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The Minnesota state prohibition convention met at Minneapolis July 10th. The tariff for revenue only was tabled by a vote of 44 to 26. The platform condemns the course of both parties on the liquor question; favors the enfranchisement of women, and the election of all officers by the people when possible. The following is the ticket: Governor, Chas. Evans Holt; lieutenant governor, Professor E. J. Payne; secretary of state, C. B. Shore; treasurer, C. Manderson.

THE DOUGLAS INDEPENDENT

VOL. VIII. ROSEBURG, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883. NO. 15.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The mortality of New York city for the week ending July 14th is 1110.

It is reported that Marquis Ripon has resigned the vice generalship of India.

The Chicago police raided the Chinese opium dens, arresting thirteen persons.

Fighting continues in Zululand. It is reported that Cetewayo has been defeated.

Four men were killed by a derrick giving way in a stone quarry at Eureka, Ill., July 12th.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of Chicago as a village will occur August 10th.

At Berlin a student of Werzberg university was shot dead recently in a duel. His antagonist, a German-American, fled.

It is said Japan has declined the proposal of the French ambassador at Shanghai to form an alliance against the Chinese.

At Waterford, Pa., July 13th, May Hultz, seven years old, fell from a scaffolding 60 feet high, and was instantly killed.

Geo. Hakes, a farm laborer, recently of Oregon, was fatally shot by a colored man named Gilford Logan at Farmington, Cal., July 13th.

A dispatch from Breckenridge, Switzerland, says nearly all the cultivated land in that district has been ruined by storms and land slides.

At Cockatoo, Minn., July 13th, three-fourths of the town was destroyed by fire. Three railroad men were burned to death, and one man had his leg broken.

A Barnsley, England, dispatch of July 15th says: "During a rain storm to-day, five children, who had taken refuge in a culvert, were drowned by the sudden rush of water."

The treasury department July 9th and 10th issued warrants for the payment of \$14,600,000 on account of army and navy pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

A Moritzburg, Natal, dispatch of July 15th says: "Fifty corpses of Zulu men, women and children were seen June 5th at White river, on the border of Zululand, and in their hiding place by Cetewayo's followers."

At Almaden mills, Cal., July 13th, Wm. Brown and Francisco Avilla were killed by the breaking of a chain by which the car in which they were riding was ascending from the smelting works at the hacienda to the shaft on the hill.

A Paris dispatch of July 10 says: A bill has introduced in the chamber of deputies authorizing the taking of soundings for piers for a railway bridge from Cape Greenouy to the French coast across the strait of Dover to Folkestone in England.

A heavy rain storm at Harrisburg, Va., July 12th, did a great deal of damage, washing out the streets, carrying away sidewalks, small bridges and a few houses. The surrounding country likewise suffered from the rain and flooding.

John S. Gray, ex-secretary of the harbor commission, San Francisco, against whom forty-four charges of felony are pending, was released from the county jail, having filed bonds for \$22,000. He will be given a speedy trial after the Hamblin case has been disposed of.

A pest dispatch of July 15th says: A large fire occurred at a village near here to-day, and a number of persons lost their lives. Eight corpses were carried from the ruins. Twenty persons, including the prefect of police, are missing. Many are made homeless by the fire.

The June report of the Kansas state board of agriculture places the wheat crop at 27,956,555 bushels, being 7,778,000 less than what was raised in '82. The corn is about all harvested. The corn acreage is 5542 acres, being an increase of four per cent, over 1882. The prospects for a good yield of corn this season are as favorable as last year.

A heavy hail and rain storm passed over parts of southern Iowa, northern Missouri and western Illinois, July 13th, doing untold damages to crops and fruit, and demolishing hundreds of houses and other buildings. In Lee county, Iowa, the storm blew a passenger train from the track, two passengers being fatally injured and six others slightly.

At Bloomington, Ind., July 12th, the new department of the Indiana university was discovered on fire. The laboratory was soon in flames, and shortly afterward the library and museum. The latter contained the famous Owen collection and Dr. Jordan's collection of fishes. The library had 15,000 volumes. The building was entirely destroyed. The fire caught by lightning. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$30,000.

