

Scio Weekly News.

VOL. 2.

SCIO, OREGON, NOVEMBER 29, 1890.

NO. 27.

L. H. MONTANYE,
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Albany, Oregon.

Office in Strahan building.
J. K. WEATHERFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Albany, Oregon.

Office in Flinn block, over First National bank.
DR. E. O. HYDE,
Physician and Surgeon,
SCIO, OREGON.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
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EARL RACE, Proprietor.

SCIO HOTEL,
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First-class accommodations. Tables supplied with the best the market affords.
Board From \$1 to \$2 Per Day.
Headquarters for Commercial Men.

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Drugs, Medicines,
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Toilet Articles, Perfumery,
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Wall Paper in All the Latest Styles.
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Roller Mills.
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Capacity, 75 Barrels Per Day.

THE BEST BRANDS

FLOUR AND FEED
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Highest Market Price Paid for Grain.

Farmers will find it to their interest to call and see us.

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Does general banking and exchange business. Sight drafts issued on Albany, Portland and San Francisco.

MEAT MARKET,
SCIO, OREGON.
FRED O. HYDE, Prop.
(Successor to Richardson & Hill, Inc.)

Choice Beef, Mutton and Pock can always be found on the block.
FRESH FISH
Received every Thursday direct from Yaquina bay.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Conglomeration of Occidental Happenings.

An Effort Being Made to Suppress the Alaska Liquor Traffic—Seamen Out of Employment.

The wool crop of New Mexico this season is 15,000,000 pounds. Arizona has 701 miles of irrigating canals that furnish water to 300,000 acres.

A company of Iowa capitalists intend to start a barrel factory at Salt Lake City that will turn out 600 a day.

Andrew Marro and Jules Rodgers have been placed under lock and key at Portland for securing money on forged checks.

It is reported that the Denver and Rio Grande is making arrangements to extend its New Mexico division to Albuquerque during the coming season.

Governor Pennoyer has reappointed Dr. W. T. Williamson, formerly of Weston, as first assistant physician at the Insane Asylum at Salem for the term of four years.

Bradstreet's mercantile agency reports fourteen failures in Pacific Coast States and Territories for the past week, as compared with fourteen for the previous week and five for the corresponding week of 1889.

The new electric motor line between Tacoma and Stellacom is being built very rapidly, and it will be in running order soon after the new year opens. This work appears to have had a very beneficial effect on the Asylum city.

Wellington Stewart, who was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary for a criminal assault on young girls in San Diego, has been released on his own recognizance. The Supreme Court had granted a new trial in the case.

A valuable vein of iron ore is reported to have been found about fifteen miles southwest of Tacoma, near the mouth of the Nesqueam river. In sinking a well a few days ago a rancher struck a vein of black-iron sand twenty-eight feet in depth.

An Eastern company, with a large amount of capital, is negotiating for the purchase of the military road lands now belonging to the Oregon and California Land Company and lying along the line of the road east of Eugene City. Or., and settlers will be brought from the East.

The cases against the Chinese at San Rafael, Cal., catching small fish with bag nets have been postponed until next March, owing to the exhaustion of the venire in obtaining a jury. The defendants are conducting an enormous shrimp-fishing business at Point San Pedro in Marin county, and should the case be decided against them it will throw about 300 Chinese out of employment at that place.

At Tacoma the jury in the case of young Karasek for the murder of the lad Moore returned a verdict of not guilty after deliberating thirty minutes. The boy stood cross-examination by the attorney for the State for over an hour and a half without flinching or shaking his honest, straightforward story in any way. The verdict was greeted with applause.

The contract for the construction of a coast-line battle ship entered into between the government and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco has been signed by the company and forwarded to the War Department. Work on the war ship will be commenced within a few months. Two large cylinders of the Monterey's engine have been completed, and the Monterey will be ready for her trial trip within a few months.

In the United States District Court at San Francisco Charles P. Anneman, arrested some weeks ago for opening a letter addressed to a party in that city while acting as a box clerk in the post-office, pleaded guilty to the second count of the indictment, which charged with delaying the delivery of a letter. Judge Hoffman sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of \$500 and serve one year's imprisonment in the Alameda county jail.

