

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

A fire at Memphis destroyed cotton and buildings valued at \$750,000. Fourteen persons were killed by an explosion in a coal mine at Greizance, Germany. A young man named Rafferty was killed by the upsetting of a hay wagon near Placerville, Idaho.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

A new picture frame factory has been started in East Portland. Many new contracts have been let for the erection of dwelling houses in this city, says a Baker city paper. The grain crop of A. B. Conley, of Sand Ridge, near the Cove, Union county, amounts to 40,000 bushels.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Near Seattle, W. T., James Young was struck by a falling tree and instantly killed. A boy named Day was drowned in Lake Washington, near Seattle, by the upsetting of a boat.

Some Points and Incidents Regarding the Trade in Them.

"I wouldn't exactly say," remarked a manufacturer, "that people can get along as well with artificial limbs as they can with artificial teeth, but the art of industry is fast approaching that stage of perfection. Men and women can eat and drink, play the violin, write, and do various kinds of light work with artificial arms and hands, and they can dance, skate and run with artificial legs."

Rev. Father Gundy's Recital of Ten Years' Labor with Them.

A strangely-attired Belgian priest arrived on a recent steamer from China. He is Rev. Father A. Gundy, president of the Roman Catholic missions in Mongolia, where he has been ardently laboring for ten years past. He is a man of about forty years of age, with a full flowing beard and a rich silken gown of an oriental design.

They Live in Bamboo Huts and Are Careless and Apathetic.

The huts of the principal tribes are constructed of wood and built upon piles. The walls are of braided bamboo, made in such a manner that, even when the windows and doors are closed, there is little difficulty in reading and writing within, the poor braiding allowing the entrance of light. The roof is also made of bamboo covered with palm-leaves.

China officials have reported to the empress dowager that an amount equal to \$12,500,000 will be required for the young emperor's marriage. An edict has been ordered to raise this amount.

A. A. Cohen, attorney for the Southern Pacific Railway Company, died while en route from New York, near Sidney, Neb. It is believed that the immediate cause of his death was paralysis, though he had been ill for some months.

The Union Pacific has issued a new freight tariff, which reduces rates from Omaha to all Montana points on an average of ten per cent. on all classes of goods. This action grows out of the Manitoba rate recently promulgated, and which cut the Union Pacific out of bound to meet.

A special from Coffeyville, Miss., says a body of men, estimated at 150, went into Pittsburg and demanded of the commissioners that they either deliver up the ballot-boxes or issue certificates of election to the labor candidates. The commissioners chose the latter alternative, and certificates were issued.

At Amsterdam, N. Y., aerolite weighing three tons dropped with a loud report in the main street, making a deep indentation in the ground. Great excitement was created by the occurrence and large crowds visited the celestial visitor. Local experts find traces of iron, nickel, aluminum and other metals in the aerolite.

William Kibler and others have filed application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Susquehanna Coal Company to produce the bodies of twenty-six miners who were buried in the No. 1 slope of that company, at Nanticoke, Pa., on the 18th of December, 1885, and whose bodies are still entombed in the pit. It would cost \$200,000 to dig them out.

In 1886 there were handled by the clerks in the railway mail service of letters, ordinary matter and registered packages, through registered pouches and inner registered sacks, 5,315,847,044 pieces. In 1887, 5,851,394,057, being an increase of 505,548,013 pieces. During the year 1,734,617 errors in distribution were found, making one error for each 3373 pieces handled.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan has presented his annual report to the Secretary of War. At the date of the last consolidated returns, the army consisted of 2200 officers and 24,226 men, including Indian scouts. The lieutenant-general briefly runs up the condition of the various divisions of the army, and says that while it has been free from Indian hostilities of any magnitude, many operations of a minor nature have been rendered necessary.

The Hancock Chemical Company's packing house, for dynamite, was blown up at Ishpeming, Mich. The following named men, who were on the premises, were annihilated with the building: Willie Renaud, Charles Barkel, Thomas Thompson, Tim Crowley, Will King and Wm. Lapp. There were 1500 pounds of dynamite in the building. Search was begun immediately for the bodies of the six victims. All that was found were a few scraps of flesh. The cause of the explosion will never be known.

