LATE NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign and Domestic.

A $250,000 fire occurred at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 21st.

Twenty-four persons were killed by an avalance at Seydisford, Iceland.

Hon. A. W. Wyman, Treasurer of the United States, has tendered his resignation.

Another earthquake in the island of Java has devastated many plantations and destroyed 100 lives.

Blind Tom, the pianist, has been adjudged insane and placed under the care of a legal guardian.

The Pullman Car repair shops in Philadelphia were destroyed by fire April 22d. Loss, $150,000. Fully insured.

Not less than 5000 artisans of Buffalo, N. Y., it is stated, are building houses for themselves on the co-operative plan.

A fire at Tokio, Japan, recently destroyed twelve hundred buildings, rendering one thousand families homeless.

At Diamond Island, in the Ohio river, Mr. Mary Draper and two children were drowned by the capsizing of a canoe.

In a street-car at Newport, Ky., Mr. McMillan killed a bank clerk named John L. Cummings for seducing his daughter.

The Bank of England employs about 1,100 persons, and the salary list, including pensions, is about £300,000 per annum.

The Empress of Austria is said to be travelling incognito along the south coast of England without a single attendant.

At New York City last week P. C. Kellogg & Co. sold at auction 207 head of horses for $67,125, an average of $324.27.

A private hotel on Lookout Mountain will be tendered General Grant for his free use this summer during his convalescence.

Rev. Thomas Spencer, colored, of Norfolk, Va., pleaded guilty of house-breaking and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Newspaper postage has been reduced from two cents to one cent a pound. The reduction goes into effect on the first of July next.

The continued ill-health of First Assistant Post-Master General Malcolm Hay has given rise to the report that he will soon resign.

The largest prune orchard in the world is situated one mile from Saratoga, Cal., and contains 16,000 trees. It was sold recently for $72,000.

Fifty persons were burned to death in a conflagration which destroyed several houses in the town of Meleeg, a few miles north Cairo, Egypt.

The Logan column in the Illinois Legislature has finally broken. Representative Torence has signified his intention to vote for Logan no longer.

The new merchant ships just hired by Great Britain will carry 212,000 soldiers with cannon to match. The ships referred to cost $100,000 a day.

Gilbert Parker and Ferdinand T. Roger, of Davenport, Ia., were drowned in the Mississippi at that place recently while taking a pleasure sail.

W. G. Britton, Tax Collector of Hale county, Alabama, has been convicted of embezzling $13,000 and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years.

A law-firm of New Orleans claims to have found in the Weil brothers, of that city, the heirs of the Levy estate in London, worth $60,000,000.

Otto Funk, a public library thief and dynamite fiend, confessed that he was the author of a plot to blow up the Chicago University building. He was locked up.

Reporters, printers and editors at Winnipeg have been summoned for violating the Sabbath by getting out a paper containing latest news regarding the Riel rising.

Thomas Judah, for thirty years a prominent member of the bar of Montreal, has been sentenced to imprisonment for six months for obtaining $35,000 by false pretenses.

The people in Perry county, Ky., are on the verge of starvation. They follow logging for a living, and there has been no rise in the streams to float their logs to market.

Mrs. Robert Davis of Leavenworth, Kan., whose husband is in the State Penitentiary under sentence of death, has petitioned the Governor to sign Davis' death warrant and have him hanged.

Edmund McCurtin, Chief of the Choctaws, calls upon all freedmen residing in the nation and entitled to citizenship to register themselves before June or suffer expulsion as intruders.

At a farm house near Monmouth, Ill., a man named Edward F. Nash, who had spent a year in the insane asylum, killed his mother and sister, and laid their bodies side by side on the porch.

Hiram Foulks, a hermit living near Independence, Kan., was shot dead and thrown into a well. The Coroner found in a canvas bag sewed inside his drawers, bills amounting to $1,725.

A solid silver balustrade, which had stood in one of the Mexican churches since the time of Cortex, was torn down not long ago and taken to the mint, producing over sixty thousand silver dollars.

Pulitzer, editor of the New York World, has transmitted to William M. Evarts, chairman of the Bartholdi Statue Pedestral Committee, $25,000 received by the World from 25,275 people for that fund.