At Middleboro, Mass., July 15th, Charles Hayward Stratton, better known as "General Tom Thumb," died at his residence of apoplexy. He has been slightly indisposed a few days, but nothing serious was anticipated. Deceased was born at Bridgeport, Conn., January 4, 1838. At the age of 14 he entered the service of P. T. Barnum, and ever since then he has been before the public. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Lavina Warren, also a dwarf, who has been on the stage with him since their marriage in 1863.

Andrew White, a wealthy farmer living near Dwight, Illinois, was recently placed in an insane asylum, owing to the impairment of his mental faculties, caused by close attention to the details of his business. If there became strongly possessed of the hallucination that his wife and children desired to rob him of his property. He escaped from his retreat and proceeded to his home. Arriving there in the middle of the night he watched till morning, when he called to his wife to come and welcome him. His wife and two children, aged ten and twelve years, came at once, and he allowed each to caress him. He then drew a revolver, shot and instantly killed his wife, and followed this by murdering his two children. He made the tragedy complete by killing himself.

Adrian Bolter, French musical composer, is dead, aged 67.

Gen. Moore, American consul at Calao, Peru, died of yellow fever July 11th.

The President recognizes Lamar Quintana as vice consul of Costa Rica at New Orleans.

James Carey, the financier, has been declared a bankrupt, owing to his failure to pay his rates.

At Tripoli, July 11th, twelve soldiers were killed by the explosion of a bomb, while being removed.

News from Venezuela state that looters are doing a great deal of damage in many parts of the country.

At Batavia, Java, a powder magazine burned and a quantity of war material was destroyed recently.

A large hall at Delft, Holland, specially erected for the celebration of an anniversary there, burned, July 11th.

Alexander Billingsly was killed in a powder explosion in a powder mill at Wilmington, Del., July 13th. Three other men were injured.

The Republican state convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg July 11th. They endorse Arthur's administration, favor high tariff and fair wages.

Three thousand oranges at Toronto celebrated the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne July 12th by a public procession, and afterward enjoyed games in the provincial exhibition grounds. Everything was quiet.

Reports from the middle of Texas say that careful estimates state the number of cattle driven on the trail in that section at 600,000, an increase of 250,000 over the year last year. The bulk of the cattle will be driven to Kansas, Nebraska and the western territories.

Hamilton county, Neb., was visited lately by a destructive wind and rain storm, doing great damage to buildings and crops and killing some stock. Numerous business buildings in Aurora were heavily damaged and a large number of dwellings and outhouses were wrecked.

At Chicago, July 11th, a runaway horse attached to a light buggy, in which were seated four young people, approached the draw of the Harrison street bridge at a furious gallop and plunged into the river, the bridge having been swung to allow the passage of a vessel. The buggy was precipitated into the river and all four were drowned.

A dispatch from Florence, Arizona, states that the people of that territory are disheartened over the present status of the Indian question. They have little confidence in a peaceful result in replacing the renegade Apaches on San Carlos reservation, but are of the opinion that the Apaches should be removed from the territory.

At Burnt Prairie, Ill., recently, a fatal affray occurred between Douglas Gowdy and Buck Williams, the result of an old family feud. Gowdy went to Williams' house armed with a knife and cut Williams several times. The latter ran but was followed by Gowdy. He then drew his own knife and stabbed Gowdy to the heart. Gowdy dropped dead.

A Marysville, Cal., dispatch of July 12th says: Yesterday Denis Haggerty and Henry Dowling, two hold-ups, met James Linn and a Swede, three miles from town. Shooting Linn and beating the Swede with a club, they robbed them of a few dollars. Last evening Haggerty and Dowling were arrested and locked up, and afterwards taken from the jail and hanged by the citizens. Linn and the Swede will die.

The state veterinary of Illinois reports glanders prevalent in nineteen counties in that state. The disease has been prevented from killing the animals afflicted. The attorney contended he could only resort to this measure after the governor had issued a proclamation declaring glanders epidemic. The attorney general is now expected to give an opinion as to the powers of the state veterinary under the state law.

Dr. Mary Walker, having been notified by Penion Commissioners Dudley, acting under the advice of Secretary Teller, that she might consider her place vacant on the 1st of July, replied by mail that she would still be found at her desk after the date mentioned. She threatened that if Dudley persisted in the attempt to dismiss her, she would next week invoke the aid of congress on her behalf and bring upon him an investigation that would go to the bottom of affairs in the pension office. Thus the matter stands.