C. B. Grant, Secretary of Seattle Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., is reported to have fled the town, taking funds of the lodge with him and leaving his wife behind in destitute circumstances. He was formerly in the real-estate business, and was for a time Deputy City Clerk. He was dissolute in habits, and left the town once before under similar circumstances. Officers of the lodge say they do not know the amount of money taken by Grant.

In view of the fact that the liquor traffic is assuming gigantic proportions in Alaska Captain Knowles, President and manager of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, has issued peremptory instructions to all the company's Captains not to permit any of their vessels to be used for the purpose of carrying liquor to any port where a stock of liquor could be laid in. The steam whaling company has always been opposed to the liquor traffic, and the management is determined to do everything in its power to stop it.

Several hundred sailors who have been serving lately in the Arctic whaling fleet are now out of employment at San Francisco, and find it extremely difficult to get good berths. The United States naval rendezvous of that city has received a large number of applicants to enlist from this class of men since the whalers began to return to port a month ago. Although they are skillful seamen, the recruiting officer was obliged to reject almost all of the applicants on account of the men not coming up to the physical standard prescribed by the Navy Department. In many cases the applicants, although young men for the most part, seemed debilitated. The naval surgeon on duty at the rendezvous gives as a reason for this the meager rations of the men during the whaling season. Owing to the rigid physical examination an applicant for a place as seaman in the navy must undergo, but few men have been accepted in that city.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Monument to be Erected in Memory of Jefferson Davis.

The Speakership of the Next House of Representatives Said to be Between Crisp, Mills and Springer.

Foreigners have bought sixty of the 3,000 breweries in the United States. Kansas is receiving quite a large increase in population from Kentucky.

Senator Quay will resign from the National Committee and answer his accusers.

Boston is to have an institute where consumptive patients can be cured by Dr. Koch's treatment.

It is said that the Russian mission vacated by Charles Emory Smith is to be offered to Major McKinley.

There is a report that the Louisiana Lottery Company is about to wind up its affairs and retire from business.

A monument to Jefferson Davis is to be erected at Pensacola by the Ladies' Confederate Monument Association.

Governor Steele of Oklahoma has vetoed the bill locating the capital at Kingfisher. This leaves it at Guthrie.

The western part of Kansas is suffering greatly for want of rain, and the new Alliance Legislature will not meet until January.

Minnie Palmer says she left her husband because he attacked her with a carving knife and cut her slightly in several places.

Chicago is becoming uneasy over the story that five of her largest packing-house firms will remove their plants to Hammond, Ind.

Robert Ray Hamilton's will gives his adopted daughter, Patricia Ray, an annuity of \$1,200. The will does not mention Eva Hamilton's name.

It is reported that Secretary Windom recommends in his forthcoming report the refunding of the bonded indebtedness of the government at 2 1/2 per cent.

An iron steamship was launched at Baltimore last week, which it is claimed is fire-proof and unsinkable and will make a speed of thirty-five miles an hour.

A new and novel trust has just been consummated by the Standard Oil Company, which includes all the bulk oil-carrying craft plying between Philadelphia and Europe.

A Cheyenne special to the Denver News says: The commandant of Fort Russell has received orders to have seven companies of infantry ready to move at a moment's notice.

The Methodist Missionary Conference has adopted a resolution calling on the church to give the committee \$250,000 as the least sum with which it can meet the demands of the year 1891.

A new method of storing grain is being introduced. Steel tanks are filled with grain, and by a suction pump the air is partly exhausted and a quantity of carbonic acid gas admitted.

The guarantee fund of 400,000 francs required to secure the right and authority to excavate and explore the ruins of Delphi has been secured by the Archaeological Institute of America.

Jay Cooke's estate has been settled satisfactorily to his creditors, who have held on to the securities since his failure in 1873 for \$11,000,000, and his final dividend was declared last week.

Thirty-four cotton-manufacturing corporations at Fall River, Mass., with a capital of \$18,958,000, during the past year have paid to stockholders \$1,387,770, or an average of about 7 per cent.

Charles H. Easton, for five years past a trusted employee of the wealthy tobacco house of John H. T. Mayo, New York, is a fugitive from justice. He has left victims in New York to whom he owed \$40,000.

President Baker of the Chicago Board of Trade and a member of the Local Board of Directors of the World's Fair says he believes the National Commission has hindered rather than helped the work.

