TRADING ON THE EXCHANGE.

Brokers' Movements More Spirited Than They Have Been.

SENSATION IN HOMESTAKE.

Good Demand for Boly Which Sells Above a Dollar—Four Aces Still Active.

Movements in the pit today were more demonstrative than at any time since Christmas, the brokers seeming to "feel their oats," so to speak, and making more noise and bluster over stocks than they have done since the ushering in of the new year. The call produced sales of 42,800 shares, which showed a value of $12,436.40, and at the close the market kept up a fair tone and gave promise of fulfilling all predictions made with reference to increased activity for the future.

The first seller was Ajax at $1.18 and $1.12, after which Daly was called for and stood in good demand at an advanced figure, while there were transfers of the stock at $1.02½. Daisy contributed to the trading in sales at 52 cents, and Four Aces was as active as ever with a big volume of business at from 26 to 28 cents, the higher figure being for future delivery. Geyser-Marion looked healthy and did its part around 86 cents, while Galena sold above 55 cents and Mammoth made transfers close to and above $2. An odd lot of Mercur sold at $7.75½. Lower Mammoth did business at 71 cents, and Northern Light was a seller at 52 cents, after which Sacramento was dealt in a point or two below 30 cents.

In the unlisted class, Button-Beck Tunnel led out with shares at 7 cents. Then Golden Eagle was handled and passed out 1,000 at 9 cents, after which Homestake, from which come reports of good shaking, created a mild sensation, and, running up, sold with considerable freedom at figures ranging from 9¾ to 10¼ cents, the total sales amounting to 13,300 shares. Joe Bowers stood about stationary and did business below 20 cents, while Bowers Extension took on a degree of new life and was recognized with sales at 19 cents. Following this came the closing straggles, a number of which made transfers, among them Sunbeam, Showers and Star Consolidated, Sea Urchin and Anaconda.

The closing figures were as follows:

LISTED STOCKS.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Anchor	50	60
Ajax	1.12½	1.15
Alliance	.....	1.50
Alice	22½	27½
Boston-Herk	5.50	6.00
Blue Bird	19	25
Centennial-Eureka	76.25	80.00
Daly	1.00	1.02½
Deb-West	6.50	7.10
Dalton and Lark	5	8½
Daisy	61½	63
Eagle	7	14½
Four Aces	26	26½
Geyser-Marion	80½	82
Galena	56½	58
Grand Central	9.00	9.00
Horn Silver	1.75	1.80
Malvern	.....	4
Mammoth	2.00	2.02½
Mercur	7.50	7.85
Lower Mammoth	69½	73
Northern Light	51½	53½
Ontario	6.00	6.75
Sacramento	49½	49¾
Sacramento Consolidated	12½	20
Sunshine	48	53
Silver King	23.50	.....
Utah	99	1.00

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Alice	72½	87½
Dalton-Beck Tunnel	6½	8
Barbary	5½	6
Chloride Point	1.12½	1.27½
Comstock	4	5
Camp Floyd	2	2¾
Columbia	11	16½
Dalton	5½	7½
Decker	2.25	2.50
Eagle and Blue Bell	7.10	7.75
Emerald	12	17½
Golden Eagle	6½	9
Golden Star	15½	17
Golden Gate Extension	4	.....
Golden Treasure	.....	5
Homestake	19	19½
Hertzer	4	9
Joe Bowers	19	19½
Joe Bowers Extension	12½	13
La Reine	48	52½
Little Pittsburg	12½	13½
Midnight Bowers	7	.....
May Day	38	40
Omaha	45½	51
Richmond Anaconda	5½	7½
Rabbit's Foot	4½	20
Swansea	2.00	2.49
Sunbeam	13½	14½
South Swansea	1.17½	1.26
Success	4½	5
Sea Urchin	6½	.....
Showers Consolidated	27	29
Star Consolidated	1.20	1.22½
Tetro	12½	15½
Valeo	1.20	1.35
Washington	8	15
West Moth. Placer	70	85

TRANSFER OF STOCKS.