The Indians and half-breeds now in revolt against the Canadian Gavernment have laid waste a large section of country to the north and west of Battleford. Over 1,600 settlers are rendered homeless by the raid.

Noah Vest, marshal of Buckner, Mo., was fatally shot by an unknown assassin. Various plots have been discovered for the destruction of Vest, one of which was the finding of a large amount of chrystallized strychnine in his well.

Reports from Winnipeg indicate a good deal of excitement over extravagant rumors. The disaster at Fort Pitt has resolved itself into the killing of two men and four Indians. The occupants of the fort took shelter with friendly Indians.

At Brazil, Ind., during the noon hour Patrick Craddock, roller in the rolling mills, attempted to fix the set-screws on the rolls. By some means he was drawn through the rolls, and his body crushed to a pulp. No one witnessed the terrible affair.

The heirs to the Lawrence-Townley estate in England, valued at $500,000,000, report having found the missing link in their chain of evidence—the marriage certificate of Mrs. Sidney T. Brown, of Bagdad, N. Y. The documents is to bring her $40,000,000.

Near Reading, Pa., a farm house was burned and Chas. Hettinger, Frederick Hettinger, Charles and Harry Wentzel perished in the flames. The Coroner's jury declared that the fire resulted from the carelessness of Daniel Nolle, who built a fire in a wash house and went off to a neighbor's. Nolle is regarded as being of unsound mind, but he was arrested and held to answer for his criminally careless conduct.

The phenomenal growth of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association is suggestive of the vast importance of the cattle interests of this country. Twelve years ago this association was organized with ten members, owning 20,000 head of cattle, valued at $350,000. To-day it has 435 members owning 2,000,000 head of cattle, whose estimated value is $100,000,000. Its sway extends over the whole of Wyoming and portions of six other States and Territories, and it is without doubt the largest association of the kind in the world.

MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.

WHEAT—Per ctl, valley, $1.30@1.35 Walla Walla, $1.25@1.27½.

FLOUR—Per bbl, standard brands, $4@4.25; superfine, $3.75@4.00; country brands, $3.75@4.

BEANS—Per ctl, small whites, $2.00; bayos, $3; pinks, $2.50; butter, $2.50.

BUTTER—Per lb, choice dairy, 23c; country store, 10@15c; Eastern, 22½c.

CHEESE—Per lb, choice local, 12@14c; imported, 12@16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Per lb, apples, 5@8c; plums, 6@8c; prunes, 8@8½c; peaches, 13c; raisins, $2.25 ₱ bx.

EGGS—Per doz, 12½c.

LARD—Per lb, pails, 11c; tins, Eastern, 11c; tins, Oregon, 11½c.

OAT MEAL—Common, $3.50 ₱ ctl.

CORN MEAL—Per ctl, $3.

HOMINY—Per ctl, $3.75.

CRACKED WHEAT—Per ctl, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per ctl, $3.75.

RYE FLOUR—Per ctl, $4.

RICE—Per lb, China No. 1, 5½c; mixed, 4½c; Hawaiian Islands, 5½c.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 2c; onions, 4c ₱ lb; carrots, 50c ₱ sack; turnips, 50c; beets, 50c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2½-lb cans ₱ doz, $1.10, gallons, $3.50; pie fruits, assorted, $1.50, gallons, $4; green corn, $1.25@1.60.

COFFEE—₱ lb, Guatemala, green, 11½@12c; Costa Rica, 12½c; old Government Java, 20c.

POTATOES—Quote in bushels: Garnet chilis, 15c; early rose, 15c; Burbank seedlings, 30c; peerless, 20c.

POULTRY—Chickens, ₱ doz, $4@5; ducks, $5@6; geese, $9@10; turkeys, ₱ lb, 10@11c

PROVISIONS—Hams, ₱ lb, 11@13c; bacon, 10@12½c.

PICKLES—Per keg, $1.10@1.25.

SALT—Liverpool, $16@20 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Quote bbls: (A) patent cube; 7½c; (A) crushed, 7½c; dry granulated, 7½c; golden C, 5½c; extra powdered, 7½c.