The Chicago Railway Age of July 12th, publishes the following statistics of railway building for the first half of the current year. These are: construction of 2509 miles of main track, not including switches or sidings, on 1140 lines in 35 states and territories. During a corresponding period last year 4900 miles were constructed. The difference is accounted for on the ground that last year was extraordinary favorable for the early commencement of work, while the reverse is true of this year. In 1881 only 2300 miles were laid for the first half of the year. The Age estimates the construction for the entire year at 8000 miles. California leads this far with 200 miles built in 1883, Montana next with 196, New York 183, Pennsylvania 186, Utah 156, Idaho 122, Arizona 120.

A conference called together through the efforts of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis to consider the most practical course to pursue in advocating improvements for the Mississippi river met recently at the Southern Hotel. The conference was composed of delegates appointed by representative commercial leaders of every important city in the valley's system. Twenty cities were represented, some of them, especially New Orleans, sending a strong delegation. Besides the delegates there were present Charles Foster, governor of Ohio; U. S. Senator Miller, of New York; Speaker Keifer and ex-Congressman Townsend, who are there, however, on another mission. The conference was called to order by J. C. Ewald, president of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. The convention then effected permanent organization by electing B. Wood, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, permanent chairman, and G. L. Wright permanent secretary.

How We Die.

"The ideal death," said a physician in charge of one of the city hospitals, "was that of my uncle. He was a hale, hearty man of eighty, a bachelor, wealthy, and surrounded with every comfort in a beautiful home not far from New York. He had traveled in Europe, and was full of anecdote and memory of his long life. He arose one morning apparently in perfect health. His buoyancy of spirits was noticed. He was singing some of the quaint old Scotch songs of his boyhood. He expected a visit from me, and as he desired to confer with me on a matter of business, he arose from the table after a hasty and partial meal, saying he would drive down to the depot, not far away, and bring me to the house. He had the servant bring his ponies to the door and refused to let the man go with him, saying he preferred to drive himself. The old gentleman had not driven more than a few rods from his own house when he was met by a neighbor who noticed something strange in his appearance. His horses stopped. The neighbor dismounted and went to the side of the carriage and spoke to him. The old gentleman did not answer. He sat upright in his seat, holding the reins in his hand. He was dead. He had passed away without a shock of any kind. There was no apparent cause for his death, which was probably occasioned by heart disease."

Dr. L. L. Seaman, physician in chief of Charity Hospital, Blackwell's island, took much interest in observing the most vaunted death scenes of Sara Bernhart, and when once started on the subject he is apt to give a judgment of the great actress' performances somewhat from the point of view of the dramatic critic. Speaking on this subject the other day, Dr. Seaman said that Mlle. Bernhart had several different ways of dying and all of them were totally unlike anything he had ever seen in a medical practice covering many thousands of cases of all kinds of deaths.

"Of course I do not hold myself responsible for the deaths in my hospital any more than for the births," said Dr. Seaman. "Many patients come in when they are in almost the last moments of life. Many are known to be absolutely beyond the verge of recovery. But a close observation convinces me that the dramatists and actors have far over-estimated the pains of death, and especially the possibilities of great mental effort just previous to the moment of final dissolution."

It is, in fact, about as difficult to tell when man dies as to determine when he goes to sleep. Death is gradual, not a sudden process. I am speaking now of death by disease, not of violent death. Possibly in the representation of violent deaths the actors may come somewhere near the truth, but generally their picture of the death scene is so grotesque and so knows the truth simply ridiculous. Dissolution is as painless and unconscious as birth. The approach to it may be protracted and painful. There may be long and agonizing scenes resulting from disordered imagination. Death denotes the end of recovery, not a subject on which the organ to yield, are the lungs, which show the oppression in the breathing and produce what is termed the death rattle. As soon as the lungs cease to act the venous blood is not changed to red artificial blood, but it is propelled unpurified from the lungs and the patient dies like a narcotic. The energies of the brain are gradually lulled as in the approach of sleep, and unconscious cerebral action produces the murmur of the names of friends, or the recollections of past life, or reference to what ever has passed through the mind. But that there is pain in natural death I have long since ceased to believe."

