

LORD MAYOR SULLIVAN, of Dublin, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment without labor.

EASTERN CAPITALISTS are considering a proposition to construct a new telegraph line to the Pacific Coast.

EVERY year 4,000 poor are buried in Pottersfield, New York, in forty-cent coffins.

THE C. P. railroad has declared a dividend of one per cent., the first in four years.

THE mines of South Africa have yielded six and a half tons of diamonds worth \$200,000,000.

IN England, according to Reynolds, one out of every three of the workers die in the workhouse or the hospital.

A SINGLE foggy day in London costs the town something like \$40,000 for extra gas.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture claims to have obtained great results in the extraction of sugar from sorghum.

THE incandescent electric light promises to be a great aid to the torpedo service, as it will illuminate the sea when submerged.

JOHN McCOMB has been elected Warden of San Quentin, and Charles Aull takes the Wardenship of Folsom prison.

EIGHTY corn canning factories have been in operation this year in Maine, and over fourteen million cans of sweet corn have been put up.

THE mechanics of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have started an educational association to book themselves up in machinery.

THE manuscript of "Home, Sweet Home," has been buried in the coffin with Miss Harden, of Georgia, who half a century ago refused the hand of the author.

THE annual production of the cordage mills of the United States, it is estimated, is about one hundred and twenty thousand tons, valued at about fourteen million dollars.

THERE is a recorded indebtedness of \$16.38 on every improved acre of land in the State of Kansas. This does not include notes of hand, and store and other accounts.

THERE are eighteen national banks in Washington Territory, with a total capital of \$1,430,000; and five territorial banks with a total capital of \$355,000, making \$1,785,000.

IT is stated as a fact that on its journey from New York to Chicago the safety of a fast express train is at one time or another confided to the hands of over five hundred different persons.

SCIENTISTS claim that a tide-mill located at the Bay of Fundy would generate 700,000 horse power twelve hours in a day. This distributed electrically and sold to every State in the Union would save the coal supply.

STEPHEN SHOWERS, of Pennsylvania, refused to swear falsely in order to save his father's neck. The elder Showers was on trial for the murder of his grand-children, and a false oath might have saved him.

THERE are four great accumulated masses of gold in the world: \$282,000,000 in the United States Treasury; \$237,000,000 in the National Bank of France; \$107,000,000 in the National Bank of Germany, and \$100,000,000 in the Bank of England.

A CANADIAN paper has been canvassing for an expression of annexation to the United States. It heard from 910 persons, 800 of whom favored annexation. Nova Scotia is almost unanimously for it. Ontario and Quebec gave a majority nearly two to one in the same direction.

THE States of Pennsylvania and Maine have determined to hereafter treat habitual drunkenness as a disease and not as a crime. The inebriate will be taken from his home and on the street, and quarantined in special hospitals the same as if suffering from an infectious disease. If an incurable, he will be housed and made self-supporting for life.

A BILL to reduce railroad fares to four cents a mile has passed the Washington Territory Council unanimously and will probably pass the other house. It is suspected that the Northern Pacific will not obey this law, if the bill passes, on the ground that the Territorial Legislature has no right to regulate a road chartered by Congress. The present rate on the Northern Pacific is five cents.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

The German steamer Isabel and the bark Rebecca, were wrecked on the Carribean coast.

Five men were instantly killed at Tilton, Tenn., by an explosion of a boiler in a sawmill.

Advices from Panama state that the Colombian government has seized the Cucutua railroad for abetting treason.

Three men were killed at Fleming, Kansas, by a premature explosion of a blast in the Missouri Pacific coal mines.

At New York, Miss Inez Van Zandt was sentenced to one month in the penitentiary, in the court of special sessions, for killing two canary birds.

John Hooper, member of parliament, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing reports in his paper, the *Cork Herald*, of meetings of suppressed branches of the league.

A serious collision occurred near Newport, Ark., between a passenger train and a freight on the Iron Mountain railway. The fireman of the passenger train was instantly killed and the engineer fatally wounded. The baggage master and the express messenger were hurt slightly.

