

## The Oregon Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
McMINNVILLE, OREGON.

### NERVES AND MOODS.

How to Secure Good Health, Mental, Spiritual and Bodily.

A nerve is a wonderful, wonderful thing. A little white filament, sometimes so delicate and so fine as hardly to be visible when exposed from the tissue in which it is lived. Exquisitely sensitive and strangely responsive to the sentiments of pleasure or pain which are conveyed through it, this wonderful thing does its duty and bears its burdens and stands the racket imposed upon it with a degree of patience and fortitude almost impossible to realize. Nothing in nature is more marvellous than the network of nerves constituting what we somewhat carelessly call our nervous system. Each nerve is a telegraphic cord in itself. Each is a part of the whole complex and inimitable system of telegraphy by which messages from the headquarters in the brain are sent to the minute stations in the extremities. If this telegraphic system of nerves were erected on diminutive poles outside of our bodies, it would be a most peculiar exhibit. Happily for us, our nervous systems are, as it were, a harmonious arrangement of underground wires, carefully buried within us, and deftly concealed from outside observation. We can not see them, nor know whether they are too slack or too tightly strained. We can tell when they are disturbed, for neuralgic agony shoots along their course from station to station. When we are grim, and dismal, and low-spirited, the telegraphic apparatus is out of order, and the nerve forces are demoralized. When nerves work wrong, it is as when telegraphic poles are shaky or wires tangled or crossed, or currents irregular, or batteries confused.

According to the irregularity of our nerves, so are our irregular moods. If all is right, we are happy and cheery and sunny. But let the batteries blunder, or currents cross, or the wires become entangled, and we are irritable, sulky, ill-tempered or angry, as the case may be. In some of our distressful moods we put, and sulky, and misinterpret and misunderstand. We take offense where no offense is intended, and we impute to others motives which are never conceived by them. At times when the moods are out of sort, we think the whole world is persecuting us, and we, the afflicted objects of persecution, are above all other human creatures singled out for martyrdom. That this gives us hateful and unpleasant feelings toward our fellow-men is not to be denied. How can we help it?

If it were necessary for us continually to abide in such a state of sin and misery as this, our lot would be hard indeed. But for the most of us it is unnecessary. As it is for a home to be perpetually distracted by a lot of howling and ill-mannered children. Some families allow their little boys and girls to be in a constant wrangle; to tell tales on each other, and to whine for what they want. Others give the youngsters to understand that they must behave themselves decently, or else go without what they would like to have. So with the nerves. There is no more use in letting our nerves go the better of us so that we have to tell people we are moody, and odd, and queer and cranky, any more than there is of letting our children turn home into a howling den of wild beasts. There are circumstances under which most of us can without insuperable difficulty, rise from the moodiness which is brought about by letting the nerves have their own way. Mental and physical diet has much to do with it. Brooding over real sorrows and imaginary miseries will make the best of us moody and wretched. Nursing grief and affronts, and telling the sad story of our woes, has as depressing an effect as narcotic drugs. Sleeping in unventilated rooms often produces chronic moodiness, even if the room be furnished with the appliances of wealth and refinement. Association with grim persons is depressing and dispiriting. Eating greasy or indigestible food at a table surrounded with grumblers is enough to upset our whole nervous system and throw us into dark blue horrors.

"Good health," mental, spiritual and bodily, is worth working for. It casts out the malaria of moodiness and its us into the sunlight of joy. Good health is more easily attained than most folks suppose.—*Cor. Christian at Work.*

### Too Docile Vulgar.

Noodled—I haven't seen Fuffy in your company lately, Kanob; what's become of him?

Kanob—Ah, we—ah—don't train to—

N.—What is the matter? Have you quarrelled?

K.—No, I—was—obliged to cut the fellow, you know; he was too docile vulgar.

N.—Indeed?

K.—Yess, I accompanied him to his tailor's where he was to be measured for a pair of trousers, and he asked to be measured for pants, yass, actually asked to be measured for pants.