Alta, 500 shares at $1.16.
Ajax, 200 at $1.12.
Daly, 100 at $1.02.
Daly, 300 at $1.02½.
Daisy, 100 at 52c.
Daisy, 300 at 52½c.
Four Aces, 4,700 at 26c.
Four Aces, 100 at 26½c.
Four Aces, 500 at 28½c.
Four Aces, 1,000 at 27½c.
Four Aces, 2,000 at 28c; buyer 30 days.
Geyser Marion, 100 at 79c.
Geyser Marion, 200 at 80c.
Geyser Marion, 300 at 81c.
Galena, 100 at 55c.
Galena 100 at 56c.
Galena, 200 at 56½c.
Mammoth, 200 at $1.85.
Mammoth, 100 at $2.01.
Mercur, 100 at $7.75½.
Lower Mammoth, 200 at 71c.
Northern Light, 1,000 at 51½c.
Northern Light, 300 at 52c.
Sacramento, 200 at 49c.
Sacramento 100 at 49½c.
Button Beck Tunnel 7,000 at 7c.
Golden Eagle, 1,000 at 9c.
Homestake, 200 at 9½c.
Homestake, 1,000 at 9½c.
Homestake, 1,000 at 9¾c.
Homestake, 1,000 at 9½c.
Homestake, 1,000 at 10c.
Homestake, 200 at 10½c.
Joe Bowers, 500 at 19½c.
Joe Bowers, 1,000 at 19½c.
Joe Bowers Extension, 500 at 12½c.
Joe Bowers Extension, 500 at 12½c.
Joe Bowers Extension, 2,500 at 13c.
Midnight Bowers, 1,000 at 8½c.
Richmond Anaconda, 1,000 at 5½c.
Sea Urchin, 1,000 at 7½c.
Showers Consolidated, 500 at 29c.
Star Consolidated, 100 at $1.22.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

Star Consolidated, 100 at $1.22½.
Sunbeam, 2,000 at 13½c.
Total shares sold, 42,800.
Selling value of stocks, $12,436.40.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 5.—Inducement for motions of a violent nature occurred in the speculation in the first hour with a tendency towards a lower plane. Tobacco, Brooklyn transit, sugar, federal steel, American steel and wire and New York air brake dipped one to three points with intermediate rallies of a point or so. The severishness of these stocks carried the railway list fractionally lower. Manhattan and W. U. were lifted sharply, but the higher level promoted realizations and the major portions of the advance was lost. Colorado southern shares imparted steadily in market contrast to the general market which sagged intermittently.

The bond market also lacked support but effectiveness rather more evident.

New York, Jan. 5.—Money on call nominally 2@3 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent.

Sterling exchange firmer with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84@4.87 for demand and 4.81⅝@4.82 for 60 days; posted rates 4.83½ and 4.85¼, commercial bills, 4.80¾@4.81¼.

Silver certificates nominally 59@60c.

Bar silver, 59.

Mexican dollars, 46½.

Government bonds irregular. U. S. 2s 107¼, new 4s reg. 129; do coupon, 129¾; 4s, 112; coupon, 112¾; 5s, 108¼; 4s reg. and coupon, 112¾.

New York, Jan. 5.—Sugar—Raw irregular fair refining 3-13-16; centrifugal 96 test, 4 1-16, molasses sugar, 3 3-16.

Refined barley steady, crushed, 5½; powered, 4½; granulated, 4.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Estimated receipts hogs today, 40,000; left over, 8,625. Market steady to 5c higher.

Light, 3.20@3.62½.
Mixed, 3.45@3.70.
Heavy, 3.40@3.72½.
Rough, 3.40@3.45.
Yorkers, 3.55.
Cattle receipts, 4,500. Strong to 10c higher.
Beeves, 4.00@5.85.
Cows and heifers, 2.00@4.35.
Texas steers, 3.30@4.60.
Stockers and feeders, 3.80@4.60.
Sheep receipts, 30,000. Steady.
Native sheep, 3.75@4.25.
Western, 3.90@4.25.
Lambs, 4.00@5.30.

PRODUCE.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—May wheat opened at 71¾ and gradually declined to 70¾.

CLOSE.