SEEDS—Wholesale to farmers ₱ ctl, red clover, $15; alfalfa, $18; white clover, $35; alsike, $32; timothy, prime, $7.50; Kentucky blue grass, extra clean, $15; perennial rye grass, $15; red top, $12; orchard grass, $18; rye black, $2; bone meal, ₱ ton, $38; bone phosphates, $45.

SPICES—₱ lb, pepper, 18@25c; mustard, 18c; ginger, 18c; cinnamon, 27½c; nutmeg, 80c; sage, 30c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Lemons, $6@6.50 ₱ case; bananas, $4.00; cocoanuts, 8c; oranges, $2.25@3.50 ₱ 100.

BRAN—Per ton, $12@14.

MIDDLINGS—Per ton, $20@25.

GROUND BARLEY—Per ton $21@23.

OATS—Choice milling, 36c; choice feed, 32@34c.

HAY—Per ton, $8@10.

HOPS—Per lb, 10@12½c.

WOOL—Valley, 12@15c; eastern Oregon, 13@17c.

GRAIN BAGS—Per lb, Calcutta, 6½c.

HIDES—Dry, 16c; salted, 6@7.

BROOMS—Per doz, $2.25@6.50.

San Francisco.

BAGS—Calcutta wheat bags, 5½c.

FLOUR—Best city extra, $4.25@5.00; medium, $3.50@4.00; shipping superfine, $2.75@3.50.

WHEAT—No. 1 grades, $1.45; choice milling parcels, $1.50 ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—No. 1 quality, $1@1.02½; brewing, $1.05@1.15.

OATS—Surprise and milling, $1.30@1.40; No. 1, $1.15@1.20; No. 2, 95c@$1; off grades, 80c@95c; black, $1@1.10 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Large yellow, $1.05@1.12½; small yellow, $1.20@1.25; white, $1.35@1.40 ₱ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Per ton, $26@27.

CORNMEAL—Feed, $26@27 ₱ ton; fine kinds for table, 2@2½c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Mustard, $2@2.50 for brown, and $2@2.25 for yellow; canary, 3½@4c; hemp, 3½@3½c; rape, 2½@3c; timothy, 5½@6c; alfalfa, 2½c ₱ lb; flax, $2.25@2.50 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Per ton, $17@19.

HAY—Alfalfa, $8.00@12.00; wheat, $10@16; oat, $8@12; barley, $7@11; mixed, $7@9.

STRAW—Per bale, 55@65c.

HOPS—Per lb, 8c.

BRAN—Per ton, $22.50@23.50.

RYE—Per ctl, $1.10@1.15.

BUCKWHEAT—Per ctl, $1.25@1.50.

GROUND BARLEY—Per ton, $22.50@23.00.

POTATOES—Early rose, 60c; river reds, 65c@75c; Petalumas, 60c@80c; garnet chile, 60@70c; peerless, 65@80c; new, 1@2c ₱ lb; Oregon Burbank Seedlings, $1@1.20 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Per ctl, $3.75@7.00.

DRIED PEAS—Green, $3.50; Niles, $1.50; blackeye, $2.25 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos, $2.50@3; butter, $1.00@1.35; pink, $1.40@1.55; lima, $1.75; small white, $1.50@2.12½; pea, $2@2.25 ₱ ctl.

POULTRY—Turkeys, gobblers, 15@17c; hens, 20@21c; dressed do, 15@20c ₱ lb; roosters, $5@5.50 for old and $7@8.50 for young; hens, $6.00@8.00; broilers, $3@6.50, as to size; ducks, $6.00@7.50 ₱ doz; geese, $1.50@3 ₱ pair.

VEGETABLES—Green peas, 1½@2c ₱ lb; carrots, 50@60c; turnips, 50@60c; beets, 40@60c; parsnips, $1; cabbage, 50@60c ₱ ctl.