The contest for the Speakership of the next House will be between Crisp, Mills and Springer. Crisp will represent the Southern States, Mills the Middle West and Springer the Northern Central group of States.

The Secretary of State has been informed that Monsie Bey, whose reported outrages on American missionaries in Turkey are a matter of note, has at length been summarily banished to the interior of Arabia.

Referring to a statement in the New York Herald that there would be a deficiency at the end of the current fiscal year of \$31,000,000, Secretary Windom said there will certainly be a surplus; but, of course, he cannot say how much.

The Newfoundlanders are much excited over the damage suit of James Baird, whose lobster factory on St. George's bay was seized by a British naval officer for an infringement of French rights. So far the rulings are against the Newfoundlanders, and the people threaten to place Lord Salisbury on record against himself.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Emperor William Bent on Railway Reform.

The Statute Providing for the Admission of Women to Medical Degrees at Oxford Carried.

Salvador and Guatemala have signed the treaty of peace. A persecution of Roman Catholics is said to be going on in Russia.

Hereafter buildings in London must not exceed a height of ninety feet.

The statement that wholesale arrests had taken place of Russian Socialists is officially denied.

Glasgow has the biggest savings bank in Scotland, with four and a half millions of deposits.

The Bank of Dulabury, Russia, has been robbed of money and valuables to the amount of 130,000 rubles.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh gets an honorarium of £500, and it is proposed to increase the amount.

The Romanian government is allotting a vast quantity of State lands in free farms to peasant families.

The concentration of Russian troops on the Armenian frontier is causing much uneasiness at Erzerum.

During October twenty-three vessels were launched from Scotch ship-building yards, representing 27,686 tons.

The papers of Buda-Pesth are asking aid for Kossuth, who has lost his entire fortune in railway speculations.

The Russian Minister of Finance is now in Paris arranging to float a new loan for Russia with the Rothschilds.

The question of establishing in Turkey narrow-gauge railroads is receiving the attention of the Turkish government.

A fire, which has defied all efforts to extinguish it, has broken out in the coal workings at Breux, Northern Bohemia.

A plot to steal the British army examination papers before the time for the examination has been discovered. The Secretary of War has offered a reward.

Emperor William is now bent on railway reform. He wants to introduce the zone tariff throughout Germany, as the system has been so successful in Hungary.

The agitation continues in favor of a two-year term of service in the German army despite the dismissal of its most prominent advocate, General Verdy du Vernot.

The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal declares that Parnell has not the slightest intention of resigning either the leadership of his party or his duties in Parliament.

The statute providing for the admission of women to the medical degrees came before the congregation at Oxford last night, when it was carried by the narrow majority of one.

Cremation is more extensively practiced in Italy than in any other country. The first crematory was established in Milan in 1876, and there are now fifty in operation in Italian territory.

Reports from Vienna state that Dr. Cesar de Pape, the founder of Socialism in Belgium, is dying with consumption at Cannes, his health having been broken down under his arduous labors.

There is a rumor that it is in contemplation to make the Government of Sierra Leone, like that of Malta and Gibraltar, a military post in the future on account of the growing importance of the place as a coaling station.

According to the London correspondent of the morning journal, a not too friendly authority, the Irish light-railway scheme will give work to a large number of laborers in excess of those resident in the districts to be traversed.

The decisions of the Russian Tariff Committee have so increased the restrictions on commerce as to threaten to isolate the Russian trade from the rest of the world. Even farming machinery is subject to a high tariff.

It is officially announced that arrangements for continuing the bustle of the Baring's is concluded. A limited company has been formed, with a subscribed capital exceeding £1,000,000. Thomas Baring, M. P., becomes chairman of the company, and devotes the whole of his fortune to the firm's credit.

The Italian government is digging for treasure in the citadel of Ancona. An ex-employee of the Pontifical government has stated that in 1860 during the siege General Lamoriciere buried the treasure of his army, consisting of ten barrels of gold coin, in the citadel before he surrendered the place to Cialdini.

A functionary in the Russian army, who has come into considerable prominence lately, is a Jew named Barok, whose duty it is to spy upon corrupt officers and ferret out their stealings. He is known as a very intelligent, honorable and impartial man. Lately he convicted General Tomonowsky, a favorite of the Czar.

About Long Distance Telegraphy.