Wheat—May 70¾, July 69¾.
Corn—Jan. 35, May 38⅞@⅞.
Oats—Jan. 25¾, May 21¼.
Pork—Jan. 8.85, May 8.30.
Lard—Jan. 4.32, May 4.37.
Ribs—Jan. 4.05, May 4.15.
Wheat—Cash—No. 2 red, 71¼; No. 3, 68@69; No. 2 hard, 68¼; No. 3, 62@65; No. 1 northern spring, 69¼; No. 2, 67; No. 3, 65; spring, 64@66.
Cash corn—No. 2, 38; No. 3, 37½.
Cash oats—No. 2, 26⅝; No. 2, 26¼@⅝.
Barley—42 to 51.
Rye—74.
Timothy—2.30.
Flax—1.16½.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—Wheat—Easier, May, 1.19¼; cash, 1.18¾.
Barley—Cash, 1.12½.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 5, 1899.

POULTRY.

Below are wholesale buying figures on poultry, butter, eggs and cheese. The selling figure is 10 per cent higher.

There is a fair demand for poultry with the market quoted steady. Dressed poultry drawn, with heads and feet off, being figures as follows:

Turkeys, per lb. 11
Hens ..... 8@9
Roosters 06

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Dealers report the butter supply excessive with prices declining.

Cheese, Utah (new) ..... .09

EGGS.

The egg market is well supplied, and fully equal to the existing demand, with first-class eggs now quoted at 18@22 per case.

GRAIN.

Wheat—59@62 cents per bushel.
Oats—$1.15@$1.20 per hundred.
Corn—90 cents per hundred.
Cracked Corn—$1.00 per hundred.
Bran—75 cents per hundred.
Rye—75 cents per hundred.
Shorts—85 cents per hundred.

HAY.

Timothy—$4.00 per ton.
Mixed—$4.00 per ton.
Alfalfa—$4.00 per ton.

FRUITS.

APPLES—Good stock—Utah, in good demand, per bushel, 75@$1.00.
PEARS—In good demand, per box, $1.25 to $1.50.
LEMONS—California, per box, $5.00@$6.00.

CHINA'S GRAND OLD WOMAN.

[Collier's Weekly.]

Catherine II of China, is not merely a great sovereign, historians of the future must be trusted to regard her as a great man. A dispatch recently cabled from Pekin to the Herald describes her as seated on a dais covering the ladies seat the throne-curtain. The emperor is reported to have been also present, but unimportant, at her left. It was she of her, though, who led him to the throne at all. He is but the nephew of his aunt. It is the lady that reigns and who has reigned for thirty-seven years. Said Confucius: "Man is to woman what the sun is to the moon; he orders, she obeys, and harmony is the result." Confucius was a man of his generation, not in nineteenth century Cathay. There the moon orders, and not the sun merely but the nephew also obeys. It is as well, perhaps. There are good reasons of his which balked and vex because of it rejected Dell ancestors to master. Catherine II of China is a lady who likes her own way. That, however, is natural. Catharine I of Russia began life as a servant. Catharine II of China began as a slave. It is said that Catherine II of China's position her face is not painted. But everything about her is contrary to local customs. Never till she emerges from her scullery has a woman dreamed of usurping the Dragon Seat. Fancy an obalisque stepping from the escaping and mounting the sultan from his throne. Such a performance is unimaginable, and yet this lady has done better, one might even say worse. The empress dowager is by birth a Tartar. The fact is worth noting. Tartars do not maltreat their daughters' feet. The girl had free use of hers. At the age of eleven she was sold to a mandarin. In and about his household her feet took her where her superiors could not go. A Chinese girl who marries passes from one prison to another. Of the outer world she knows nothing. Of that outer world her sisters know all. It was the way with little Tsi An. What she did not know she guessed and what she could not guess she learned. The learned to dance. A lee could not equal her. She learned to read. On the tip of her tongue were a hundred stories, each more diverting than the other. On the tom-tom she learned to strike. The three notes that are dear to the Orient she repeated unerringly. She learned more difficult things, too; how to arrange a basket of fruit, how to touch flowers, how to smile and how to hold her tongue. Astonished at the prodigy, the mandarin sent her as a curiosity to his sovereign at Pekin. One day the Son of Heaven noticed her. The slave became a favorite, and, becoming a mother, became also a secretary wife. There, she might suppose, had her ambitions they would have rested. It was there they began. Though that is thirty-seven years ago, they have been increasing ever since. The emperor died here, there successively departed this life the Son of Heaven, the Son of Heaven's sons, others who were in the way. Thereafter she was supreme. The week before last, when the ladies of the diplomatic corps paraded before her, she noticed the wife of the British ambassador on the check. The Herald states that in so doing she wore a charming suite. (Its may readily believe it. Her hand is as strong as her rise is unerring, in modern dress both are unmatched. There is indeed another instance of a slave attaining imperial power, but it occurred in Haiti and what occurs in Haiti does not count. Even otherwise, this lady is unique. Recorded merely as a female Brewster, she is destined to level into history with a dame intelectually vicious, perhaps, and yet entirely her own.