The captain of the bark Rimjio, which has arrived from Hakpudaj at San Francisco, states that a Japanese sailor suddenly became insane, and after injuring two other sailors with a hatchet, jumped into the sea and was drowned.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ark., says that a half-witted boy of 13, named Charles Whilsett, enticed a young brother aged 9 and a sister aged 6 into the woods and cut their heads off. He returned home and informed his mother what he had done and showed a big knife with which he had committed the deed.

The international contest between Jake Kilrain, of Baltimore, and Jem Smith, of England, for the diamond belt and championship of the world, took place on the Island of St. Pierre, in the river Seine, France, in the presence of about 100 persons. After fighting 106 rounds the contest was declared a draw.

Advices have been received at Philadelphia of the loss of the ship *Alfred Watts*. The *Watts* sailed early in October, and it is said she foundered when but seven days out, and all but two of those on board were lost. Two persons, said to be seamen, were picked up by a passing steamer and landed at Liverpool. The officers and crew numbered twenty-seven.

A train on the Inter-Colonial railway, composed of an engine, a snow-plow and a passenger car, went off a bridge near Caraqueette. Of the thirteen men on board, the conductor, engineer, fireman and four section-men were pinned down under the engine, in the bed of the river, and killed. Others were badly bruised, but not fatally injured.

At Mabtown Station, W. T., Charles Miller, a single man 32 years old, was struck by a freight train and knocked down, the car wheels striking his head and dashing his brains out. Miller was walking along the track at the time, and his death was due to his own carelessness.

A bill was introduced by Senator Cullom to annex a portion of Montana to Idaho. It cuts off the country of Beaver Head and Missoula from the former Territory, and joins them to the latter.

Senator Manderson introduced a bill granting pensions, according to length of imprisonment, to all Union prisoners of war confined in southern prisons for more than sixty days.

Senator Bowen introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Boulder, Colorado, to cost \$75,000.

A bill introduced by Senator Sherman, provides that all persons on the pension rolls for loss of limb shall be entitled to receive arrears of pension from the date of discharge or disability.

A bill introduced by Senator Stewart provides for the appointment of chief justices and two associate justices to sit at Washington and have jurisdiction to hear and decide contested land cases. All applicants for public lands whose claims are rejected by the commissioner of the land office are given the right, within sixty days, to appeal to one of the justices. Jurisdiction is also conferred on the justices to hear all cases arising out of private land claims in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

Senator Quay introduced a bill to increase to \$72 per month the pension of those who now receive \$50 per month, under the law granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the late war who are totally disabled.

Senator Plumb introduced a bill to grant one month's extra pay for each year of enlistment to all officers of the volunteer army in the late war, who served the full term of their enlistment and were honorably discharged.

Senator Blair introduced a bill declaring that the act of June 11, 1880, relative to pensions, shall be construed as to include all officers and enlisted men in the army, and their widows and minor children.

Senator Mitchell introduced a bill providing that hereafter the sale of lands of the Umatilla reservation be made at the court house in Pendleton, Oregon, instead of at the land office at LaGrande.

COAST CULLINGS.

A postoffice has been established at Flynn, Oregon, with Elizabeth Ainsler as Postmistress.

The British steamer *Sardonyx*, sailed from Portland with 150 tons of flour which goes to China.

Robert Record, the young man who fell over a cliff of rocks near Arlington, Oregon, died from his injuries.

C. A. Swidquist, a sailor, shot and killed Minnie Lorne, and then himself, in a saloon in San Francisco.

A postoffice has been established at Picardville, Washington county, Oregon, and Charles P. Picard appointed Postmaster.

A postoffice has been established at Flynn, Umatilla county, Oregon, and Eliza Bethaensby has been appointed Postmistress.

At San Francisco Frederick Warrilow, a painter, fell from a scaffold in the Baldwin hotel, and received injuries from which he died.

Fire at Irvington, Cal., destroyed the Alameda County Reporter office, the stores of Blacon & Weston and Clark Bros., the postoffice and Good Templars' hall. Loss, \$20,000.

The whole number of school children in Washington Territory, as shown by the returns of the present year, is 47,431. In Oregon the number is 87,217.

A boat capsized at San Pedro harbor, Cal., during a gale, and two fishermen were drowned. One of them was "Crawfish Pete," the oldest and best-known fisherman on the coast.