—*Boston Courier.*

—It is a great thing to know that there is a Power and Wisdom which guides us and the world, and to feel that there is a Justice Immense, immeasurable, irrefragable, which aways the ocean of human forces.—*Theodore Parker.*

—Says an English periodical: "No one can say for certain that the Prince of Wales will survive his illustrious mother, whose health is fairly good for her age. The prospect of the heir-apparent's family have been lately under considerable discussion, and some persons have taken his royal highness to task for not applying earlier for further grants in aid of his children; but we are assured that Albert Edward has not applied to the Government for any grant for his eldest son, nor does he intend to do so at present."

## PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

Matters of Local and General Interest Gathered from All Sources for the Benefit of Our Readers.

Firewood is scarce at Fresno.

Walla Walla has a postal delivery. Riverside, Cal., has paid all its city taxes but \$75.

Colusa has four and a half miles of graded streets.

Newcastle's fruit shipment this year was 5,000 tons.

The county hospital at Visalia was burned recently.

The population of Washington territory is 240,140.

The penitentiary at Walla Walla is lighted by electricity.

An olive tree in Tulare has grown eight feet since last August.

Timber claims are being rapidly taken up in Mariposa county.

An apple orchard in Lassen cleared \$6000 the past year from 1500 trees.

Pickers are offering at Riverside \$3 a box for navel oranges on the trees.

There were erected at Tacoma last year 1014 houses, valued at \$2,459,572.

The windstorm last week brought down a good many trees in the Mendocino woods.

Yuba county is shipping apples to southern California and sending oranges to the north.

A flume 35 miles long will bring lumber to Selma, Fresno county, from the Giant forest.

The output of gold, silver and copper in Montana the past year is put down at \$60,487,000.

At Walla Walla a dense fog prevailed during the eclipse and at 2 o'clock lamps were lighted.

The police of San Diego is condemned by a committee of the city council as corrupt and inefficient.

S. W. Reed, of Fresno, picked 30 pounds of flaming Tokay and Emperor grapes from his vine the 1st of January.

Delegates met at Ellensburg, W. T., on the 31 of January and began the work of securing statehood to the territory.

Large plantings of shade and speckled catfish will be made in the streams of Utah next June by the U. S. fish commissioner.

The first ear-load of Oroville oranges was received in Sacramento last week, and two car-loads were being packed at Oroville for shipment east.

N. J. McConnell, chief justice of Montana, has forwarded his resignation to the President, finding the duties of the office too burdensome.

The Teachers' convention which closed at Sacramento recently, recommended kindergarten instruction and the admittance of children four years of age.

The new Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, organized at Los Angeles some weeks ago, is said to have in special view revenge on the Burlington Railroad company.

San Bernardino's grand jury report condemns the county court-house as inadequate and the jail as a disgrace to decency. Slack business management of county officials is also condemned.

This approach of the Southern Pacific railroad toward San Luis Obispo, is giving quite an impetus to travel. The road was completed to Santa Margarita, ten miles distant, and trains running on the 5th of January.

At Bakersfield there is a field of alfalfa from which five cuttings were obtained the first year, and "the ground was so thoroughly impregnated with alkali that the surface is white with the salt."

A flock of nine mountain sheep has recently been seen among the cliffs of Siskiyou mountain, Elko county, Nev.

A patriarch of the flock is reported to be as large as a Spanish mule and his horns resemble the gnarled roots of an old cedar.

The lumber cut of Washington Territory the past year was 700,000,000 feet, valued at \$2,000,000. Of this amount, Puget sound cut 450,000,000 feet and shipped by ocean 340,000,000 feet, valued at \$3,700,000. The foreign lumber shipments were \$1,200,000.

Richard Hall, of Dixon, a well-known citizen, early Tuesday morning of last week, while going home from Sacramento, heard the whistle for his train, rushed while half asleep from the car, and stepped off while the train was in motion. He was seriously injured.