NEWS OF WEST WEBER.

Statistics and General Information—Death of Agnes Williams.

West Weber, Dec. 29, 1898.

To the Editor:

We have about one hundred and fifty families in our ward, all claiming to be members of the Church. We are located about seven miles west of Ogden, that is, the central part of our ward is about that distance, but our settlements extend some four miles square. We all gather at the meeting house on Sunday afternoon for religious services, but in order to make it convenient for the children and the older people, we have two female relief societies, two Sunday schools, two Primary associations, and four day schools, three of which are divided into grammar and primary grades. All of these associations and schools are under the guidance and direction of good, efficient officers and teachers.

Besides we have our Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement. They meet weekly, and the exercises are made profitable and interesting.

About five weeks ago it was proposed to have the two Sunday schools meet together partly for review and partly for amusement. Both schools joined in favor of the proposition. Committees were appointed from each school, who arranged a program suitable for the occasion, Sunday, Dec. 24. Two sessions were held, of two hours' each. Class exercises, songs and recitations were rendered in a creditable and pleasing manner.

On Monday all gathered again at 10 a. m. A program, which was amusing and instructive, was successfully carried out. This session lasted about one hour and a half, when a well made snowman class made his appearance accompanied by his wife creating much amusement and surprising all present with a sack of candy and nuts. In the afternoon the younger members, and in the evening the older people, enjoyed themselves in a dance.

We have eight missionaries in the field.

In the midst of health and amusement a shadow of gloom has been cast over our community, December 27 Sister Agnes Williams departed this life. She had been ailing for six months. She has been a faithful worker in the Sunday school and also in the Y. L. M. I. A. The faith and prayers of many members of that association were given in her behalf at a special fast meeting. She was better for a few days and it was hoped she would continue to improve, but the Lord willed it otherwise.

The funeral services were held today in the meeting house, and largely attended. The speakers each bore testimony to her faithfulness in every position she had been called to fill. Very respectfully,

N. HAWKES, SR.

PATTI'S PECULIARITIES.

Patti is about to give her life white hand again in holy matrimony. Her first husband was a marquis. The second was a tenor. The third is a manager. If she makes the last as happy as she made the others, he is much to be envied. In Cazas, the original bridegroom, she adored—a fact which did not prevent her from running off with Nicolini, whom she detested. What are her feelings toward her successor is not reported. Nicolini is the only, once intimate, latterly has subsided. Anterbody regarded as the diva della diva, subsequently as the Boadicea of the Upper Bedford, today she is a little rocky. The charm of her voice was due to a disease of the larynx. It was beauty, a little pernicious and spectacularly erratic. The annals of the lyric stage record no trifle as brilliant. Her throat was a parterre of flowers from which freebies ascended in bouquets of light. She put stars in one's ears. Like Maria, she was the last and greatest of a group that was gone. There are no more tenors. The species is extinct. There has been but one Patti, and a masseur has got her. Whether he can appreciate the lady is problematic, but we assume that he will know how to treat her.—Edgar Saltus in Collier's Weekly.

BARGAIN LIST.

1—Mason & Hamlin organ, slightly used. Original price $125. Our price $65.
1—Estey Organ, slight used, original price, $140. Our price, $70.
1—Story & Clay Organ, taken in exchange. Original price, $105. Our price, $55.
1—Good Piano, taken in exchange. First price $300. Price now, $110.
1—Cracker Piano, nearly new. Original price, $350. Our price now, $150.
1—Brand new Upright Piano, warranted for ten years. Regular price, $350. Special holiday price, $175.
Call and see these Bargains.
DAYNES MUSIC CO.,
The Leading Music Dealers, 74 Main St.