A Story of Johns Hopkins.

A writer in the Baltimore American contradicts the oft-quoted story that the late Johns Hopkins first entered that city a friendless and penniless boy, and quotes the following story of Mr. Hopkins' life, given him by Dr. Beard, after having become widely known as an intelligent and educated septic, his sister proclaimed that he had recanted on his deathbed, and had indicated his hope of heaven by pointing upward, and saying, "Higher, higher." But the attendant who sat beside Dr. Beard, said the other day, "I had no reference to a future state of existence, but were simply an indication that the doctor wished to be raised on his pillow."—N. Y. Sun.

How He Died.

and not at all confined to religious persons. Experienced physicians testify that most persons die in a state of trance. Although they are apparently conscious, they pass away in a state of dreaming. Often they seem to be listening to musical sounds. Sometimes they seem to be beckoned by angels.

"And do you regard such exhibition as purely physical?"

"Just as much so as any dream. They are controlled by the ordinary thoughts and feelings, the every-day life and education and imagination of the subject in precisely the same way as a dream is controlled. Generally a dream is a reproduction of a waking thought. The curious jumble of subjects in a dream is the result of absence of volition. There is a suspension of the functions of the median tract of the brain. The same thing occurs in the mesmeric trance. The suspension may be temporary, and then the person may not only return to consciousness, but remember some of the curious things seen in the vision. Something of the same nature occurs in taking opium. In the earlier stages of opium eating the subject appears to have two worlds going on at once. One is fantastic and odd, the other normal and regular. In such a case one is able to keep up a running comment on the visions passing before his eyes."

The death of a healthy person is always very different thing from the death of a diseased person. In cases of accident, where persons know that they must die in a very short time, unless the shock has been very great, they preserve their customary trains of thought; they direct their affairs with comparative composure.

"Have you ever known persons to die in a comical mood?"

"There are historic cases. Douglas Jerrold is reported to have said, 'Why torture a dying creature, doctor?' and everybody remembers the dying joke of Robert Burns—'Don't let the awkward squall of my death be known to my friends.'"

"It must be remembered, however, that what are called the last words of great men, may have been uttered a considerable time before death—either hours or days. Some allowance must be made for the impossibility of procuring testimony. When the late Dr. Beard died, after having become widely known as an intelligent and educated septic, his sister proclaimed that he had recanted on his deathbed, and had indicated his hope of heaven by pointing upward, and saying, 'Higher, higher.'"

But the attendant who sat beside Dr. Beard, said the other day, "I had no reference to a future state of existence, but were simply an indication that the doctor wished to be raised on his pillow."—N. Y. Sun.

Uncle Sam's Great Creditors.

The treasury has paid the June interest on United States bonds. The Herald prints a list of some of the largest holders. Mr. Vanderbilt heads the list with \$37,000,000. A year ago he had \$50,000,000, but he has disposed of \$13,000,000 for some purpose. The next largest owner is Mr. A. T. Stewart, who has about \$30,000,000. As some of them are coupon bonds, the amount of her holding cannot exactly be told. Ten years ago A. T. Stewart had \$40,000,000 in bonds, the most of them being sixes. Mr. Gould has \$13,000,000 in registered bonds and a large number of coupon bonds, which he keeps to use as collateral in Wall street, when he needs large sums of money. The California millionaire, Mr. Flood, is the next largest holder. He has \$15,000,000. Then there

How the facial expression of dying persons?

"That is often spasmodic. The laughing or crying muscles are often excited in the convulsions of death when there are no corresponding feelings. In the same way there are often muscular convulsions of the mouth of infants, who are believed to be smiling, when in fact they are troubled with stomach ache."

"Have you ever observed the visions and ecstatic delights that are often spoken of by religious writers?"

"Certainly. They are quite common,

is an estate in Boston and three or four persons in New York, who have each \$10,000,000, and a lady in New York, the estate of Moses Taylor, in New York, has \$5,000,000, and D. O. Mills, Whitehall Reid's father-in-law, \$4,000,000. On the other side of the water American securities are very popular among those of other nations, because the rate of interest is higher than that paid by any other great power. The house of the Rothschilds owns nearly one-quarter of America's whole bonded debt, as, including all the bankers of that name they have \$400,000,000.