Portland shows great progress. Her wholesale and retail trade in 1888 footed up between \$90,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000, compared with \$75,000,000 in 1887 and \$42,000,000 in 1883. The manufactures of the city and vicinity aggregate nearly \$14,000,000, and the value of buildings erected \$3,500,000.

David Hart, a blacksmith and training with the Salvation army at Portland, took morphine and told the summoned physician that he had had the drug for two years, but had not had the courage to use it before. He said he wanted something given him to make death easy, and when asked why he didn't jump in the Willamette river, he said he did not know how to swim.

—Richard Ashe King, the author of "The Wearing of the Green," is a kind of Robert Elsmere in real life. He was a Yorkshire vicar, but he resigned his comfortable living for the uncertain profits of literature. He is now writing a novel—a sequel to "The Wearing of the Green."

—John Bright never commits a speech to memory. He merely makes notes and leaves the words to come when speaking. Occasionally he writes short passages, and almost invariably his concluding words or sentences.

—Mr. Gladstone seldom refers to a note, and

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

A Brief Mention of Matters of General Interest.—Notes Gathered from Home and Abroad.

Gladstone reached his 79th birthday recently.

A rebellion has broken out in Upper India.

The King of Wurtemberg is in feeble health.

The opera-house of Tyler, Tex., was burned last week.

The Pope last week celebrated the close of his jubilee year.

Minister Phelps will return from England in a few weeks.

Germany does not propose to increase its artillery strength.

The Bulgarian sultan has granted amnesty to political refugees.

The wife of Major General Schofield died suddenly recently of heart disease.

Collector Hager suggests that the duty on opium be reduced to \$5 a pound.

The date for the Gwede evictions in Ireland was set and carried into effect on January 2d.

Dr. Carver attempted to break 60,000 glass balls in six days at Minneapolis, last week, but failed to accomplish the feat.

Princess Adelbert, of Bavaria, was seized with hysterics in the Berlin opera house last week. It is believed that she is insane.

The badly mutilated body of a German was found in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, Sunday. Much excitement was created.

It is stated that further papers relating to the Sackville affair are about to be given out for publication by the British government.

An escaped Soudanese has offered to bring in General Gordon's sword, clothes and papers, which are said to be hidden near Berber.

At the close of a sparring exhibition at Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, a panic occurred and a score or more of persons were injured.

A large gathering at Liege, Belgium, recently, adopted resolutions favoring the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

The daughter of Lawrence Barrett, the actor, and Joseph Anderson, brother of Mary Anderson, the actress, were married in Boston January 3d.

Johnston Hatfield, the worst of the whole Hatfield gang, in West Virginia, and a ferocious desperado, died last week in Lawrence county, Kentucky.

Slaven, of the American Dredging company, is stated, James DeLoe says that he can finish the second section of the Panama canal in twelve months.

F. W. Smith played Santa Claus at his home at Danville, Illinois, Christmas, and enveloped himself in cotton batting, which caught fire and he was fatally burned.

Robert Bonner's famous stallion, the sire of many celebrated trotters, including Majolica, with a record of 2:15, died in New York last week, aged 21 years.

Governor Marble, of Maine, has appointed James G. Blaine among the other commissioners to attend the Centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration in New York, April 30th.

A Christmas gathering at East Prospect, Penn., was thrown from the second to the first floor of the building which had suddenly collapsed. Numbers were bruised and cut, but none seriously.

The London police believe that they are on the right clew to the author of the Whitechapel murders. They have succeeded in locating him in the vicinity of Drury Lane, by tracing letters written by him.

Ira Payne, the American gun expert, now in Paris, asserts that he has discovered a process for the manufacture of gold from an alloy of silver and copper, and is trying to raise funds to start the process.

The Ottawa board of trade has petitioned the Dominion government to grant a subsidy to a fast line of steamers from Quebec to Liverpool. The desire is compete with the New York and Liverpool steamers.