"I have read those stories about the marvelous feat of an operator sitting in his office in Vancouver, B. C., and sending a message clear through on a straight line to New South Wales, but there is not a word of truth in it. It has never been done and never will be with our present system of telegraphing."

The speaker was Chief Operator William Lloyd, of the main office of the Western Union in this city. Mr. Lloyd went on to explain why a message could not be sent such a long distance on a continuous line.

"Land telegraphing and sea telegraphing are totally different," said Mr. Lloyd, "and that is where the hitch comes in. If I want to send a message to Bombay, for instance, it first goes to New York, then to Torbay, Newfoundland. It is taken down there and is sent by another system to Queenstown, Ireland. It is received there, not by sound, but by reflection. The operator sits in a dark room and the spark from the wire is shown in a looking glass. This is reflected on the wall, and is read in that way. From this point it goes to London by the ordinary method. From there it is sent to the African cable line leading across the Channel, down the Mediterranean and the Red sea to the Indian ocean, there it takes to Bombay. Probably fifteen operators handle the message before it reaches its destination, and to say that a message can be sent through without a stop is nonsense. The work is done very quickly, though, and a message to Calcutta or Bombay would go through in two hours, perhaps three, according to the way the wires are working. They have been sent in less time."—Chicago Mail.

How Amputation is Performed.

The layman is often surprised to note how slight are the external manifestations of serious diseases which sometimes call for radical surgical treatment. Dr. Warren brought in before the medical class at the Massachusetts general hospital not long ago an old man upon whose right hand there appeared to be a small sore spot, not at all malignant or painful in its appearance. It was situated directly upon the back of the hand, and seemed to be no more than a trifling local sore that could be easily healed. The patient was a man of more than 89 years. Dr. Warren explained that the trouble was of a cancerous nature; that it had manifested itself in no other part of the body, and that amputation seemed to be the only safe course to resort to. He accordingly proposed to take off the hand just above the wrist before the malignant disease had a chance to spread.

The usual application of rubber bandage and a tight rubber cord above the point of amputation was made, and the surgeon made rapid work of the case. A single sweep of the knife just over the wrist severed the skin and a little deeper. The tissues were then dissected upward for nearly an inch toward the elbow to the point where the bone was to be cut in order to make a flap. The flesh was quickly cut, and that amputation seemed to be the only safe course to resort to. He accordingly proposed to take off the hand just above the wrist before the malignant disease had a chance to spread.

The effect of overworking our nerves shows itself not mainly in such affections as "fiddler's cramp," "telegrapher's cramp," "writer's cramp," and the like, but in a general tension. We do not sleep as we once did, either as regards length of time or soundness of rest. We are awakened by slight causes, and often by those which are exceedingly trivial, such as the twitter of a bird in a tree, a chance ray of light straggling into our darkened rooms, the motion of a shutter in the breeze, the sound of a voice, and when sleep is once interrupted, it is banished. We have taken our daily life to rest with us, and the result is that we have no real rest. In an age when it has become a kind of aphorism that a bank never succeeds unless it has a president who takes it to bed with him, it is easy to understand that, while the shareholders reap the advantage, it is bad for the president.—North China News.

The Drying of Mosses.

The power of the mosses to endure repeated desiccation has recently been experimentally treated by G. Schroder, who obtained the interesting result that many of these plants cannot only resist months of dryness without any harm, but also that they do not perish even under the strongest desiccation carried on in a drier when it has become a kind of aphorism that a bank never succeeds unless it has a president who takes it to bed with him, it is easy to understand that, while the shareholders reap the advantage, it is bad for the president.—North China News.

The Full Significance of this feat.

The other day, the president said to me one of the principles of my life is that the other day, "will not strike you till you call all the conditions into view. It shows after all that three score years and ten is by no means a goal to be dreaded. A man's age is what he makes it, according to Prince Bismarck. Still when a man is in his 73d year it looks like foolhardiness to suddenly reverse all old and methodical habits, take ice cold baths at daybreak, have cold meat and cold tea for breakfast, let wines and beer drop out of existence, and do an amount of violent exercise that would wear out a 30-year-old laborer."

The hard physical work which the chancellor has passed through in order to get his weight down has left him a picture of erect and sturdy manhood.

He gives the lie even to the most complimentary of his portraits. All his life he has been an athlete, and now he reaps the reward.—Bismarck's Berlin Letter.

