last stage  
coach. The account which the  
woman gave to her own pastor, on  
returning home, was interesting.  
"Well," said the pastor, "have you  
seen him?" "Yes," she replied,  
and at last I have found one who  
has humbled me." "Humble you!  
M. Vinet is not the man to humble  
any one." "Yes, humbled me, and  
humbled me profoundly. In con-  
tact with his humility and goodness  
I felt all my pride give way." Then  
she told how thoroughly he compre-  
hended her case. How patiently he  
spent the whole day with her, and  
in such a homely way that she felt  
as if he was her brother. A few  
days after, Vinet sent her a book  
newly published, as if she had been  
one of his chosen friends.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Fatal Shooting.

From Mr. Chas. E. Wolverton,  
says the "Riverside," we learn of a  
fatal shooting scrape which occur-  
ed at Albany on Monday evening  
last. It appears that one Charles  
Taylor, whom our town people will  
remember as the man who jumped  
his fine and escaped from our town  
some two or three weeks since, and  
while being intoxicated accused one  
Frank Wheeler of improper intima-  
cy with his (Taylor's) wife. Wheel-  
er denied the charge, but Taylor at-  
tacked him and Wheeler retreated,  
Taylor following until they ran once  
or twice around the saloon in which  
they were; when Wheeler drew a  
pistol and shot Taylor, the ball tak-  
ing effect in Taylor's shoulder,  
knocking him to the floor. He  
quickly sprang to his feet and re-  
newed the attack, when Wheeler  
again retreated, and again fired, the  
ball this time striking Taylor near  
the center of the throat, and ranging  
downward and backward lodged in  
his spine; causing death almost in-  
stantly. If the facts prove to be as  
Mr. Wolverton heard them, it would  
appear that Mr. Wheeler acted in  
self defense; but our informant  
could only give the story as he heard  
it on the street, and did not know  
what the evidence would be on pre-  
liminary examination.

A Curious Clock.

For the last seventeen years a gen-  
tlemen of this city has been engaged  
in the construction of a curious clock,  
which he expects to have completed  
by the first of next January. A rep-  
resentative of this paper accidentally  
came across it the other day, and  
was kindly given the following de-  
scription of it by the inventor, who ex-  
pected a promise that his name should  
not be given to the public at the pre-  
sent time.

It consists of sixty-five automatic  
figures and workmen. The base rep-  
resents a hill of stone upon which is  
a large structure. To the left is a  
beer garden with beer on draught,  
which one figure occasionally draws  
and passes to another near by.

Two more figures, a lady and a gen-  
tleman, are seated beneath a tree in  
the attitude of lovers. The lady is  
reading, and at intervals turns her  
head toward her companion as if for  
his approval.

The next representation is an old  
fashioned lined oil mill. Here are  
workmen engaged in various parts of  
the business. One carries a large ves-  
sel and empties it into the hoppers  
to be pressed by the stampers. On the  
outside is a carpenter, hatchet in  
hand, who ascends a ladder in a per-  
fectly natural manner, stopping when  
half way up, as if to look over the  
mill to see that all is right.

Adjoining this is a blacksmith shop,  
in the back ground of which are work-  
men heating iron, who change the  
piece after allowing it to heat. A man  
is also engaged in shoeing a horse, and  
strikes his first blow gently; he grad-  
ually increases them until the last one  
is a strong one, calculated to drive  
the nail home. Another is at the an-  
vil, and occasionally rests when his  
work brings him some refreshments.

A fountain plays near by and in a  
small summer house, where a profes-  
sor is reading, and when he becomes  
excited over some passage, he raises  
his hand and brings it down upon the  
page in an excited emphatic manner.  
Below is a workman engaged in split-  
ting stone. He strikes repeated blows  
upon a wedge until the stone cracks,  
falls away and then replaces itself.

Above the blacksmith shop is a saw-  
mill, where a log is being sawed.  
When the end is reached the boards  
are taken away and the flame replaced.  
Still above this is a shoe factory,  
where a half a dozen men and women  
are engaged in the different duties re-  
quisite for the manufacture of shoes.  
One is waxing, another is cutting out,  
another is pegging, another sewing,  
and still another beveling.

Over the lined mill is the grist mill.  
In front is a miller dressing a stone;  
another comes out in the room and  
empties a large vessel into the hopper.  
As the flour is ground and the bags  
accumulate a man carries them away.  
A large elevator-bucket carries up  
the wheat and dumps it into a bin,  
making but one ascent to the before-  
mentioned man's two. To the left is  
a dwelling house; in the kitchen a ser-  
vant is at work, who passes about in-  
side and out to attend to her duties.  
Upon the top is the residence of the  
owner of the respective mills. Here  
visitors occasionally call, with whom  
the mistress shakes hands and talks  
about her neighbors. The clock proper  
crowns the whole structure, it is in  
all about five feet in length and four  
feet high. Each figure has a different  
motion, and some have two motions,  
requiring very complex machinery to  
run the whole. Two buckets of wa-  
ter furnish an unending supply of power,  
as it is used over and over again.  
The saw and grist mill are run by this  
water falling on an over-shot wheel.  
Thence the water falls on another  
wheel, which runs the lined mill.  
The water and all is kept in motion by  
an eighty nine and a half pound  
weight. It is truly a work of art, and  
over seventeen years were occupied  
in its construction.—Altoona (Pa.)  
Call.

Fire at Goldendale, W. T.