FRUIT—Apples, 65c@$1 for common; lemons, California, $1.25@2.50; limes, Mexican, $10.50@11; oranges, California, 1.00@$1.15 ₱ box.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried apples, 2@2½c; apricots, 8c; blackberries, 10c; figs, 4c, pressed; peaches, 13c; pears, 4c; plums, 7½c; prunes, German, 4c; do, French, 5c ₱ lb; raisins, new crop Layers, $1.50@1.75 ₱ box.

HIDES—Dry, ₱ lb, usual selection, 17½@18; dry kip, 17@18; dry calf, 20c; salted steers, 50 to 55lbs, 7@7½c.

WOOL—Mendocino, 18@20c, ₱ lb.; Humboldt, 18@20c; San Joaquin, 11@14c; eastern Oregon, 14@16c

HONEY—Comb, 7@8c; extracted, 4@5c ₱ lb

BUTTER—Fancy, 20c; choice, 18@19c; fair to good, 15@16c; ordinary, 12@14c; mixed store shipments, dull at 11@14c; Eastern, 12½@16c ₱ lb.

LARD—Eastern, 11@11½ for tierces, and 11½@11¾c for pails; California, 10-lb, 8½@9c.

EGGS—₱ dozen, 16@17c.

TALLOW—Grease, 3@4; rendered, 5@5½c; refined, 7½@7½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—California, 10@11c.

SALT—Per ton, $16@22½.

SUGAR—Dry granulated, 6⅞c; extra fine cubes, 7c; fine crushed, 7c; powdered, 7½c; extra fine powdered, 8c; extra golden C, 5⅞; golden C, 5½c.

SYRUP—American refinery is quoted at 30c in bbls, 32½c in hf bbls, 37½c in 5-gal kegs, and 50c in 1-gal tins.

The property of a managerie company at Roubaix, France, was burned April 23d, and a number of animals perished. The mob became angry at the failure of the police to make any effort to save the beasts, a riot occurred, in which the police were overpowered and compelled to eat the roasted flesh of the burned animals. Most of the officers were made dangerously ill.

A Fargo (D. T.) dispatch says: Two hundred wagons, teams and drivers were shipped to Winnipeg to-day to go to the front to engage in transporting supplies to the troops fighting Riel. There is great activity in all lines of business here and considerable British gold is already in circulation.

One of the largest land and cattle trades ever made in America was closed at Fort Worth, Kansas recently. The sale embraced 60,000 head of cattle and 50,000 acres of land. The consideration is not yet known, but the property is valued at $3,500,000. The new company is to be known as the Espuella Land and Cattle Company, limited.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Cravats and scarfs are made of paper by a Berlin manufacturer.

—The Empress of Austria owns the finest stable of trained horses in the world.

—There are 452 women editors in England and 1,309 female photographers.

—Captain About, of the French artillery, died on the same day as his more illustrious cousin, Edmond About.

—A Corean woman has no name. She is always somebody's daughter, sister, wife, mother. Their individual existence is not recognized even by name.

—There have been 4,609 persons killed by lightning in France since 1835, or an average of about 90 per year, and 27,000, more or less, injured.

—Robert Laird Collier says there are no classes of society in Europe who are total abstainers. Drink is a part of the daily life and habits of all the people.

—During a recent shooting match at Monte Carlo, an eagle descended upon a pigeon that was slightly wounded but still able to fly well, and carried it off in its talons.

—A man nearly seventy years old was sentenced recently to seven days' hard labor for smoking a pipe, contrary to the regulations in the Islington (Eng.) workhouse.

—A new thing in pianos has been brought out at Leipsic. In outward appearance it resembles an upright piano, and it has the ordinary hammer action, but in lieu of the familiar strings turning forks are substituted for the purpose of procuring pure as well as sustained tone.

—A good example of Chinese high life is shown by the fact that if any one asks what kind of a woman some great Mandarin has married the answer is always given, with an air of shocked surprise: "Oh, a woman with little feet, of course." That is to say, he has not married beneath him.

—Mr. Bright strongly denounces resort to arms as a means of settling international controversies. He stated a few days ago that during Queen Victoria's reign the wars in which England had been engaged had cost the nation £150,000,000 and the lives of 68,000 men. He deprecated further annexation of territory by Great Britain.