Baron Leopold and Sir Nathan Meyer De Rothschild each own \$30,000,000, and the head of the Vienna house has \$25,000,000 in his own right. The reason, I have heard, for their putting such extraordinary amounts into American bonds, is that they are a social system every day becoming more and more uncertain in Europe, and, therefore, if a general break-up should occur in the continent or in England, enough would be left in the securities of the great republic to make them all very comfortable indeed. Lady Hannah De Rothschild was married to the Earl of Rosebery a year or two ago, brought to her really impoverished husband \$20,000,000 in American four-and-a-halves; the Duke of Sutherland \$5,000,000, and Sir Thomas Brassey \$5,000,000.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Mr. Bancroft at Exeter.

Although nearly 1,000 of the 5,000 men who have been prepared for college at Phillips academy were present at the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the institution, the speaker, and addresses from several of them, who had won distinction were heard. Mr. Bancroft, the historian, was easily the most conspicuous of the guests of his Alma Mater, and his brief after dinner speech was the most notable utterance of the day. It is an extraordinary event when a man 83 years of age delivers a discourse which is recognized by an audience of the highest intelligence as a model in thought and diction, but the day has not yet passed when extraordinary things are to be expected of George Bancroft.

He began by a most happy reference to the centennial anniversary of the institution in the words of the inscription on the building which he spoke, saying: "Exeter academy came into life simultaneously with her republic, and rests on the principle that the freedom of the people and the culture of the people must flourish together."

He paid a tribute of profound respect and admiration to Benjamin Abbot, on whom "heaven bestowed length of days and fixedness of purpose," that "as a ruler of young men who had not his equal" he might lift the institution he found "in languishing in the feebleness of childhood" to "wealth and grandeur." He then spoke of the extreme good fortune of Exeter in having as the successor of Abbot, to fill up nearly the whole century, Soule, an almost equally able instructor.

Mr. Bancroft was especially felicitous in his reference to the relation of physical and mental culture. He said that not a scholar here health and the perfect development of his system" said he. "Remember that Pythagoras was famed among men for his physical power, and that the very best, most graceful and eloquent writer of prose in any language ever spoken of in the history of letters, away the prize in the athletic games of Greece." As the wonderful preservation of his own powers of body and mind is to be attributed chiefly to his lifelong habits of spending a part of each day in the saddle and of devoting much time to the cultivation of flowers in his own hands, his disinterest in athletics and scholarship deserves and will receive the most earnest consideration.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

How She Punished a Dude.

A dude stood in a pensive attitude near a grocery store, indulging in an early breakfast from the top of his cane, says the Portland Argus. A vacuous smile swept across his unintelligent face. His collar was so high he was obliged to keep his hands on the top of his hat, and his pants so tightly fitting he dare not sit down, although a tired expression denoted he was weary. Presently a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, handsome young lady, started from a house opposite and ran across the street to the store. The dude almost fell. He had a look because she happened to cast her eyes toward him—to see if she could make out what he was. He lifted his hat, smirked and indulged in other eccentricities so common to the dude. The lady paid no attention to him, made her purchases and returned home. Just as she was closing the door she detected the fellow in the act of kissing his hand at her. She laid down her bundle, retraced her steps to the store, procured four eggs, and going up to the dude, said:

"You insolent puppy, how dare you insult a lady?"

Without giving him time to reply, she projected an egg, which struck the chap on the chin. It broke. The next one nestled confidently on his necktie and the next sought his shirt bosom. The last one found lodgment in his hair, and there were four colored streams leading to one common center. The dude concluded it wasn't his duty, and amid the shouts and jeers of the bystanders, he slunk away, thoroughly disgusted.

A Scullion Who Became a Duke.

The death is announced of the Duke di Ripalida, the owner of the famous Forresina palace at Rome, the walls of which are adorned with some of Raphael's finest frescoes. The Duke was not one of those who can trace back their ancestry to the time of the Crusades. His beginnings were in fact of the humblest. He was for a long time a scullion in the kitchen of Marshal Narvaez, an occupation to which he eventually added that of barber-in-ordinary to his master. In this capacity his good looks and graceful figure attracted the notice of Queen Christina, and she took it into her head to adopt him as her protégé. He evidently turned his opportunities to the best account for he died a millionaire.—St. James Gazette.

