plaster of paris as hard and durable as stone and causing a house constructed of this material to last as though it were a palace of marble. A house built of plaster of paris has the advantage of being cool in summer time and warm during the winter.

THE CROWN PRINCE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway has taken a trip to St. Petersburg. During his stay there he visited the cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, and laid a wreath on Alexander Second's grave. Then he visited St. Petersburg's other two cathedrals, and heard in one of them a mass for the late Prince Constantin.

A DICTATOR OF SWEDISH DESCENT.

A farmer, named Sellman, lived about the year 1850, in Safreten, the parish of Syo, Smoland. Sellman had three children, all sons, one of whom became a clergyman, and was elected rector of the Forsheda parish. Another became an officer in the Swedish army and died as war commissioner of a regiment in Smoland.

The Swedish branch of the Sellman family springs from the venerable clergyman. But the farmer of Safreten had also a third son, who emigrated to Germany, and became the ancestor of the German branch of the family, several members of which emigrated to South America, making the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil, their home. The Swedish name Sellman was now written Celman according to the Spanish idea of spelling.

Carlo Celman, a member of this branch of the family, married an Indian woman, who gave birth to a male child in 1855. This son was elected president of the Argentine republic in 1886. His full name was Miguel Juarez Celman. On account of his despotism and tyranny he had to resign his position a couple of years ago.

IBSEN NOT POPULAR IN NORWAY.

Ibsen's "A Wild Duck" has been performed at Neville's Theatre, Rome. It is called in Italian "L'Anitra Selvatica." The audience did not seem to fully comprehend its meaning, and the performance was a complete failure.

A CREMATION ASSOCIATION IN BERGEN.

A cremation association is to be organized in Bergen. Its chief purpose will be to work for the adoption of the method of cremating the dead and for the building of a public crematory at a cost of 100,000 kroner.

EXPORT OF JUNIPER BERRIES.

Sweden is exporting a great deal of juniper berries to Germany. From Konga, the province of Smoland, many carloads are shipped every day. The berries are in great demand in Germany, and are sold at a price of nine kroner a barrel.

HONEY AS A REMEDY AGAINST INFLUENZA.

A prominent Norwegian physician says honey is a very active remedy against the influenza. Honey dissolved in water and drawn up into the nostrils is the cure of the troublesome disease. The doctor says the healing qualities of the honey consists in an acid which it contains and which absolutely destroys the influenza bacillus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Cornelissen, the superintendent of the Vigsnes copper mines, has been appointed president of the Sulitelmen iron mines.

Diphtheria is raging to an alarming degree at Gruna Hovedsagn in Norway.

H. Brocker, a prominent capitalist of Hakkemose, not far from Taastrup, Denmark, is dead.

A theosophical society has been organized in Christiania.

The Norwegian ship "Nor" was wrecked at the Shetland islands. The whole crew was drowned.

The association of economy held a meeting at Kalmar, Sweden, and resolved to purchase a lot of Clydesdale colts for breeding purposes.

Farmer Stenvall, of Danejo, Lekaryd, Sweden, in spite of his 84 years, has been blessed with two real new teeth, and new, black hair.

The popular composer, Mr. Andreas Hallen, of Stockholm, has been appointed director of the orchestra of the royal opera house.

Forty million pounds of paper were exported from Sweden last year.

A bill making the study of the English language obligatory in the public schools has been introduced in the Riksdag.

Gothenburg is to be connected with Christiania by telephone. The Norwegian engineer, Hojstorke, will superintend the construction of the line.

All the members of the Riksdag were invited to a banquet at the royal castle Stockholm, on the evening of Feb. 1st.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson has started for his lecture trip in Sweden.

Rev. C. A. Gulberg died at Christiania at the age of 79 years.

Notes From Huntington.

Editor Deseret News:

As the settlers of Huntington, Emery County, come from many different parts of Utah, please afford me space for a few lines in your paper.

The town, which numbers nearly one thousand inhabitants is in a fairly prosperous condition. Peter Johnson the new Bishop, is doing a good work. A new meeting house, 40 x 70 is now being shingled. There are two large stores here, besides several smaller ones. Each seems to be running a profitable business. Three district schools are in operation, and a Latter-day Saints seminary, which has an enrollment of fifty pupils. Owing to the recent visit and timely instructions of Dr. Karl G. Maeser, the people are taking quite a lively interest in Church schools.