At Olympia, W. T., Judge Allyn sentenced Angus McClain, convicted of the murder of Harry O'Connor, at Shelton, to be hanged on February 24, 1888.

Marshal Blume, of Petaluma, Cal., while attempting to jump off a train before its arrival at the depot, was caught under the wheels, receiving injuries from which he died.

A young man named Harry Shufleton was found dead in the road near Diamondville, Cal., with four bullets in his body. No clue to the murderer was found.

The President has decided to appoint Stephen A. De Wolfe to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, in place of Judge Galbraith, whose term has expired.

Christie Doyle, of Vallejo, Cal., received from a companion some bichromate of potash, instead of wax to chew. He was seized with convulsions shortly after and died. Two others, a boy and a girl, had a narrow escape.

Julius Adler, an enlisted man at the military station at Walla Walla, was arrested some time ago on a charge of being a deserter from the military station at Omaha. He was tried by court martial, convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Fort Alcatraz. Senator Mitchell has succeeded in securing commutation of his sentence, and he will be released.

The citizens of Medford, Oregon, have, through the efforts of the Board of Trade of seventy members, raised a cash bonus of \$2,000 to be given to Gove & Co., of Portland, who will commence there, on the first of January, the erection of a four-story flouring mill to cost not less than \$15,000, and to be of 50 to 75 barrels per day capacity. It is to be ready for work May 15, 1888.

Recently an injunction was served on Sergeant LaForet, in command of United States troops stationed at the mouth of the Klamath river, to prohibit him from tearing down the house of settler John McKensie, located on an island near the mouth of the river. The injunction was disobeyed and the property destroyed and burnt. Judge Murphy issued a warrant for the arrest of LaForet for contempt of court.

As the steamer *Queen of the Pacific*, bound for San Francisco, was off Pigeon Point, Second Officer William Olsen discovered a vessel on fire off the starboard bow. An alarm was given at once, and three of the *Queen's* boats were manned and went to the rescue. The vessel was found to be the *Pacific Coast Steamship Company steamer San Vicente*. One of her boats was seen approaching and the occupants called for help. They were immediately placed in a boat from the *Queen* manned by Second Officer Olsen, and proved to be First Mate Charles Green and four sailors. Another boat, commanded by Third Officer Ingraham, picked up Capt. Charles Lewis and Second Mate Charles S. Pratt. The captain and the second mate had constructed a raft and were about to launch it from the burning vessel when they were rescued. The *San Vicente* had a crew of nineteen officers and men, and the *Queen of the Pacific* still hovered around the vessel, all hands keeping an anxious lookout for those who had not been saved. Another man was picked up in an open boat in a few minutes, but died a short time after being taken to the *Queen*. His name is not known. So far as can be ascertained at present, the names of the lost are: Purser Everett, Engineers John McCordle and Thomas Grenier, Cook Jackson, and John Grady, Charles Graham, Alfred Clark, John Wilcox, John Smith and three others, the last eight being seamen. None of the rescued officers or men can assign any cause for the origin of the fire. When the fire was discovered the men became panic-stricken, and the officers could not control them. They jumped into the two boats but the stanchions which held them were burning hot, and the tackle by which they hung was soon burned away, and one by one the men were obliged to leap into the sea. The captain and the second mate remained on the burning vessel until taken off.

RATHER EXPENSIVE.

A Fair Young Decorator's Husband Deals in Facts and Figures.

"What do you think of it?"

A young housekeeper was exhibiting to an investigator a handsomely decorated plate which leaned against a neat easel on the mantel of her pretty drawing-room.

"Beautiful."

"Guess where it came from?"

"France, perhaps."

"No. I bought the plate down town and decorated it myself."

"An excellent idea! You can now have as handsome a dinner set as there is in New York at a mere trifling cost."

"That shows what you know about it," interposed the husband of the fair artist, with just a trace of sadness in his tones.

"I don't see why you say so, John," retorted the latter.

"Let's figure the cost. I probably have kept a closer watch upon that department of the business than you have done."

"Well, begin."

"In the first place, the plate itself cost you \$3?"

"I know," returned the artist, with an air of triumph; "but you can't cut a decorated plate like that for less than \$5."

"That may be so," continued the husband cruelly.