GEYSER-MARION SHIPS CYANIDES.

Consignment of 800 Pounds from This Property Today.

FOLSOM'S DISINTEGRATOR.

Home Invention Which Will Interest Mining Men—Bowers Extension to Make Shipments.

The Geyser-Marion, from which a continuous source of bullion is expected during the year, reported at the Kansas Consolidated refinery today with 800 pounds of cyanides, the result of a two weeks clean-up at the mill. This will give the company a good starter for a January dividend, if it goes it to pay one, and goes a good way towards demonstrating the value of the property which is still to be in epsodic shape at present. During the the Geyser-Marion had a hard row to hoe with litigation and other obstacles to overcome, but now that the coast is clear of such incumbrances, the company hopes to do something substantial for its stockholders.

Bowers Extension to Ship.

If indications of its owners are realized, the Joe Bowers Extension at Tintic will be shipping a good grade of ore within 30 days. At present, work is being pushed looking to the installation of a new hoist, and when this is accomplished shipments will begin. The white ore in sw will be moved to the Eureka smelter, as it has outlived its usefulness to that the shaft has reached too great a depth for such machinery. The ore showing, says the management, is all that could be reasonably expected, the miners being in to a formation yielding average assays of 80 ounces silver, 25 to 30 per cent lead and a few cents in gold. With this class of mineral for the market, the Bowers Extension ought to pay well for development.

FOLSOM'S DISINTEGRATOR.

Home Invention Which Will Insure the Adopting of Mining Men

William B. Folsom of this city is the inventor of a crusher and disintegrator which promises to be of material assistance to mining men, as soon as they are brought to appreciate its true worth.

At his factory on West Temple street the inventor has several models of his machine, and from what was learned by a "News" reporter today it would seem that it has many good points which will do much to bring it to the front. Simple in mechanism it can be put upon the market at as low a figure as any now made, and as it performs the double work of crushing and grinding it has advantages over others that the mining fraternity will be quick to recognize. The ore can be handled in good chunks, and crushed to the fineness of sand, as fine in fact, as is put through although any sized screen.

The disintegrator has a capacity of a ton an hour and Mr. Folsom is now building one to fill an order from Silver Nevada, which it will go as soon as finished. Men who have examined the crusher say it will be a wonderful help to certain of wall rolls in the work of pulverizing ores.

MINES AND MINING MEN.

Another strike is reported on the Tecoma Tintic.

Col. S. S. Milner left this morning for Tonopah, Nev.

The Swansea will pay a dividend of $100 on the 20th inst.

F. E. Wilson came up from Nephi last night where he looked into mining matters.

The pump at the West Mountain Placer is reported to be working satisfactorily.

Reinforcing the shaft to the order at the Sacramento Consolidated in the Tintic district.

Hon. R. C. Chambers has returned from California. He says the Ontario will shortly resume work below the 1,000-foot level, but that a full force will not be put on for some time yet. At present the company is working about fifty men, who are engaged in taking out base ores.

Provo Democrat: A quit claim deed was filed Monday with the county recorder from the Mignon Gold Mining company to W. A. Nelden of Salt Lake. The stated consideration is $1,500, and the property transferred embraces the Mattie E, Mattie E No 2, Bessie, Little Ethel, R. A. M. No. 2, Hattie & Lee Chance and Rob claims, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, located in Camp Floyd mining district. The ground is located near Manning, and is regarded as valuable property.

MONEY AND COMMODITIES.

Their Values in a New England Village of the Eighteenth Century.

A New England village of the 18th century was probably the most perfect republic ever known. At the "town meeting" all the voters of the village had a right to a voice and a vote in all the public concerns of the community. As an illustration of the manner in which the village managed the fiscal affairs of its inhabitants, public and private, the accepted list of values is interesting. It was adopted by vote of a "town meeting" held in the year 1744, thirty-two years before the declaration of independence, by the village of Greenland, on the coast of New Hampshire and was copied by your correspondent from the town records while engaged in historical research in this county two or three years ago. The values named were those at which the celve the respective articles in payment of taxes.

Silver, six shillings and eightpence per ounce.