A correspondent of the Bee, writing  
from Goldendale, Washington Terri-  
tory, under date of March 16th, says:  
A fire broke out this morning at 2  
o'clock, totally destroying the one-  
story frame building and contents be-  
longing to L. W. Graff & Co., of this  
place. Loss of building and stock on  
hand belonging to Graff & Co., \$4,000  
to \$5,000. Insured for one \$1,000 in  
the New Zealand Insurance Compa-  
ny. Mr. Van Allstine loses about  
\$1,500 in stock, which was in the store-  
house preparatory to opening out in  
a few days a general grocery and con-  
fectionery store. He also lost all his  
household goods and clothing, valued  
at \$1,000 to \$1,200. The building,  
belonging to Thomas Freeman, of  
Portland, had a narrow escape from  
destruction at the same time. This  
building has just been completed, and  
was to be occupied by Mr. Van All-  
stine. The prompt energy and as-  
sistance of the citizens saved the city  
from destruction.

VANDERBILT University, at Nash-  
ville, Tenn., graduated one hundred  
and thirty-three doctors of medicine  
last week. These, added to the  
graduates of the New York Medical  
College, make a total of four hun-  
dred new doctors made within the  
past month. Can it be that these  
colleges are trying to have the pre-  
diction that the mortality of the  
country this year will be greater  
than ever before, verified?

Mutilation of Coins.

The most careless of persons can  
scarcely perceive the great increase  
in the number of defaced and mutil-  
ated silver coins in circulation dur-  
ing the past few months. So rapidly  
has the evil grown that at the pres-  
ent time, in the opinion of the finan-  
cial expert, quite one third of the sil-  
ver coin that has been in circulation  
for any considerable period of time  
bears some evidence of mutilation. It  
is believed by the government officers,  
to whose attention the subject has  
been called, that a class of unprin-  
ciple persons—small tradesmen and  
others—are systematically in the hab-  
it of cutting small pieces out of the  
coins of larger denomination, and sell-  
ing the fragments thus obtained by  
weight to manufacturing jewelers.  
Before the practice had grown to its  
present proportions it was noticed  
that those engaged in it seemed to  
confine their operations to boring  
holes in the quarters and fifty cent  
pieces, but of late they have grown  
more bold, and now an immense num-  
ber of coins of those denominations  
are in circulation from which silver  
has been removed in the form of a "v"  
or triangle, the cutting having evi-  
dently been performed by a punch or  
machine. The government officers  
have had great difficulty in trying to  
find out the depredators, and thus far  
have been unsuccessful. Meanwhile  
the despoiling of the currency shows  
no signs of decrease. The law on the  
subject is to be found in section 5459  
of the revised statutes of the United  
States, which reads as follows:

Every person who fraudulently, by  
any art, way or means, defaces, mu-  
tilates, impairs, diminishes, falsifies,  
scales or lightens the gold and silver  
coins which have been or which may  
hereafter be coined at the mints of the  
United States, or any foreign gold  
and silver which are by law made  
current or are in actual use and cir-  
culation as money within the United  
States, shall be imprisoned not more  
than two years, and fined not more  
than \$2,000.

"This law," said Assistant United  
States District Attorney William P.  
Fiero to a Herald reporter yesterday,  
"should be changed." The word  
"fraudulent" in the statute has been  
the means of defeating the punish-  
ment of the malefactors. The law  
should be so changed as to make the  
offense a finable one. Then detection  
would be easy and the infliction of the  
penalty swift and certain. This would  
speedily put an end to the business.  
It has been a common practice for  
many well meaning persons to punch  
a hole in a gold or silver coin and  
then wear the latter as a watch charm  
necklace, armband, or even as an orna-  
ment on a dog collar. In course of  
time these coins are detached and pass  
into circulation. Were the offense un-  
punishable by fine the practice would  
cease. I have been anxious to get a  
case where a tradesman or other per-  
son has been in the habit of defacing  
coin. If the fact could be established,  
I have no doubt conviction would fol-  
low. With the law as it stands there  
seems very little prospect of putting a  
complete stop to the evil complained  
of.—New York Herald.

POSTMASTER General Key said that  
he intends to postpone action of the  
report of his department officials con-  
cerning Wells, Fargo & Co's letter  
carrying business until he obtained  
the views of Pacific coast congress-  
ional delegations on the subject, and  
that he will also wait to hear argu-  
ments of any persons who may wish  
to come here within a reasonable time  
to present them. Californians in  
Washington are of the impression that  
the Postmaster-general will not cut  
out of this service as recommended  
by the commission, but that he will  
content himself with making a regula-  
tion to insure the proper collection  
hereafter of the full amount of post-  
age.

DEMOCRATS are much concerned  
over the party in Virginia, where re-  
adjustment threatens to lose them the  
State. One prominent and life-long  
Democrat at a meeting of the State  
Central Committee said that he would  
support Grant rather than Tilden, and  
other members endorsed this an-  
nouncement, and another said that he  
would support Grant in preference to  
several prominently mentioned Demo-  
cratic candidates.

A SEATTLE dispatch dated March  
17, says: Since the arrival of the  
steamship Dakota, Monday evening  
last, the city has been flooded with  
counterfeit standard and trade silver  
dollars. For two days the police have  
been engaged in tracing the matter  
up, and as result of their investiga-  
tions, a stranger by the name of Jas.  
McGrath who arrived on the Dakota  
from San Francisco on Monday, and  
a man named William Herbert, a  
boilermaker by trade, were arrested  
this evening. In the possession of the  
former were found fifteen dollars  
which are a very fine imitation of the  
genuine, being done up separately  
in tissue paper. In the possession of  
the latter only the sum of two or  
three dollars was found, and indica-  
tions are that he will be cleared.  
Examination is in progress in the  
police court this evening.