—Tiberias is the only town of any size on the Sea of Galilee to-day. It is a mainly Hebrew settlement of 3,000 or 4,000 semi-barbarians surrounded by a ruinous old wall that is manifestly Roman. Half a dozen tired-looking trees rise above the roofs of the squalid buildings, serving only to emphasize the universal desolation. The lake itself is really beautiful.

—A morning contemporary commented yesterday upon the death of three men from the balloon accident at Lille. This morning its readers must have been pleased to see that two of the three had recovered, and "only one" remained "dead up to the present." The words would almost suggest that even his case is not quite hopeless. Death from a balloon is, perhaps, not so deadly as other diseases.—*London Globe.*

PITCAIRN.

The Observations of a Recent Visitor to a Distant Island in the South Pacific Ocean.

The American clipper ship Snow and Burgess, which recently completed loading oil at the old navy-yard piers for Japan, visited an unfrequented part of the world on her voyage from Port Blakely, Washington Territory, to Philadelphia. Pitcairn' Island, the spot visited, is a lonely and distant land in the South Pacific Ocean, latitude twenty-five degrees three minutes, and longitude 130 degrees eight minutes west. It is two and one-quarter miles in length and one mile in breadth. The shores rise almost perpendicularly, and there is but one accessible landing place, Bounty Bay. The island is covered with a luxuriant verdure, and the bases of its lofty cliffs are skirted with thickly-branching evergreens. Its inhabitants are especially interesting, because they are descendants of the mutineers of the famous ship Bounty, and are isolated from the entire world. The islanders are described by Captain Anderson as a community such as has been the dream of poets and the aspirations of philosophers. James Russell McCoy, the chief magistrate of the country, with all of the men, came off in a large whaleboat and boarded the Snow and Burgess miles out at sea. They reported the entire population to be 130 souls, all of whom were enjoying good health.

In 1787 the ship Bounty set sail from England, under the direction of the English Government, for the Society Islands for a stock of bread-fruit trees. The island of Tahiti was reached in safety and the trees collected, but the Bounty had not proceeded long on her return voyage when the majority of her crew, overcome by the temptation of leading a life of total idleness and dissipation in a luxurious climate, determined to mutiny. One of the mates, Fletcher Christian, was the leader of the mutiny, and out of a crew of forty-six men sixteen only remained true to their commander. Captain Bligh was afterward put in a boat with sixteen of his crew and turned adrift in the ocean. Afraid of being captured, Christian left Pitcairn and landed at Norfolk Island, and again left there for Pitcairn Island, where most of his descendants now reside. For years the English Government supposed all hands had perished, as nothing had been seen of them. In 1808 Captain Folger of the ship Topaz, of Boston, called at Pitcairn for water, and, having supposed it to be uninhabited, was much surprised to see a canoe with two men of a light brown hue approach the vessel and request in good English that a rope be thrown to them. They were the descendants of the mutineers. When this news reached England the war ship Pandora was sent to Pitcairn and seized sixteen of the men and carried them to England, where they were promptly executed.

At a distance the island is completely hidden in the trees, so that from the sea it appears uninhabited. When the men boarded the Snow and Burgess their dress was a perfect caricature. Some wore long black coats without any other article of dress; others had shirts without coats, and still others wore waistcoats without either of the first-mentioned garments. None had shoes or stockings, and only two possessed hats, neither of which seemed likely to hang long together.

Cats lead charmed lives at Pitcairn. The law in regard to these animals is that if a cat is killed without being positively detected in killing fowls, however strong the suspicion may be, the person killing such cat is obliged, as a penalty, to destroy three hundred rats, whose tails must be submitted to the inspection of the Magistrate by way of proof that the penalty has been paid.

The females, nearly all of whom are unmarried, are tall, straight and handsome, with black, glossy hair and ivory teeth, and have generally a piece of cloth for clothing, of their own manufacture, reaching from the waist to the knees. Sometimes they carry a loose piece of cloth to protect them from the sun or the severity of the weather. It is believed that continued intermarriage in so small a community has begun to produce its usual effects, and that both physical degeneracy and mental weakness are likely to appear in the future. For this reason the English Government will no doubt remove them before many years. The only business at the island consists in furnishing fruits to passing vessels.—*Philadelphia Record.*

MIRAMBO.