Pierre Beauron who was supposed to be dead and whose sisters had been appointed to administer his estate, turned up at Shohola, Penn., the other day and secured orders revoking the letters of administration.

An explosion of gas caused great damage in Boston, recently. Two men were blown 20 feet in the air and Fort Hill square and adjacent buildings received a terrible wrenching. The explosion tore the street up.

The unofficial list of representatives elected, recently published, shows that 20 Republicans were elected from the following Southern States: Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 2; Missouri, 4; North Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 4. Of these 13 are now members.

The loss of life so far by the burning of the steamer Hannan, near Plaquemine, La., on the Mississippi river, is placed at 24. Of the injured men in the hospital four or five will die. The flags of the steamers in the harbor of New Orleans have been placed at half-mast.

—Eliel Mackenzie, the eldest daughter of the famous physician, is in Journalism, and does good work in the line of correspondence.

—Sir Joseph Chitty, the well-known English judge, was at Oxford in 1832 Captain of the finest boat crew ever known at that university.

—The late Mr. Venables, of the Saturday Review, was the boy who broke Thackeray's nose at school. As a man he was proud of just one feat—he was able to write the Summary of the Year in the Saturday Review entirely from memory.

## THE AGRICULTURALIST

Newsp Notes Concerning the Farm and of Special Interest to the Pacific Coast Husbandman.

Be certain that there is plenty of water where the cows are turned out to pasture. Clean, pure water is indispensable to the milk cow.

Never wait for rain when you have a crop under cultivation. Keep right on cultivating and you will be surprised to find how your crop will stand the drought.

Man farmers in western New York gave up the wool business as unprofitable long ago, but still keep sheep, and say that keeping the mutton breeds is one of the best paying branches of farming.

Tramping upon the hay in a barn often causes horses to refuse it. To pass from the barn-yard into the barn and walk over the hay leaves over which are quickly recognized by the animals when such hay is fed to them.

Chopped clover-hay scalded is a cheap and excellent food for hogs, and they will thrive on it while growing, with but little grain. Bulky food is necessary for the distention of the stomach, and there is nothing so nutritious for that purpose as the scalded clover.

The price of onions is lower this year than for some time past. This is due to a large increase of area planted throughout the east, and to an unusually large crop; the insects and diseases that usually attack the onion having been far less prevalent this year than usual.

After winter grain is sown there is yet time to remedy defects of soil and exposure. If there is a knoll in the field it is probably the poorest part of the lot, and one or more loads of manure distributed over it will have a wonderful effect, not alone upon the grain crop, but on the grass seeding.

Good cider vinegar is always salable, and it pays to convert the surplus apples into cider for the purpose of making vinegar. The artificial vinegar cannot be used for choice pickles and other purposes for which good cider vinegar only is adapted, and does not, therefore, largely compete with it.

Don't try to crowd 50 hens into a poultry house suitable for only 25, as the larger the flock the fewer the eggs, proportionately, unless they have perfect accommodations. As a rule small flocks give a larger profit from the same output than when numbers are kept that cannot be properly provided for.

Parsnips, salsify and horseradish can remain in the rows where grown, as freezing does not injure them. If they are covered with litter, however, it will prevent sudden thawing around them in the spring. It is too much warmth that does injury in winter to such crops, rather than cold.

A few warnings in winter may be more detrimental than beneficial.

The first signs of disease in a flock should prompt the herdsman to at once remove all animals not affected to a new, clean location. It is better to kill an animal that is suspected of having a contagious disease than to attempt a cure. Delay is dangerous. Precaution in the beginning is better than any work that can be done in attempting to effect a cure after the disease secures a hold.

Most farmers who give no particular attention to horses usually drive with a loose rein. This is well enough with the "old family horse," in whom you have perfect confidence. It is not so with a young horse, and a young spirited horse. Never drive such an animal with so loose a rein that you cannot instantly command the situation, whatever happens.