The annual report of Treasurer Hyatt shows that the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year were \$371,403,277, and ordinary expenditures \$267,932,179, the surplus of receipts available for reduction of the public debt being \$103,471,097. As compared with the previous year, receipts increased \$34,963,559, expenditures \$25,448,040, and surplus revenues \$9,514,509. There was an increase in every article of revenue, the largest being in receipts from customs. The largest increase in expenditures was on account of Indians and pensions, and the largest decrease on account of interest on the public debt. Receipts of the postoffice department amounted to \$54,752,347, and expenditures to \$53,583,835. Revenues exclusive of deficiency appropriations, increased \$3,500,405, and expenditures \$2,001,249. The amount drawn from the treasury to make good deficiencies in the postal revenues was \$6,969,138, as against \$8,714,422 in 1886.

Five negro laborers were killed by a dynamite explosion in the cut on the extension of the Nashville & Florence railroad near Nashville, Tenn. The calamity was the result of a misunderstanding. The foreman had sent his hands away to a place of safety, with orders not to return until he sent for them. He, with one or two hands, remained to charge the holes in the rocks and fire the fuses. Five of the hands came back in the cut just below facing where the blasting was to be done, and instantly tons of boulders and earth were hurled in on them.

Notwithstanding the fact that eighty-one new residences have been erected in Astoria the past year, desirable houses are scarce.

Regular shipments of flour are now being made to China by a Portland firm. By the last Canadian Pacific steamer 600 tons were forwarded. It was sent by rail to Tacoma and thence by boat to Vancouver.

The steamer Telephone, the fastest stern-wheeler probably in the world, caught fire near Astoria and burned to the water's edge. All the passengers with one exception (an intoxicated man) escaped without injury. The steamer cost about \$45,000.

Near the old mining camp of Clarksville, a couple of white men made a raid on a Chinese cabin, and took by force whatever of food supplies they wanted and then went to the mining claims near by and helped themselves to a \$50 clean-up that the Chinamen had raised from the sluices.

Reports of the coast survey from Tillamook bay down to the Yaquina Heads lighthouse, and from Yaquina pier to the Umpqua, have just been made by Messrs. Rockwell and Dickens, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Much new and important information is included in this survey.

Southern Pacific officials state that the California & Oregon road will undoubtedly be completed by December 1, and that before the 10th of the month through trains will be running to and from Portland. Just as soon as the last rails are laid General Manager A. N. Towne says that an initial excursion will be run to Portland, to give business men a chance to see the road and the new territory.

John H. Hogan, of Dufur, died from wounds inflicted by his own hand. He had a quarrel with his wife and shot five times at her, one ball taking effect in her arm and one in her hand. He then shot himself in the breast, the ball coming out under the shoulder. It was a very unfortunate affair. Hogan was a well-to-do farmer, and an old settler. He leaves a wife and four children. He was quarrelsome when drunk, but generally considered a good citizen.

Martin Chrisman, who came near being murdered on Sucker creek, Ogn., by one Raney, has so far recovered consciousness as to be able to tell all about the facts in the matter. He was struck in the head by a rock thrown by Raney, which knocked him off his mule; then Raney beat him with a stone and left him for dead, but seeing him trying to crawl off, came back and beat him again, dragged him into an irrigating ditch, threw him in and piled stones on him. Raney is still at large.

James Hamilton, a native of Lancaster, aged 18 years, an apprentice lad aboard the British bark Lady Lawrence, lying at Victoria wharf, Albatra, was drowned. He was engaged in painting the side of the vessel from a staging, and, at the time of the accident, was leaning against a wheat chute which projected from the lower floor of the wharf. Suddenly the chute slipped back and the lad was precipitated into the water. Immediately three brave sailors aboard the ship, hearing the splash, sprang into the water to rescue him, but he did not rise to the surface. The body was recovered about twenty minutes later.