"Beating" the Machine.

The schemes whereby the knowing ones nowadays beat the "drop-a-nickel" machine are so numerous that the business is threatened with ruin. The manner in which the weighing machine is swindled is thus told by one who has tried it on: "Just place the sole of your boot against the edge of the upper platform, push hard and sudden and then jump quickly on the platform; that big hand of fate will tell you your weight just as surely and correctly as if you had acted 'straight' on the machine, and paid your lonely nickel. Some fellows have been dropping lead slugs, just the weight of a nickel, into the slit; so, from all appearances, I think the day of the 'drop-a-nickel' schemes is in the past."—Chicago Tribune.

Bismarck's Famous Sentence.

It is proposed to use the famous sentence of Prince Bismarck, "We Germans fear God, but nothing else," as the national German motto. A number of students have been hunting for the origin of that expression ever since, to prove that there is nothing new under the sun. One finds it in Racine's "Athalie," as the saying of the high priest Joad, and another has discovered a passage almost identical in Carlyle's eloquent description of Abbot Samson ("Past and Present," book II, chapter 17). These scholars would destroy all the patriotism in Germany if they had their way.—Chicago Herald.

"NERVOUS" MODERN CIVILIZATION.

The Subject as Viewed by a Writer in Far Cathay—No Rest.

It is a very significant aspect of modern civilization which is expressed in the word "nervous." Its original meaning is "possessing nerve; sinewy, strong, vigorous." One of its derivative meanings, and the one which we by far most frequently meet, is "having the nerves weak or diseased; subject to, or suffering from undue excitement of the nerves; easily excited; weakly." The varied and complex phraseology by which the peculiar phases of nervous diseases are expressed has become by this time familiar in our ears as household words.

There is no doubt that civilization, as exhibited in its modern form, tends to undue nervous excitement, and that nervous diseases are relatively more common than they were a century ago. But what we have now to say does not concern those who are specially subject to nervous diseases, but to the general mass of Occidentals, who, while not in any specific condition of ill health, are yet continually reminded, in a great variety of ways, that their nervous systems are a most conspicuous part of their organization. We allude, in short, to people who are nervous, and we understand this term to include all our readers, and in general, all the people who live in the lands from which we have come. To the Anglo-Saxon race at least it seems a matter of course that those who live in an age of steam and of electricity must necessarily be in a different condition as to their nerves from those who lived in the old, slow days of sailing packets and of mail coaches.

Ours is an age of extreme activity. It is an age of rush. There is no leisure, so much as to eat, and the nerves are kept in a state of constant tension, with results which are sufficiently well known. Business men in our time have an eager, restless air—at least those who do their business in occidental lands—as if they were in momentary expectation of a telegram—which may affect their destiny in some fateful way. We betray this unconscious state of mind in a multitude of acts. We cannot sit still, but we must fidget. We finger our pencils while we are talking, as if we ought, at this particular instant, to be rapidly inditing something ere it be forever too late. We rub our hands together, as if preparing for some serious task which is about to absorb all our energies. We twirl our thumbs, we turn our heads with the swift motion of the wild animal which seems to fear that something dangerous may have been left unsewn. We have a sense that there is something which we ought to be doing now, and into which we shall proceed at once to plunge as soon as we shall have dispatched six other affairs of even more pressing importance.

The effect of overworking our nerves shows itself not mainly in such affections as "fiddler's cramp," "telegrapher's cramp," "writer's cramp," and the like, but in a general tension. We do not sleep as we once did, either as regards length of time or soundness of rest. We are awakened by slight causes, and often by those which are exceedingly trivial, such as the twitter of a bird in a tree, a chance ray of light straggling into our darkened rooms, the motion of a shutter in the breeze, the sound of a voice, and when sleep is once interrupted, it is banished. We have taken our daily life to rest with us, and the result is that we have no real rest. In an age when it has become a kind of aphorism that a bank never succeeds unless it has a president who takes it to bed with him, it is easy to understand that, while the shareholders reap the advantage, it is bad for the president.—North China News.

