QUEER ASTRONOMY.

THAT OF THE CHINESE, FOR IT IS AS YET MERELY ASTROLOGY.

There Is No Telescope In the Peking Observatory, but Many Elaborate Instruments of No Apparent Use—Wonderful Bell In the Observatory Tower.

Astronomy in China is in a very primitive condition. The observatory at Peking is the only one belonging to China which is of any importance. It is situated upon a terrace, which runs along the fortifications of the city and could, if necessary, be used as a fortress.

The instruments which it contains are remarkable for their fanciful intricacy and artistic beauty rather than for their scientific value. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the huge bronze quadrant cast by Louis XIV as the gift from Emperor Kang Hi in the seventeenth century. It is probably the most modern and consequently the most accurate instrument in the whole collection. The chief glory of the observatory is an extremely ancient bronze instrument which was constructed by the great astronomer of the Emperor Hoang-Khan in the twelfth century. The form of the instrument somewhat resembles a modern equatorial, but it is so complicated. This astronomer, whose name was Kou-Shou-King, has to enlist the Napoleon of Chinese astronomy, for he was the first to use chief instruments of any practical value, and the observatory owes to him nearly all its astronomical appliances. The gigantic celestial globe is another object of interest. Though it has its chimney and weighing more than a ton, yet it can be easily rotated by a child, so carefully is it balanced.

The instruments are all of very ornamental construction. Utility was a secondary consideration in appearance, and the native workmen who constructed them were for more concerned about the dragons with flame issuing from their mouths and the bronze figures adorning the instruments than they were about the accuracy of the dragons.

The number of men employed by the Celestial government to manage the observatory is very large. Including all the officials and inferior students, there are 350. There is a chancellor at the head, and after him are directors, vice-directors and assistant vice-directors without number. A post in the Peking observatory, though honorary, is considered to be a very important position, and the present chancellor is an uncle of the emperor.

His subordinates are also men of rank, the two directors having a right to the button of precious stones and a peacock image of the sun razor, which is worn on the hat. Their offices are hereditary since the only eyes in China which see, because they alone have the calculation tables which the Jesuits introduced in the seventeenth century, and they keep them carefully locked away.

One of the principal features in a modern observatory is a telescope. In the Peking observatory there is not a single telescope, and there never has been one, or at least there is no record of it. This is not astonishing in view of the few which the Chinese make of astronomy. The only real value it has for them is to determine their auspicious and days and the dates of idolatrous feasts which the emperor personally holds at the various temples when he exercises the sacrifices and performs the rites laid down in the sacred books.

The astronomy of the Chinese was in fact and is yet merely astrology. The duty of fixing these dates falls upon the officials of the observatory, and the council of the board also meets on the last day of every year, and at midnight the chancellor solemnly ascertains the direction of the wind and informs the board. They then draw their conclusions, and the result is circulated for and wide.

The most favorable direction of the wind is from the northwest, and should this wind prevail every sort of happiness may be expected during the coming year. The Chinese year begins Feb. 14. On that date, 1894, the wind was from the southeast.

The clocks used in the observatory are all water clocks, like the ancient clepsydra of the Romans, and one important part of the duties of the observatory officials is to ring the chimes of the night watches on the great bell of Peking, which hangs in the bell tower and weighs 120,000 pounds, is 14 feet high, 34 feet in circumference and is made of bronze 9 inches thick. It is struck by a wooden beam so that the noise made by it is not proportionate to its size.

In the drum tower are kept the incense sticks, which are continually kept burning and which mark the passage of time in conjunction with the water clocks. Such are the principal terms which the Chinese possess for measuring associated with astronomical subjects, and though the history of Chinese astronomy begins with that of the empire, yet the vast majority still believe that the earth is the immovable center of the world.—New York World.

TOUCHED IN HIS TENDERNESS.

An old darky was on yesterday perambulating the streets with a stock of fish for sale. "Here's your fine fish!" said he. "Why bless the old man who has got nobody in the world except some children!" A chord of sympathy in the hearts of many was touched by the old man's plaint of poverty, and he soon had all of his fish disposed of.—Florida Times-Union.

AFFORDING OF SERIES.

From Scott (your) Journal Times—Which leads the list of books in Hypnotistic.