Walter Sutton, editor of the Gold Beach Gazette, at Ellensburg, Oregon, shot and killed Thomas Cunningham. Cunningham fired one shot at his wife, who ran, and then pointed the pistol at Sutton, but the latter killed him instantly. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide. Family trouble was the cause of the shooting. Cunningham, about four years ago, married Lena Zahnizer, a niece of Sutton's. He was a sailor, addicted to drinking, and when in his cups quarrelsome, and at times murderous. He was at these times very abusive to his wife. Sutton is a highly esteemed citizen of Coos county, and was a member of the Legislature of 1855.

There are now confined in the Territorial penitentiary at Walla Walla 107 prisoners. One of these is a woman from Seattle, two are colored men, one Chinaman and four Indians, and the others of different nationalities.

The postoffice at Winlock, W. T., on the line of the Northern Pacific, was robbed of \$244 by two young men, who boarded a passing train and got away with the money. One of them was arrested at Silver Lake and the other took to the woods.

A special train of twenty cars, loaded with raisins, left Fresno, Cal., consigned to a firm in New York. This was the first full train load of raisins ever shipped from the Pacific Coast.

At a meeting of the Bodie Miners' Union, held recently, Hugh O'Hara, financial secretary of the organization, was found guilty of embezzlement and expelled from the union.

George Clark, about 50 years old, just arrived from St. Louis, was found dead in his room at the Pico House, Los Angeles. He had blown out the gas and been asphyxiated.

United States District Judge Hoffmann sentenced James Harkins, convicted of bribing ex-United States Commissioner Oberine, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$2,400.

A Portland bridge carpenter named Lurka fell from the bridge over the Nesqualla river near Meida, W. T., on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

At Los Angeles the jury in the case of Wm. Williams, who killed his wife for allowing their child to attend the theater, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, with the penalty fixed at imprisonment for life.

Within the past two months the Fish Commission distributed young trout in California as follows: Ten thousand in the vicinity of Santa Cruz, 10,000 in Ventura county, 10,000 near Colton, and 10,000 near Los Angeles.

The mining companies of Deer Lodge county, Montana, returning "net proceeds" this year for taxation are the Granite Mountain, \$1,500,000; the Blue Eyed Nellie, \$100,000; the Hope, \$68,000, and the Cable, \$27,000.

The board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home will hold a meeting in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting a site for the Pacific Coast branch of that institution, for which the last congress appropriated the sum of \$150,000.

West Jones was instantly killed at the Lumpkin mill at Oroville, Cal., while unloading logs from a truck. He had unloaded the top log, and while getting it out of the way a second slipped from the truck, striking him on the head and crushing his skull.

R. J. Fleck, a miner, took his wife and son from the mountains to winter in Chico, Cal. In unloading the goods he stepped to the rear and pulled a rifle towards him. It caught and was discharged. The ball entered the right side and passed clear through the body. He cried, "My God, I am dying!" and fell dead. His wife and son witnessed his death.

A paper published in the Bitter Root valley, Montana, gives a list of forty-eight residents there who this year raised ninety-seven tons of fruit, mostly apples, which are described as unsurpassed for size and flavor. Many thousands of new trees are being set out, and Bitter Root will soon be a valley of orchards. It is a valley forty miles long and five to twelve miles wide, being not far from Missoula.

A fearful tragedy occurred at Granite, Montana. C. L. Scott murdered his wife in cold blood. Trouble in the family seems to have been the cause. The murderer was discovered lying by the side of his murdered wife, seemingly in a beastly state of intoxication. The officers were apprised of the facts, and at once proceeded to the place where the dastardly deed was committed and placed the murderer under arrest.