Death of the Man Whom Stanley Called the Napoleon of Africa.

A dispatch from Zanzibar the other day announced the death of Mirambo, whom Stanley called the Napoleon of Africa. Mirambo has for fifteen years been the terror of East Africa, and explorers used to bring home startling stories about the robber chief. He proved, however, to be one of the best friends of the whites among African potentates, and all the later explorers speak well of him.

Mirambo was the chief of a little district in Unyamwezi, about 100 miles east of Lake Tanganyika. He treated the Arabs who had settled near him with great friendliness, and often gave fifty cattle at a time as a present to anybody whom he esteemed. One of the traders took advantage of his good nature to obtain a large quantity of ivory on credit. He then laughed at Mirambo for trusting him, and refused payment, and the Arabs at Unyenyembe turned their backs on Mirambo when he asked for justice. They have rued the day ever since they made him an enemy. He never forgave the wrong. He beat them repeatedly in battle, and finally filled them with such abject terror that they have more than once simply barricaded themselves in their houses when he entered Unyenyembe, and let him drive off their cattle without offering any resistance. For years he was constantly on the move, extending his dominion and bringing destruction upon all tribes that did not submit. He became the most feared and most powerful chief between the Indian Ocean and Tanganyika. African mothers east of that lake and south of Myassa have long used the name Mirambo as a bugaboo to subdue refractory children.

White travelers and missionaries found another side to Mirambo's character. They discovered that he faithfully kept his promises, and that when he spoke he meant exactly what he said. He treated one and all kindly. A flourishing mission station is in his chief town. Stores of all sorts left in Mirambo's charge have been carefully kept from damage or thieves to await the call of the owner. The caravans from the coast that supply the Tanganyika Mission Stations now avoid the old route through the Arab settlements, and pass through Mirambo's country. A few white men and the devoted followers who helped him extend his power will mourn his departure. The rest of East Africa is probably very glad he is dead.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AURICULAR.

The Facial Appendages Which Tell of Character.

A very popular writer makes the broad assertion that the hair and the ears are true indices of the character and intelligence of their possessors. Good, desirable hair, indicating broadness and stability of character as well as profundity and acuteness of intelligence, may be bought; consequently one rather inclines to dubiousness on the flowing locks' question. But upon the ear tenet of this new doctrine, one feels like joining hands with the writer, and whispering to him: "Thou hast touched the spot." The author of the theory says a man with broad, oyster-shell ears, having the usual number of wrinkles, may be safely classed as an individual of rare intellect and established character. The number is small and going out of fashion. Never seek to be familiar with the man who has fat ears. A man with such ears needs practical sympathy. The chances are he will tell you so. When you see a man with little, shriveled ears, which have the appearance of having been glued upon the sides of his head, do not introduce ladies to him as a desirable man for marriage except he be a millionaire. A long ear plainly indicates firmness of character. This is peculiarly characteristic of Chicago. The longer the ear the greater the firmness.

Well developed ears, neither too long nor too thick, with no tendency to flop, and having a shrimp pink color indicate a docile creature. There are some drawbacks to this art of reading a man's character by his ears. For instance, the high collars worn by our most popular men have a tendency to conceal the ear, but beneath will be found the indication of obstinacy and vanity, without common sense, though much eloquence.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—More cider was made last fall than ever before. There are 11,000 mills in the United States, which squeezed out 5,500,000 barrels of the delicious fluid. —*Chicago Journal.*

—The Siamese make wedding presents, but they never give an odd number of articles, for the reason, they say, that one can not stand without a partner, three means enmity, and five sickness. On the other hand, two signifies "strong and welcome," four, "laughter," six, "binding together by love," and eight, "we resemble each other in likes and dispositions."

—Let us be indulgent to those who do not always stick as closely as they might to the truth. Even truth herself, you know, is said to lie at the bottom of a well.—*Oil City Derrick.*

—Always taking out of a meal-tub and never putting in soon brings you to the bottom.