Pork made from a considerable portion of apple diet is peculiarly sweet in flavor. Fogs with action more rapidly on sweet apples than sour, if apples are principally depended upon; but if grain is fed with apples the sour will do even better than the sweet, as the acid will assist in the digestion of the grain. It would be better to feed corn for a few weeks before killing, to harden the pork.

In California turkeys are raised in flocks numbering several thousand. They are placed in charge of a herder, who drives them as he would a flock of sheep. They range over miles of territory in a day, and live almost entirely by foraging. When the grain is cut and harvested the turkeys are turned into the immense wheat and barley fields and the birds do the gleanings and become fat and ready for market at very little cost.

One article of food cannot supply all the necessary sustenance, because it may lack some of the essential elements and is sure to have some in insufficient quantity. A normal appetite, that sure guide to the wants of the body, craves a variety of foods. It is not necessary to make the ration costly; a little thought will provide a variety in the ration and without greater cost. As to regularity in feeding, it has been amply demonstrated that animals do not thrive so well when fed irregularly as when they get their food at certain seasons.

A practical dairyman, gives the following reasons why he was more successful with his cows than his neighbors were: "I'll tell you," said he, "it all depends where a man looks when he feeds his cows. My neighbors all look at the feed; consequently, they easily learn to scamp the cow all they dare to. When I feed I look at the cow just as I would any machine if I was feeding it. You want to watch the machine and not the feed. It is a mighty easy thing for a farmer to get stingy feeding a cow and beat himself out of dollars in trying to save cents."

Among the many purposes to which old wagon tires may be applied is the gate hinge. An old tire, too much worn for further service in its original capacity, is cut in two at the middle, and the end of each piece is turned with an eye or socket to form half of a hinge. Then four inches from the socket the bar is bent to an angle.

The other ends of the two pieces are then welded together in the form of a

V, the width of the open end being governed by that of the gate. The lower hinge is made in the usual manner, with an upright pin at one end, and a thread and nut at the other. The upper one may be made in the form of a band, which is driven over the gate-post and fastened by nails driven through holes punched for the purpose in the band.

When the corn is shelled the cobs are worth caring for for various useful purposes. They make the best fuel for the smoke-house, giving the hams and bacon a delicate and agreeable flavor; free from the pungency of oak and other wood, which contains considerable quantities of resin, and when steeped in kerosene oil they make good kindling for fires, and they are equally good for this purpose when saturated with a solution of one pound of saltpeter in two gallons of water and dried. They then burn fiercely, giving out quick heat sufficient to kindle a coal-fire. But they are also good for feeding, as they contain as much nutriment as straw, and where straw is scarce the whole years may be ground together with advantage. The husks are still more nutritious, and may be ground up with the ears in mills made for that purpose.

In storing celery for winter small quantities for family use can be stored in boxes by first boring inch-holes four inches from the bottom at each end and side of the box. Turn the box on end and pack the celery in layers the narrow way of the box. To each layer of celery in position sprinkle over the roots only enough earth to much them well. Continue until the box is full. When you set the box down shake or jar the box to settle the dirt among the roots of the plants. Then take a watering pot with nozzle and pour water through the auger holes in the ends until all of the soil is thoroughly saturated, and is done. The box can be used in any convenient niche of the cellar, and only needs occasional watering (always through the auger hole) to have a supply of crisp, tender celery at short notice, without the trouble of grubbing at the frozen ground and exposing both yourself and the whole lot of celery to the trench.

The increasing use of windmills for pumping water, etc., suggests that they could be made the foundation of a fire department on the farm, that would prove efficient in many cases. Three-fourths of the farm configurations are discovered so early that the prompt application of 20 gallons of water, would put out the fire. But it is impossible to get water soon enough when it must be carried to the garret or loft in buckets. With a 14-foot windmill and a strong double-acting force-pump, a continuous stream may be forced thousands of feet and to a height of a hundred feet. But as the windmill and well are usually near the house and barn, it would rarely be necessary to have the water forced farther than two hundred feet or raised higher than fifty feet. The pipes are, of course, brought near to if not into, the barn and house. And with a few feet of hose attached to the hydrant in the yard or building, a supply of water sufficient at the critical moment, would be at command. The hose could be taken through windows or doors. If it is feared that at such a time there might not be enough breeze to operate the windmill, we have only to remember, how often an account of a conflagration also says "a stiff breeze" or a strong gale was blowing at the time. When there is not enough air stirring to operate the windmill, a fire may be readily subdued by buckets of water.