A horrible tragedy was enacted at the south end of the Montana Central tunnel, near Wickes, Montana. A finish workman jumped out of his bunk in the house where a working force of thirty men sleep, whipped out his revolver, a 38-caliber self-acting weapon, and without a word fired at John Eld, a fellow-workman, who was standing in the room scarce six paces distant. The bullet entered the base of the brain, and Eld dropped dead on the instant. The murderer then coolly turned to another man, John Limburg, standing near by, and quickly planted another bullet in his head, striking him near the left eye. Limburg fell dead. The fiendish man then turned the weapon against his own breast, and completed the tragedy by shooting himself through the heart, falling dead without a groan. The whole thing happened so suddenly, without any warning, and passed off so quickly, that the men around, some of whom were still in their bunks, had no time to interfere. Before they had recovered from the surprise occasioned by the first shot the tragedy was enacted, and three bodies were stretched out on the floor as corpses.

The official report of the catch of whaling vessels for the season shows that a total of 300 whales have been taken. The catch of 39 vessels, now in port at San Francisco, shows a net of 32,334 barrels of oil, 644,352 pounds of bone and 550 of ivory. The Ocean is expected to bring in 450 barrels of oil and about 11,000 pounds of bone. This will bring the value of the total catch to nearly \$2,000,000.

"The proportion of those whose misfortunes require the use of artificial limbs is about one in 12,000 of the population. Of these, from twenty-five to thirty per cent. are women. Of the limbs lost, the legs are in the large majority—about seventy-five per cent."

"A great many are under the impression that the war made most of the cripples now living. The fact is that for one person who lost a limb in the war, twenty to twenty-four lost theirs through some accident on the railways, or in some other manner entirely disconnected from warfare. The railroad is the great source of our business, probably one-half the cases that come to us being attributable to railway accidents."

"I suppose," said the reporter, "that you meet with some queer incidents in the course of your business?"

"Yes, I remember a customer coming to me not long ago for his second artificial leg. He had worn the first for a number of years. He said he was in much trouble of mind. He was going to get married, and had been courting his intended for a year and a half, and she did not know but that he was entirely sound. The question in his mind was whether to tell her before, or wait until after marriage. I advised him to inform her beforehand, as otherwise she might have legal ground to apply for an annulment of the marriage on the ground of deception. He told me afterward that he followed my advice, and the lady concluded that she loved him none the less on account of his misfortune. Another singular incident, but of a different character, was in connection with the collision of two steamers, one of which had just started from this port for Europe, and had to put back again on account of the damage. None of the passengers were injured by the accident, and a friend jokingly remarked in my presence that I would, no doubt, be greatly disappointed that there was no loss of limb, as I would therefore get no revenue from the occurrence. Strangely enough, the day following a man from Ohio walked into my office and said that he wanted an artificial leg. He related that he had been a passenger on the steamer which had to put back on account of the collision, having started from his home in Ohio to pay a visit to Europe. When the vessel returned to port he concluded, on reflection, to give up his European trip and to expend the money he had reserved for the trip in providing himself with a new artificial leg in place of the one which he then wore. So it seems that the collision of those two steamers brought business after all."

"Who supply limbs for the soldiers?"

"The business is distributed among different manufacturers, nearly, if not, all in the large cities of the Atlantic coast. No Union soldier who has lost a limb in the war need be without an artificial one. Northern manufacturers also supply a good many artificial limbs to Confederate veterans, on the orders of States of the South that have made provision for the maimed of the Lost Cause; but a great many of the Southern veterans are unprovided, for the reason that the appropriations for their relief are not sufficiently frequent and adequate."

"Of private cases, do the greater number come from the city or country?"

"I think the danger of city and country life are about even, so far as the artificial limb trade is an indicator. The mowing machine is a fair set-off to the horse cars."—N. P. Sun.

Soiling Crops for Sheep. It has been claimed by some that it was impracticable to feed soiling crops to sheep, because of the liability of disease when they are kept in small inclosures, but this may be guarded against by moving them frequently onto fresh feeding grounds. To do this, hurdle fences should be provided that can be handled easily and not more than eighty or one hundred sheep should be kept in a flock. Racks should be used, placing them on the shady side of the field when there is one, and a moderate quantity of green food should be placed in these three times a day. When used for soiling sheep, the clover, millet, oats, corn, rye, or whatever crop is used, should not be allowed to ripen, as the sheep will eat it with better relish when fine and juicy.—Live-Stock Journal.