Gold, four pounds eighteen shillings per ounce.

Kersin, forty shillings per 100 pounds.

Flax, five pounds per pound.

Winter Codfish, ten shillings per quintal. (100 or 112 pounds).

Bar iron, $70.00 shillings per 100 pounds.

Rye, barley and Indian corn, two shillings per bushel.

Wheat and peas, three shillings per bushel.

Pitch, ten shillings per barrel.

Pork, three pence per pound.

Beef, one pence per pound.

White pine boards, twenty shillings per 1,000 feet.

White oak plank, three pounds per 1,000 feet.

Tried tallow, six pence per pound.

Tanned sole leather, six pence per pound.

The ratio of silver to gold was fourteen and seven-tenths to one. As compared with modern prices hemp and flax were rather high; codfish was cheap; bar iron was about five times the price at which steel rails have been made within the last few years; grain was probably not far from a modern average, though just what a modern average it would require some figuring to determine, the grain market has fluctuated so much during recent years. Pitch was not very far from the modern price; pork was about what we pay now for a white hog, while beef was very cheap as compared with a bill of an up-to-date butcher. Leather was very cheap, albeit it was sewed by hand, and the market on sole leather would ruin a modern tannery, while tallow was worth three times as much as it is now. So much for values a century and a half ago.

B. F. CUMMINGS, J.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1899.

PARADISE FOR BEARS.

They Are the Nation's Ward in the Yellowstone Park.

[New York Herald.]

Everybody who has heard of the bears of Yellowstone Park, and knows it is one of the sights for travelers to see brain food on the refuse of the hotels, but it is only the curious in this city square miles of marvels who realize the danger dormant in bandbands and the tallowed curiosities that swarm bandands—who learn "there's nuts there." Its both helps the nation's wards that tourists can but keep to what it would be the nation's wards share the bounty of the park with the tourists and prover, but the mind prayer is not practical, and when one has sufficiently cursed its unbearest, he can easily turn his attention to other wonders of the nation, while tents is such a wanderer and makes himself so much at home in everybody's camp, and seems to enjoy the good things of life rather better than the refuse of the hotels, that the camper is often made to realize that he is himself is decidedly out of home, when he would make short work of burglars, either on two or four legs.

But woe to the man who would protect himself from presumptuous familiarity in this zoological Eden. All tourists are warned when they enter that they must not "feed" with the animals on pain of arrest, and their arrests are either taken from them or securely sealed by government officials.

If the soldiers may be believed, some Princeton boys ventured last summer to exercise the freedom of the university in those sacred precincts, and actually killed a Yellowstone bear. Whether they all fired at once, whether one of their number killed the bear and his fifteen comrades refused, after the manner of college boys, to point out the culprit, the soldiers did not say. However it was, the entire number were locked up for sixty days without benefit of clergy.

The law permits one to shoot his enemies and even to kill a bear if one's life is actually endangered. The real difficulty seems to be in getting the sentence of the enemy. It hardly seems possible for a person to unseal his gun, load, and shoot himself successfully after he is once in the close embrace of bruin.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Electric Horticulture—A Year of Two Sunshines—Human Wax—Nature's Cancer Attack—Long Distance Power Transmission—Hysterical Teeth—New England Fishes—A Novel Engine—A Source of Total Waste—A German Fuel.

The fascinating subject of the action of electricity on plants attracted Dr. Cazbodie as long ago as 1896, and recent electricians and botanists have given it much attention. Results have been various. In experiments since 1898, Dr. E. H. Cook reports that constant and intermittent currents of high and low tension have had the general effect of increasing the development of seeds from 10 to 20 per cent, but that plant growth after germination has seemed to be little affected by low tension currents. With an electromotive force of 25 to 40,000 volts, the increase in growth has been considerable and rapid. On a large scale, various experimenters have tried sinking their garden plates of copper and zinc, and plates connected with a battery, but the most remarkable results seem to have been achieved with the "electrogeoliture," from atmospheric electricity. This apparatus is simply a lightning conductor set up in the middle of a field and connected below with a series of cross wires running under the soil near the roots of the plants. In Texas such a conductor in a peach orchard was found to exert an influence over a radius of more than 20 yards, and a plot of ground within the area yielded 12 kilograms of potatoes against 3 kilograms from an exactly similar plot outside.