"Next you bought about an ounce of liquid gold, which cost \$3.75. You used about half that amount."

"Not all on that plate, John. You know I spoiled about as much as I used."

"I know you did, my dear, and you ruined about \$3 worth of carpet with the stuff; but I didn't intend to reckon that in this table. Then you bought a book of instruction which cost \$2.50 more. And you took six lessons on the design you painted, at \$1 a lesson. If you paint any more plates, you will have to take more lessons. Isn't that so?"

"Yes, but I will only need one or two on each plate from this time on."

"I haven't mentioned the paints and brushes you bought. They cost \$10 more, but will probably answer for some time to come in your future work. I've not finished yet. It cost \$1 to have the plate fired. Now, let's see what the cost is:

Plate	.....	\$3.00
Gold	.....	1.87
Exp. carpet	.....	3.00
Lessons	.....	6.00
Book	.....	2.50
Paints	.....	10.00
Firing	.....	1.00
Total	.....	\$27.37

"That is just shameful, John. You know my next work won't cost me nearly so much."

"Well, see about that," continued her husband. "Your plate will cost \$3; gold (barring accidents) say \$1; lessons \$2; paint, say \$1, and firing \$1. That makes \$8. Pretty high price to pay for a \$5 plate, eh? This doesn't include the expense of a headache, backache and loss of temper which a painting always produces in you. Neither does it take in the amount of vexation your illness always causes me. No, my friend," added the husband, in conclusion, as he turned to the investigator, "I find it cheaper to buy my china. I am afraid a whole dinner set would leave me nothing to buy food to dine on."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

CLIMBING A MOUNTAIN.

Discomforts Experienced by Tourists Bound for Popocatepetl's Summit.

The effects of the rarity of the atmosphere were felt as soon as the start was made, and it was impossible to proceed more than a few yards without stopping to take breath. The ascent was made in zig zags, and naturally a rest was taken at the end of each direct line. At the start, to climb for eight minutes and rest five was considered making very good time. It was not long before a rest of eight minutes was required for every four of climbing, and after half the ascent was made we rested more frequently and without exerting ourselves to sit down. We thrust our staves into the snow and leaned our heads upon them. Drowsiness overtook us, and progress became mechanical. We moved only as spurred on by our ever-watchful guides. If left to ourselves we would have fallen asleep. Our hearts beat with fearful rapidity and the breath became shorter and shorter. Ringing sensations in the head like those produced by large doses of quinine were experienced. The most acute pains shot through the skull. Conversation was suspended, except among the guides, and their voices fell on our ears as if coming from a great distance. It was impossible to tell what progress was being made, for the top and bottom seemed equidistant all the way up. We barely escaped the most severe experience likely to occur to those who reach that high elevation: bleeding at the nose, mouth and ears. It would have been the signal that we had gone too far, that heart and lungs refused to submit further, and we should have placed ourselves in the hands of our guides to be carried back to Tamacas.

Our physical endurance was stretched almost to its limit by the time the head guide shouted, "Here we are! Smell the sulphur!" The whiff of sulphurous smoke which greeted our nostrils, telling that our task was nearly completed and rest was at hand, acted like a powerful stimulant. We awoke for a final effort, pressed on, and rested not until we stood breathless upon the summit of Popocatepetl.—*Arthur Howard Noll, in American Magazine.*

—With \$3,000 capital a Connecticut man went to Australia a year and a half ago and put his money into skating rinks. It is said that he now owns fourteen rinks and that they net him \$75,000 a year.

SILLY COMMONPLACES.

The Dreary Chestnuts One Is Compelled to Hear Every Day.

The fact is that most of our popular forms of salutation are meaningless and often silly. They do, however, manifest the speaker's cordial and kindly spirit; and it would be churlish to resent them. But it must be admitted that many of these greetings are almost as hard to bear as a "dead cut" would be. No man likes to be slighted by an acquaintance, but an idiotic commonplace is very depressing to most persons. It reveals a poverty of the mind, a leanness of thought that is very like a wet blanket in its effect.