—In some European countries vehicles with narrow tires pay heavy toll, while broad tires go free: A new village ordinance of Medina makes it an offense for a load weighing over 3,500 pounds to be drawn upon any macadamized, paved or improved street on a wagon with tires less than four inches in width. The penalty for violation is twenty-five dollars. It would greatly benefit country roads if more broad tires were used, and if the width between wheels on different vehicles were not so uniform as at present.—Indianapolis Journal.

—The inconvenience of having two wives, both living and looking for blood, has caused a Texas editor to evaporate to South America.—Arkansas Gazette.

"My life work has been with the Tartars who inhabit Mongolia, and the scenes of my work have been close by the great wall of China. The commercial emporium of Mongolia is Kalgan, a town of 40,000 inhabitants. It is here that the Russians come to buy chamois skins and tea, which the Chinese residents of Mongolia raise in immense quantities. The Mongolians themselves despise tilling the ground, and as the land belongs to the different tribes, their chiefs have been selling it off to the Chinese."

"The Mongolians are descendants of the old Tartars, and raise tens of thousands of cattle and horses. Beyond this they do nothing except hunt. They are a wild, ungovernable race, living in tents. They are magnificent horsemen, something like your wild Indians. Their religion is Tartaric Buddhism. One of their sacred temples is at Kunbun. In Tibet the great temple of U Lassa is constructed after the manner of an Indian Buddhist temple. Only one or two Europeans have ever been admitted within its sacred precincts. They think the mere admission of a foreigner within its portals would forever defile it."

"The Russians who tried to invade this country three years ago have relinquished their efforts. They got two consulates established on the Mongolian coast, and they have had to give way. They now have open ports as far as Peking, but no further. All the talk you hear of invasions from the Russians now goes for nothing. Mongolia is under the domain of China."

"The country is largely a desert, although with water it is exceedingly productive. There are very rich mines of copper and silver as well as magnificent beds of coal. Mongolia is colder than China, and consequently the inhabitants, although dressing somewhat like the Chinese, put on more clothes. They are unlike the Chinese entirely otherwise, being more aggressive and warlike. They are not a tractable race by any means."

"Hunting the chamois is great sport with the Mongolians. They are skilled horsemen and dead shots with their weapons, a variety of which they use. They are also skillful with the dart."

"In the ten years that I have been here we have succeeded in converting about twenty-five thousand of these wild Tartars. Though wild they are open to civilization and humanizing influences; but there are so many of them, and their country is so large, that it takes a long while to make much effect upon them as a mass."

The reverend gentleman is accompanied by a wealthy resident of Brussels, Viscount de Benghem, who has been making a tour of certain parts of Mongolia and studying up the habits of the natives.—San Francisco Examiner.

DANGERS OF BENZINE. Why the Utmost Care Should Be Exercised in Handling It. Some weeks ago in a Philadelphia music printing establishment, while a boy was engaged in cleaning a press with benzine, rubbing it with a rag, the fluid blazed up; the lad's clothing caught fire, and he was so severely burned that his recovery was stated to be doubtful. It has been popularly supposed that flame, or at least a temperature equal to the white or red heat of iron, was necessary to ignite benzine, but this is a mistake. It is a fact little known that had friction can develop sufficient heat to inflame benzine vapor, especially if the surface rubbed be varnished with shellac. We are informed by a competent and truthful mechanical engineer that a few years ago (while trying with benzine in a closed tin vessel to construct a thermostat to ignite a powder giving out sulphurous gas in case of fire outbreak), he found that the vapor was leaking from a minute crack in a seam. He requested a tinman to solder the leak, supposing that a copper soldering tool at dark heat would not be dangerous. To his surprise and that of the workman, the vapor ignited, with a blue flame, as soon as the tool approached near the crack and a flame played around the tool like a will-o'-the-wisp. This gentleman several times experimented afterward and found that at a dark heat the tool did not inflame the vapor when at a distance of twelve inches from the crack, but did always set fire to it if within six to four inches. No matter how small the crevice, there always came out enough vapor to ignite at this low degree of temperature. In these trials, as in the first instance, the tin-man's furnace was kept at a considerable distance. We mentioned a few months since a case in which this vapor was ignited by electricity generated in rubbing a flannel garment, which was being cleaned in a tub of the fluid. This last occurrence once more emphasizes the need of the utmost caution in the handling of benzine in the scouring and furniture establishments and printing offices, in which it is so generally and extensively made use of.—Fire and Water.