When large quantities of roots are to be stored, and there is not cellar room for this purpose, it is far better to construct pits than to fill the cellar of one's dwelling house with a general assortment of roots and vegetables to vitiate the air of the entire house. If it is properly constructed, roots will keep better in a pit than in an ordinary cellar. The pits are dug three or four feet deep, six feet wide and as long as needed. The roots are stacked in three, beginning at the end of the length, and allowing two feet between the rows. The bottom of the pit is built up, and so on, in each case piling the roots up to the ground level; the spaces are then filled in with earth, and the pit will retain a series of sections of two feet of roots and six inches of earth. The roots are covered lightly at first, but when cold weather comes, put on about two feet of soil, rounded and smoothed to carry off water.

The annual consumption of feathers in this country for bedding purposes is estimated to amount to 3,000,000 pounds. To furnish this 3,000,000 healthy geese must give up their feathers in a year. The geese furnishing these downy pillows and beds of ease are to be found mainly in southern Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky. The climate is cold enough to cause the feathers to be fine and soft, and not too cold to make their care a matter of unprofitable labor to farmers. Below this territory the feathers are quilly and free from down; above, the cold winter make geese-farming unprofitable, for when the geese can't find food for herself, because of frozen land and water, she has to be fed, and she'll eat as much corn as a sheep.

Within the last three months nearly a hundred orphan boys under 12 years of age have been brought to Findlay and Fosteria, Ohio, to work in the glass factories. They come mostly from St. John's asylum, Brooklyn, and are under contract for a year at nominal wages. This importation of child labor will be stopped.

Mrs. Ira P. Stockwell, of Sydney, W. T., was accidentally killed last week by her 14-year-old son, who was inserting a badly fitting cartridge in his gun.

Henry James, Jr., the novelist, boasts that he has never loved a woman, though he is now forty years old.

The novelist, E. P. Roe, runs a fancy farm. He has been able to come out even by writing half a dozen novels a year.

## PORTLAND MARKET REPORT

GROCERIES.—Sugars have fallen 1c since our last report. We quote C 16c, extra C 16c, dry granulated 71c, cube, crushed and powdered 71c. Coffee firm, Java 24c, Rio 16c, Santos 16c, Salvador 18c, Mocha 18c, roasted 23c. In canned table fruit, assorted, 21c \$2.25 per doz; pie fruit, assorted, 21c \$1.25 \$1.31, \$2.75.

PROVISIONS.—Oregon hams are quoted at 14c, breakfast bacon 14c, shoulders 10c, Eastern meat is quoted as follows: Hams 13c 14c, breakfast b con 15c, sides 11c.

FRUITS.—Green fruit receipts 123 bxs. Hard fruit is scarce, and the supply of apples not equal to the demand. Apples 50c 75c per bx, Mexican oranges \$4, lemons \$2.50 per bx, bananas \$3.50 \$4.50, quinces 40c 60c.

VEGETABLES.—Market well supplied. Cabbage 1-1c per lb, carrots and turnips 75c per sack, red pepper 3c per lb, potatoes 3c 4c per sack, sweet 14c 15c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS.—Receipts 405 pkgs. Standard apples 4c 5c per lb, factory dried 8c, factory plums 7c 8c, Oregon prunes 7c 8c, pears 9c 10c, peaches 8c 10c, raisins \$2.25 per bx, California figs 8c, Smyrna figs 10c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter receipts for the week 173 pkgs. Fancy creamery 35c per lb, choice dairy 35c, medium 35c 36c common 35c, eastern 25c.