Indians and Spanish Friars

The aborigines never showed any zealous faith in Christianity. Unlike the negroes in the southern states, they took no delight in singing hymns among themselves; unlike the Polynesian Christians, they never went out to convert the neighboring heathen. When they escaped from the missions, they frequently hid themselves in the mountains, and were always left their net religion. In the course of three-quarters of a century thousands of such fugitives fled to the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, and to the Sierra Nevada, and mingled with the wild tribes, without leaving the least trace there of permanent Christian influence.

Where Reels Are Caught.

Very early in the spring men go out with spears in the swampy meadows that border the little creeks and read about with bare feet until they come upon a place where the mud is soft. In such a spot there is likely to be a spring of fresh water, and the spears thrust down through the ooze bring up at every stroke between their prongs writhing eels. It is nothing unusual to get three or four bucketsful out of one hole. Most of the eels are marketed, however—and vast quantities of them are brought here—are taken by the familiar process known as "bobbing." In other words, they are fished for at night with bunches of worms done up in loops at the end of a string. Many are caught in traps known as "eel pots," from which the poor victim is unable to make his escape, having once strayed in after the food set as a bait. Eel skins are worth \$2 a hundred for fad. They are also used as bluefish bait, and by rheumatic patients to tie around the limb affected.—Boston Cor. New Orleans Picayune.

How to Drill Glass.

In drilling glass, stick a piece of stiff clay or putty on the part where you wish to make the hole. Make a hole in the putty the size you want the hole, reaching to the glass, of course. Into this hole pour a little molten lead, when, unless it is very thick glass, the piece will immediately drop out.—Tradesman.

Beasts of the White Goats.

White goats have been known to hunt ever since Lewis and Clarke crossed the continent, but they have always ranked as the very rarest and most difficult to get of all American game. This reputation they owe to the nature of their haunts, rather than to their own wariness, for they have been so little disturbed that they are less shy than either deer or sheep. They are found here and there on the highest, most inaccessible mountain peaks down even to Arizona and New Mexico, but being fitted for cold climates, they are extremely scarce everywhere south of Montana and northern Idaho, and the great majority even of the most experienced hunters have hardly so much as heard of their existence. In Washington territory, northern Idaho and northwestern Montana they are not uncommon, and are plentiful in parts of the mountain ranges of British America and Alaska. Their preference for the highest peaks is due mainly to their dislike of warmth, and in the north—even south of the Canadian line—they are found much lower down the mountains than is the case farther south.

They are very conspicuous animals, with their snow white coats and polished black horns, but their pursuit necessitates so much toil and hardship that not one in ten of the professional hunters has ever killed one; and I know of but one or two eastern sportsmen who can boast a goat's head as trophy. But this will soon cease to be the case, for the Canadian Pacific railway has opened the haunts of where the goats are most plentiful, and any moderately adventurous and hardy rifleman can be sure of getting one by taking a little time, and that, too, whether he is skulking about a goat, since at present the game is not difficult to approach. The white goat will be common long after the elk has vanished, and it has already outlasted the buffalo.—Theodore Roosevelt in the Century.

A Beetle in Harness.

Not long since many newspaper paragraphs were current about a pretty beetle which the southern ladies were in the habit of wearing on the corsage, when it crawled at will, held by a tiny gold chain. This beetle is the maquette. It is perfectly inoffensive, has no odor and does not deface or stain the most delicate fiber. The adjusting of the golden harness is a nice operation, the metal being soldered on it. The harness consists of a girle about the waist, a band across the thorax and the abdomen—to which above and below is joined a slender band passing over the posterior portion of the body, longitudinally, while a small chain is attached to this harness by a little staple, which chain terminates in a hook or pin to fasten in the bodice.

By many Mexicans the insect is regarded as an amulet or mascot, and is usually highly prized by foreigners when obtainable. Parties who have owned insects of this kind have often attempted to maintain them on sugar and water, but the beetles always perished in a short time. But if fed on decayed wood, which is their natural food, they may be kept alive and thriving for more than a year.

The wing covers or shell of the beetle is exceedingly hard. Its color is a light chocolate shade, and when full grown it is about an inch and a half long. It has been stated that this beetle can cut through soft metal, and this fact is one of the most interesting about it. When placed in a glass jar covered by a thin pewter lid it has been known after a few hours of chipping and cutting to make a hole sufficiently large to allow it to pass through. Specimens of this insect and the cut metal were shown at a recent meeting of the Microscopical society.—New York Evening Sun.

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