EXCESSIVE COLD. Suggestions Concerning the Thawing Out of Persons Exposed to It. Many persons have the idea that life is endangered only, if the patient be brought too suddenly from the cold into a warm place. They believe that, if one proceed very carefully and slowly with the warming, the cold can never produce a lasting injury to the system. There is certainly no doubt that sudden warming is very dangerous, and that a great deal depends upon the right treatment of the frozen limb. Experience shows that, while some people have frozen joints treated in such a manner that they are completely restored, others are less fortunate, and suffer frequently in after-years. But one must admit that intense cold alone, without being followed by sudden warming, which proves so disastrous, suffices to cause severe suffering. In this respect, a great deal depends on the nature of the person. If very sudden transitions from heat to cold and from cold to heat be avoided, a healthy person can withstand intense cold without serious consequences, especially if he be mentally active, energetic and muscular, and has a sound heart—that is, if his pulse be regular and strong. A robust person can withstand the temperature at which alcohol and mercury freeze. Members of North-Pole expeditions have experienced temperatures of fifty or more degrees below zero without suffering harm.

However, it happens not unfrequently that even moderately cold weather, when the thermometer is but a few degrees below the freezing-point, causes serious ills, and sometimes even fatal results. This is apt to happen to persons who are anemic, poorly fed, effeminate or mentally depressed. Old men, children, anemic girls, drunkards, and people with a weak heart, are all liable to be frost-bitten, and easily freeze to death if they succumb to sleep while exposed to intense cold. They fall into a sort of stupor, sit down to rest, soon fall asleep, and in most instances never awake. For a long time they remain in a condition bordering on death; they breathe a little, and the heart makes feeble attempts to maintain the circulation of the blood.—Dr. Von Nussbaum, in Popular Science Monthly.

—The women here, like those of most other wild tribes are the real laborers. They pound and gather in the rice, bring firewood from the mountains, spin cotton, make cloth, prepare the meals, and, in a word, do almost all that is to be done.—Popular Science Monthly.

The interior of the hut corresponds in simplicity with its exterior. In order to gain admission it is necessary to first climb the ladder suspended from the door before entering the feet are bathed in a long bamboo tube filled with water, as shoes are but little worn. As there is no outlet for the smoke arising from the fire-place excepting through the roof and the crevices at the sides the room is constantly filled with it. Three large stones serve as a tripod. Shelves containing rice, salt and other articles of food are ranged about the room. Knives, hatchets and the indispensable bamboo tube containing fresh water are conveniently placed. On what may be considered the ground floor fowls, pigs and other domestic animals make their home.

Rice is the principal food, and they obtain a very delicate flavor by steaming it through a bamboo tube. Smoking is indulged in to a considerable extent.

These people are, generally speaking, somewhat careless, apathetic and without fear for the morrow. Hence, they live in a sort of hand-to-mouth fashion, confining themselves to the cultivation of the narrow strips of land at the foot of the mountains. The fields are very small, and water is frequently brought to them by means of canals. The men work the fields with a light plow, but often dispense even with that, and use a harrow, the teeth of which are made of bamboo. Ordinarily there are two harvests, excepting in certain districts, where the winters are too severe.

The men rise at daybreak at all seasons of the year, smoke their pipes, lounge about the house for a time, then work in the fields until about ten or eleven o'clock, when they return for breakfast. A short sleep is then indulged in. The afternoon is spent in roaming about the mountains, fishing, hunting or gathering bamboo. The evening is passed at home. At about eight o'clock the only other meal of the day is partaken of. Their dress resembles that of the Anamites.

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