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NEWS NOTES.

Harvest hands in Maine are said to be scarce, although the wages are \$2.50 per day.

Three of five elephant seals recently placed in the Philadelphia zoological gardens have died.

It is said that some persons in Richmond are paying \$4 per \$1000 for Confederate bonds.

Forty-seven liquor dealers in Cincinnati have paid their Scott law assessments, aggregating \$3,000.

A lady of Yicksburg, Miss., has sued the city for \$875.55 damages for rook taken off her property.

Dukes, the murderer, left property valued at from \$8000 to \$13,000, a great deal of it in western lands.

The bodies of two ladies were sent to Washington, Pa., from New York for cremation recently.

The English sparrows which have colonized Pennsylvania have been doomed by statute to extermination.

A census of Portland, Me., has just been taken, which shows a population of 35,890, an increase of 2000 in three years.

The cost of profane expressions uttered in public in Fredericksburg, Va., is \$1.50 each, according to a recent decision.

Lightning from a clear sky killed two cattle dealers at Bay St. Louis and melted the gold and silver coins in their pockets.

Alderman Kelly, of Cincinnati, deliberately shot a wife named James Toal for carrying hats with him at a fire engine house.

Recently George W. Humphreys, of Plymouth, Mass., obtained \$10,500 damages for injuries received in a collision on the Old Colony railroad.

A land sink occurred at the head of Swift creek, in Hamilton county, Florida, a few days ago, large pine trees disappearing below the surface.

In Paduch two English sparrows tried to drown each other in a street gutter. The struggle was a long and desperate one, and finally, one got the head of the other under water and kept it there until life was extinct.

A company has been organized in New Orleans to build a railroad to the jetties. The charter authorizes the company to construct warehouses, harbors, piers, wharves, etc., at the junction of the railway with the sea.

Five beggars, hailing from Jerusalem, were arrested at Mansfield, June 20th, and were found to have \$500 in gold coin, checks for \$100 and a registered letter receipt showing that a large sum of money had been sent by them to Jerusalem.

A western court has decided that a passenger whose money is stolen while he is asleep in the sleeping car is entitled to recover the amount stolen on the ground that when a company charges for "sleeping facilities" it is bound to protect its sleeping patrons.

The awful crack of the murderer's pistol is still heard in every direction, and especially southward, while the brutal practice of lynching prisoners before trial, by mobs, who are themselves criminals of the worst type, seems to be spreading in the West.—N. Y. Post.

The lard failure in Chicago is due in a measure to the charges of adulteration against the product, and the pork manufacturers must begin to realize that their industry has received a severe blow in having this charge come from a domestic quarter, in addition to the poor standing of American pork abroad.

A Vienna Centennial.

Vienna is intending to celebrate next September its defense against the Turks, two hundred years ago, and its rescue by King John Sobieski of Poland. No more useful mode of recalling a remarkable event, says the London Times, could have been devised than the publication, undertaken by the director of the Imperial War Archives, of military operations and armaments. The whole is of a nature to fill an important page in history, and is as picturesque as it should be instructive. Internal agitations bore as great a part in the crisis to which the Austrian capital nearly succumbed as the military operations. The Emperor Leopold I had enough of the obstinacy of his family to excite discontent, and none of the family force of character to quell or confront it. Attempts to interfere with national liberties had resulted in a general rising of the Hungarians. They offered to ally themselves with Turkey, and Meinhof eagerly accepted their terms. Hungary occupied the Austrian troops and opened the road to Vienna to 300,000 men, under the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa. Leopold fled to Linz, and the metropolitan was formally besieged. Much credit is due to the emperor, although resistance seemed vain. Such an army as had been gathered of Austrians, Saxons and Bavarians could not venture to assault the entrenched Ottoman camp, and a breach had already been made in the walls. North German dukes to Austria, and the Emperor's aggressiveness combined with the intrigues of Louis XIV to isolate the city. Material success was not even hoped for, except from Poland; and at one time Pope Innocent's and the Emperor's supp