It is not generally known perhaps that many men will gormandize and even literally, but several times, if the process be interrupted. How often the curious souls need to feeding will, when you substitute a certain dish on courage and praise for work when favorable results are produced has not been the subject of very extended investigation. Professor Coe, who connected with the New York agricultural experiment station, was in or 12 years ago, did some interesting work in this line and in fact of the Michigan Agricultural college also investigated the subject to some extent in the early eighties. Most extensive work has been done by the University of Wisconsin.

These various tests have made it appear that there is a great difference in the power of different kinds of feeds to fore-ruminate. Which leads the list in the experiments reported from the Wisconsin station and is engaged in the number of times it will gorge up again, is having generated no less than 14 times, with 101 days' drying in the interval between these several gormandizes. One generated no less than 14 times, with 50 days' drying, indicates. Bye straw with 10 days' drying, gormandizes and eats, was generated hardly twice, giving a very small percentage. The second time, while sulky and pouty and visibly generated but once, and above had but a very small percentage of gormandizing after the first one. The practical bearing of these facts is that they are not for the Brigham Young to get a "relish" of grass in clover in a dry season, if either timothy or clover starts to gormandize and the gormandizing is stopped from any cause, it will not be removed, even though the most favorable conditions should follow. It is others to wet which, and stop with corn, though with a better relish than the others.

The method by which the growth is promoted is starving of animal. In case of grain and corn, the stimulating are usually dies, while the pounding can promote growth, throwing out suckers from itself. With turkeys, fowl, cock, and with all the grains such as tested the demulcing will cause to vitality and promote growth, although the cutcous coil of the intestine is generally killed by the drying. The upper part usually hopeless, the rabbits could up at its force and will hardly develope a number of rudiments. In the case of the rabbits, when the demulcing and the tion actually damaged, from the loss of the very tubes or not issues.

What to Do For Soup.

There is no disease more dreaded or more fatal among fowls than the croup. There are the opinions of several well known poultry men on the subject as expressed in letters to Rural New Yorker. James Rankin says: Soup is the advanced stage of very contagious, so effective cause is commonly running from the nostrils and coughing with the drooping wings. I would advise isolating the affected birds and cleaning their drinking water with Bordeaux solution. I would use glauber salts or epsom salt bitter to the feeds, and to injections with Bordeaux solution. This treatment will almost always effect a cure.

James H. Jolly says: If the trouble is merely a cold there is little to lose by trying, and cold set in the drooping wing for one week's trial solution of potassium permanganate in the nose and throat. If a bad case, and it has settled down into croup, the best and only cure enough is to bathe, for if doctored as best more to go, especially well at the first little cold if there lower wing. A friend has a good make bathing lime, C. H. Jones believes in dosing all very sick fowls chlorodyne. One teaspoon and yarn, and adding a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid to every pailful of drinking water for the well birds.

On the non appearance of a cold P. Williams advised feeding rose a dry soft food with ginger in it and then soaking the house and quarters to correspond with carbolic acid. Separate the sick birds from the flock and burn all that have swelled heads and running nostrils with complicated oil and bone. Jots it in the nostrils.

PIONEER MONUMENT.

Contributions from Far Away Tuba Ward in Arizona.

SAN JUAN ADDS ITS MITE.

Gunnison Also Honors the Pioneers and the List is Growing Daily.

CARD FROM THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 15, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that contributions to the monument to be erected in Salt Lake City in memory of Brigham Young and the pioneers will be received, and until further notice, be acknowledged through the columns of the DESERET NEWS. It is expected that agencies for the collection of funds for this worthy purpose will be established in each ward in all the States, and that said funds, with the list of names of the contributors, will be forwarded as frequently as convenient to Heber M. Wells, secretary of the Brigham Young Memorial Association, Salt Lake City, who will see that same are properly acknowledged in the manner stated. We earnestly hope that the people will respond generously and promptly to this call so that it possible the monument may be completed, dedicated, and unveiled to the public by the 24th day of next October.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Brigham Young Memorial association acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to aid in the building of the Pioneer monument.

FROM TUBA WARD, SOUTHERN STATE, ARIZONA. Received by W. W. Morrison, Esq.:

Bryan Allen	$1 00
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$1 70

Today's acknowledgments:

From Tuba ward, Arizona	$ 1 70
From Bear River, Idaho	1 00
From Ward, Idaho	1 00
From Ward, Idaho	1 00
From Ward