The health of the people is much better than at any time since the holidays. Since January 4th the following deaths have occurred: Thomas W. Davis, formerly of Holden, Millard county, aged 74; Mary Hancock, widow of the late Levi W. Hancock, aged 73; and Daniel A. Washburn, an old resident of Washington county, aged 75. All were faithful Latter-day Saints. Two children have also died—the one belonging to N. C. Christensen and the other to Jos. Jones. The last was Sarah Johnson, wife of George W. Johnson, jr., aged 25. She leaves a husband and seven little children to mourn her loss. A. E. WATT.

HUNTINGTON, Emery county, Utah, February 22nd, 1892.

Where a Companion This Year.

The "Hermit of the Sonnblick," Peter Lechner, who last year passed the winter months in the observatory on the summit of that lonely peak, now declares that he will not stay there on other winter nights unless he has a companion with him. He would, he says, prefer a wife, if he could find one. Otherwise he will be content with a male companion, who could take turns with him in his constant task of reading the scientific instruments. This decision on the part of the "Hermit of the Sonnblick" really threatens the further existence of the highest observatory in Europe. For the Austrian Meteorological Institute lacks the funds to support a companion for Lechner, and the small sum, about £100 a year, that is wanted for the purpose is not forthcoming from private sources.

It is believed that the real explanation of the discontent of Herr Lechner is that he is annoyed at being forgotten by the public, who have neither sent him Christmas presents nor published laudatory paragraphs about him in the newspapers of late. Three years back he used to wander with a wife, and tourists of offers at once poured in from all quarters, including several rich and many good looking women, but he then laughed at the idea, and continued to prefer the state of single blessedness. It would be a distinct loss to meteorological and physical science if the Sonnblick observatory were to be closed, but some means will probably be found of reconciling Herr Lechner to his lonely lot for another winter.—Vienna Cor. London Standard.

Tithes and the Price of Grain.

The difference between the method of paying the clergy of the Church of England, who receive the tithe as their living, and the clergy of the Church of Scotland, who enjoy what are known in the north as teinds, will be very apparent in this year. On both sides of the Tweed grain prices are higher for the year, but in England the clergy will receive little immediate benefit from the rise, because by the seven years' average it is spread over so long a time that the most that can be hoped for from the good prices of 1891 is to stop the fall which has been going on every year without a break since 1879, a longer period of successive annual declines in the value of the tithe than has ever before occurred.

But in Scotland the teind is calculated on the grain prices of each year, so that the parish ministers who have subscribed the documents which has prices brought with them when grain was cheap will now have directly the advantages of higher prices when grain has risen. In England both the rise and the fall are lessened by the seven years' average, in Scotland the full effects of either the one or the other are directly experienced in every year.—London Graphic.

EMU-MULE.

A Difference of Only One Letter in the Names of the Two Albert Alexes.

Dr. J. E. Usher, of London, Fellow of the Royal Geographical society and a sportsman of note, who has been in Arabia and other remote parts of the globe hunting for big game, arrived here from North Queensland and the desert region known as the North Territory, in Australia. This is an enormous stretch of country thousands of miles in area, infested by cannibals, in which are giant emus, nimbler and wallaby. It was to hunt the emu that Dr. Usher made his trip there.

"A party of us went up in that far north region," he said. "We were among the cannibals, who are great in size, being six and a half feet high and physically perfect. It is a dry, sandy region for the most part. Emus in large numbers are to be found over this territory. We hunted them on horseback, and it was rare sport, for the reason that they can run as fast as a horse, and a very good one at that. We found the catching of emus almost as interesting as coursing, besides having a certain spice of danger about it.

"An emu can kick as hard as a horse. I have seen men kicked so hard by this vicious bird that their legs were broken. If I had my choice of being kicked by a horse or an emu I think I would take the horse. The emu stands on one leg, and with the other strikes a quick and most paralyzing blow. I never would have believed that a bird had such power had I not had ocular evidence of it during this trip. After two or three of our men had suffered from the terrific kicks of these birds we did not venture near them, but after running our horses till we got close enough would bring them down with our rifles. We did not approach them till we knew they were dead. We killed them for their feathers, although they are not so valuable as those of the ostrich.

"We also hunted for their eggs, which are to be found in the sand, but in doing this we took care not to collide with the emu. The eggs are more in demand than the feathers. They are very beautiful, and are so tough that it is difficult to break them. Professional curio makers drill a hole in each end, take the inside out, and then the shell is carved and mounted in silver. There are three layers of the shell, and the carving is done so as to show three colors. The silver is set in the first layer, so thick is it, and when it is all carved and ornamented by the silver it is handsome."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The other day while Mr. G. L. Emery, of the place, was away from home his horse got loose in the stable and, getting access to the feed chest, overhauled its stomach with good things and pretty soon was crazy with the pains which colic brings on. He came out of the stable and ran as fast as his feet would carry him through the streets to the Patterson House, where he had been doctored some time before. The horse for his actions soon showed himself to be a pretty sick horse, and was taken in charge by Dr. Bocraft, who brought him around all right. The horse was not very wise in eating his much but displayed good horse sense in hunting up the doctor.