The resident at the minister, says Grant Allen, has a year of two winters and two summers. The sun passes south to the Tropic of Capricorn on December 21, when it is winter; comes overhead in March, when it is summer; travels north to the Tropic of Cancer in June, which gives us winter again; and is overhead once more in September, the second summer. The temperature changes is small, however. It is always hot. The shrubs and trees have definite seasons to flower and fruit—a fact explained by the wet and dry periods.

A wax resembling that of bees has been extracted by M. Hanvier from the human epidermis. This result causing him to remark that the body is protected by a coat of varnish against corrosive agents.

Having observed that in certain forms of cancer the lymph glands are not affected at all, Dr. Herbert Snow, an English cancer specialist, has been led to the interesting and important conclusion that it is the function of these glands to resist and actually destroy the cancerous growth. This takes place up to a certain point. The gland is eventually overcomed by cancers, but the contest is often an obstinate one, and the number of infants that die killed must be very considerable. Supposing a natural secretion to be the active agent, Dr. Snow had made an extract of fresh lymph glands. This he administered to certain patients, with apparent benefit and never any bad symptoms, and in the case of a woman with advanced cancer of the stomach, whose death was expected not later than November or December, 1897, life was prolonged until April. Competent medical men are asked to continue the investigation.

Electric power has been transmitted 100 miles, with 70 per cent of efficiency. Much more is possible, and Prof George Forbes, speaking in London the other day, estimated the cost of power that the power of the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi, might be economically carried 300 miles for the development of mining in Rhodesia. He had considered plans in New Zealand and India for transmitting power 250 miles, where in some cases being located to a point and even 800 per annum for each horse-power. Many other industries might be benefited by turning distant sources of power, such as cataracts in Egypt, and he has found that the electric lighting of Cairo could be done cheaper by power generated 400 miles away, at the First Cataract, than by steam engines in that city. In all cases the serious outlay is for copper.

Among other efforts of hysteria noon nutrition, Dr. Paul Rollier, of Paris, notes the rapid decay of the teeth, begining with erosion and ulcerating at the enamel. The teeth are very painful and extraction is the only remedy, as not even removal of the cause of hysteria will arrest the disease process when well established.

Not less than 225 species of fish have been reported up to this time at Woods Hole, Mass., a number greater than at any other United States locality except Key West. Many of the species are visitors from tropical waters.

A most original recent engine is the Dickson rotary gasoline motor. In this an attempt is made to do away with valves as well as boilers. The valves are no delicate parts exposed to explosion or high temperature. It depends on the usual explosions of gasoline vapor and air forming the four-reported cycle. The chief novelty rests in the piston, which has the form of a long steel tube, and which assures the difficult phases of admission, expansion and compression, by revolving during its stroke and, through an eccentric on one side, alternately opening and closing distributing ports suitably placed on the cylinder. During its rotation, the piston makes four strokes to one and turns the crank shaft to make two revolutions. The rotary motion tends to reduce loss by friction, and the length of the piston diminishes loss by leakage and prevents direct contact of the gases with the walls of the cylinder. The cylinder stands upright on a closed box or drum containing the fly-wheel, crank and shaft.

The so-called earthquake or tidal waves that are frequently noticed along the coast near Sydney, New South Wales, are found by Mr. H. C. Russell to be nearly traceable to the atmospheric pressure. Their period, about 26 minutes from coast to coast, is that of earthquake waves. Mr. Russell has proven, however, that only 1 per cent is produced by earth disturbances, while 60 per cent are due to low pressure areas, which cause the sea level to rise, with corresponding slant, south and east coasts that most in Bass Strait, producing waves that affect the Sydney and Newcastle tide-gauges.

The manufacture of briquettes from peat or turf, began in Germany two years ago, is reported a success. The wet turf is reduced to small pieces in a breaking machine, cut and ground quite fine in a second machine, and dried by exhaust steam. The material is then pressed at the rate of 80 briquettes a second, or 25 tons a day. The cost is about $1.25 a ton.

Heated air boxes, spontaneously developed in the chemical change, are among the hitherto unnoticed causes of forest fires pointed out by M. Takeuchi of Grandenigen.

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