EGGS.—Receipts 170 cases. Oregon 27c, eastern 25c.

POULTRY.—Chickens \$12 1/2 1/4, for large young and \$4 1/2 1/4 for old, turkeys 12 1/2 1/4 1/2 per lb, ducks \$5 1/2 1/4 per dozen, geese \$4 1/2 1/4.

WOOL.—Receipts for week 200,800 lbs. Valley 18 1/2 1/4 Eastern Oregon 18 1/2 1/4.

HOPS.—Receipts for week 1270 lbs. Choice 12 1/2 1/4 1/2.

GRAIN.—Receipts for week 94,200 cils. Valley 11 1/2 1/4 1/2, Eastern Oregon 11 1/2 1/4 1/2, 1/4. Oats 34c 35c.

FLOUR.—Receipts for week 670 bbls. Standard 11 1/2 1/4, other brands 11 1/2 1/4.

FEED.—Barley 25c per ton, mill 15c \$18 1/2 1/4, shorts \$16 1/2 1/4, bran \$15 1/2 1/4, baled hay \$13 1/2 1/4, loose \$12 1/2 1/4.

FRESH MEATS.—Beef, live, 3c 3 1/2 1/4, dressed 7c, mutton, live, 3c 3 1/2 1/4, dressed 7c, lamb 22c each, hogs, live, 5c 6c, dressed 7 1/2 1/4, veal 6c 8c.

## WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Effect of Heat and Cold on the Great Stone Shaft.

Great care is taken to note the movements of the Washington Monument, for it does move. The law of contraction and expansion of material by heat and cold operates here as well as elsewhere. When the sun shines full on the eastern face in the morning the stones of that side expand and throw the shaft slightly to the west.

Then the sun goes around to the south and the apex of the monument makes a corresponding swing to the north. As the orb creeps about the sky to its final setting in the evening the glittering point on top of the monument makes a contra-movement around half a circle, gradually settling back to its normal position after the rays of the sun have lost their power. This movement has never been calculated, but is undoubtedly very slight. The wind, too, has an effect upon the structure. From the center of gravity of the shaft, located 174 feet and 10 inches from the floor, is a cross beam from which is suspended a fine steel wire, protected by a galvanized iron tube about four inches in diameter. This hangs to the floor at the northwest corner of the elevator well.

At the bottom is a plumb bob weighing twenty-five pounds, suspended by means of the wire, and hanging in water. An iron cylinder protects the instrument from injury, and a little iron house about four feet high keeps off the draught. Through the cylinder is a telescopic eyepiece, in one end of which are two vertical wires about one-quarter of an inch apart.

When a candle is held at an opening in the side of the box and the eye is applied to the outside end of the tube, the plumb line can be seen—a fine line between the vertical marks. Any movement in the shaft is recorded by a corresponding movement in the line. When the structure is at rest, and in its normal position, the line hangs stiff, midway between the others, but when the shaft is disturbed by the action of the wind it sways back and forth like the pendulum of a clock always coming to rest in the center. This is observed every day, and if the custodian should ever notice the line hanging still at any point outside of the two cross lines he been permanently moved from its level position. Until then, however, no one need be alarmed by the oscillations of the shaft from the action of the wind or the influence of the sun.—*Washington Star.*

—Emperor William's bedroom in Rome is a beautiful chamber. The walls are covered with rich silk hangings expressly woven for the occasion—a white ground, with masses of flowers in dark red. The bed is of ebony, inlaid with gilt metal and surmounted with a canopy magnificently carved and lined with light colored silk.

—It appears that the British army is not only the dearest in Europe, but the worst fed, so far as the rank and file are concerned. The bread ration is the lowest in Europe, being one pound per day. The allowance of meat is three-quarters of a pound, including bone, whereas continental soldiers are given a full pound of solid meat. The bread and meat are both apt to be of poor quality, while the fuel supplied is insufficient.

&lt;