The Name of Moses.

It is a curious fact, inasmuch perhaps as it is suggestive of coolness, that Moses of Scriptural fame was called by eight different names in various places in the Bible. Bithia, the daughter of Pharaoh, called him Moses because she drew him out of the water. Jochebed, his mother, called him Jehoiakim, saying, "I had hoped for him." Miriam, his sister, called him Jared, because she had descended after him into the water to see what his end would be. Aaron called his brother Ali Zaureh because his father had deserted their mother. Amram, the father of Moses, called the boy Chaber because he was again reunited to his mother of the lad.

Kehath, the grandfather of Moses, called him Ahgabor because God had repaired the breach in the house of Jacob. The mother of the grandfather of Moses called him Abi Sucho because he was once hidden three months in the Tabernacle. All Israel called him Shemaah because "in his days God heard their cries and rescued them from their oppressors."—St. Louis Republic.

The Man Who Picks Locks.

In the lowest spheres of life the force of inventive faculty may be detected. The burglar himself as a mechanical genius may be a rival of nature. An honest genius of an inventive kind became a lock; straightway another inventive genius of a dishonest kind picks that lock. A man not a burglar, but a professional lock picker, picked a subtle lock of a bureau for me because I had lost the key. The science the man showed, the resource the ingenuity, formed a study, and his efforts were soon crowned with success.

I was struck by the skill the man displayed, but still more by the philosophy. "They call the man who invented that there lock, sir, a gentleman, and they say he's made a tremendous fortune by it, but they gives no credit to them as has learned to pick it; not a bit of it! not they! and some of them as can pick it they calls burglars and gives 'em years of hard labor, though they was just as clever as the lucky un, who got the thing a-going."—Longman's Magazine.

Early Scotch Church Discipline.

In 1646 the session of Galston unanimously concurred and ordained that two of the town elders should "search of them, night about, seven hours, and see that none be in house except the inhabitants thereof." At every fair or race there were elders told off to perambulate the market place or the race course, as the case might be, and report every immorality they saw or heard.

Not a wedding or a merrymaking could be held without ecclesiastical detection being sent to inquire into all that happened thereat and inform the kirk session of the numbers present and the nature of the entertainment. And any remissness on the part of elders in discovering and detailing immoralities was not only censured by presbyteries, but complained of by the people.—Rev. Dr. Andrew Edgar's Discipline of the Church.

Marriage by Capture.

Marriage by capture is a very old and very widely spread custom. It prevails among the Hindoos, the Kalmucks and Circassians, and the principal races of Australia, New Zealand and America, but instead of abduction being considered an outrage by these half civilized peoples, it is looked upon as a preliminary marriage rite, and, as a general rule, the coy damsel is by no means averse to the mild violence.

Abduction became so common in England in the reigns of the Tudor princes that a statute was passed on the subject, and this was followed by an act of Elizabeth which took away the benefit of clergy from the offender, and it was not till so late as the reign of George IV that the crime ceased to be a capital offense and punishable with death.—London Standard.

Why Ruby Glass Costs High.

One of the most beautiful colors, a rich transparent ruby, much prized by glass connoisseurs, is variously produced by combinations of gold with tin oxide. Often gold is used alone, and I saw at one manufactory about $140 worth of the virgin yellow metal thrown into a crucible full of sand, lead and potash. Hence the extra cost of genuine ruby glass, which is well known to experienced lovers.—Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

A newspaper correspondent asked Maurice Thompson, the author, if he had any hobbies, to which he replied that he had two hobbies—Greek literature and fresh air. Concerning the first of these nothing is to be said. It does not concern the public one way or the other. But the second one is far nobler than the first, and it is one which can be shared by all Thompson's fellow countrymen and the world at large. The cultivation of the fresh air habit is to be commended. It can be fostered alike by people of means and people of no means.

Sir William Thompson, the famous electrician, advanced the theory twenty years ago that the first germs of life were brought to our planet by the meteors that fall in such showers. It is now suggested that diamonds came upon the earth in the same way. There are no known geological processes that will account for their formation. Diamonds, small but abundant, have been found in meteoric iron. Although small white stones of this kind have been noticed most of those found have been black diamonds, the hardest variety known, and the kind employed in pointing diamond working tools.

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