"Hello, my dear boy," said one of these cheerful idiots on the deck of a White Star steamer one day out of New York, "going to Europe?" "No," was the calm reply, "I am going to Skaneateles." Similarly, a pale-faced man emerging from his berth after two days of seasickness on a San Francisco and Honolulu packet ship, was asked if he was going to the Sandwich Islands. "No," was the sad reply, "I am going to walk back."

Of course when a man asks: "How do you do?" he does not expect any other answer than the usual conventional: "How do you do?" This by way of passing. If the interlocutors have time, the saluted man will probably say: "Very well, thanks, how are you?" And that settles it. How surprised a man would be if, in answer to his conventional conversation, his friend should say: "I am not very well myself. I did not sleep very well last night; too much nutmeg in that last tumblerful, and I have a touch of gout in my left leg, and the third tooth in my back upper jaw has troubled me these two days," and so on. Nobody is expected to give a full report of his state of health when a brisk "How d'ye do?" is flung at him. Equally conventional is the "How do you find yourself?" so much affected by the offhand and humorous. But the man who should reply: "Thank you, I haven't lost myself," would very properly be voted a boor, or at least "too smart."

As for the poor creatures who ask: "Is this hot enough for you?" or "Is this cold enough for you?" in the midst of summer's heat or winter's cold, only correctionary discipline is available for them.—*Boston Courier.*

VISION AND OLD AGE.

Apparent Improvement of Sight in Aged Persons Scientifically Explained.

We see objects by the formation of their images on the retina of the eye by parallel rays of light thrown back from the object. In a perfect eye this image falls directly upon the retina, and the object is seen clearly. But, owing to differing form in the lens of the eye, the rays of light do not always converge at the right point, and the image does not fall directly on the retina. Thus, if the lens, or, as we say, the eye-ball, is flattened in front, the rays will not come to a focus till they have passed the retina, and the object can not be seen at all unless held at a distance from the eye. Or, if the lens is too rounded in front, the tendency of the rays of light will be to converge before they strike the retina, and the object can not be clearly seen unless it is brought very near the eye.

These defects, existing as they do in infinite variations of degree, are to a certain extent remedied by means of a muscle called the ciliary muscle, which moves and adjusts the lens. The waning sight of the aged is caused partly by the flattening of the eye-ball and also by the hardening of the lens, and the toughening of the ciliary muscle. Now, a person who has been near-sighted in youth, as age approaches and the natural flattening of the eye-ball begins, finds that he can see objects clearly at a greater distance than before. Many persons who have used the concave glasses made for short sight in youth, are able after they have passed middle life to lay them aside, and others who have not used glasses, but have always suffered from restricted vision, will find as life advances that the usual need for spectacles does not affect them. Of course, the more extreme the short-sightedness has been, the more marked will this difference be. It can hardly be truthfully said that the vision in these cases is actually improved, for though the point of vision has receded, beyond that point all vision continues to be, as it always is with near-sighted people, blurred and indistinct.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—Mr. Cross, of Wexley, R. I., has in his possession a tall eight-day clock which belonged to Commodore Vanderbilt's mother, and stood in the kitchen of the old birth place on Staten Island. From the depths of that clock, which old Mrs. Vanderbilt used as a savings bank, she took one hundred dollars of hard-earned money and gave it to young Cornelius to start in business. That one hundred dollars was the foundation of the Vanderbilt millions. Mr. Cross married a daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, and the old clock was her share of the homestead furniture.—*Argonaut.*

"You don't mean to say that you had to pay just as much for your pew during the summer months, when the church was closed, as when it was open?" "Certainly." "How ridiculous!" "O, I don't know; I don't begrudge the money. I enjoyed the pew quite as well as though I was in it better, if any thing."—*Boston Transcript.*

—A Texas newspaper claims to have received in payment of a subscription "the oldest hen on record." The editor says she was imported from Mexico by the local physician eight or nine years ago.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The Celtic language is spoken by 940,000 people in Ireland, 64,000 of whom can speak no other.

—The favorite pin and brooch of the Parisian woman is ornamented with one or several dogs' heads.

—Since the accident in the Theater Comique, the provincial theaters in France have had only empty galleries.

—A club has been started in Berlin which has among its rules one which provides that no one shall be eligible to membership unless he can converse fluently in at least one foreign language.

—The title of baron was formerly the only one in the English language; now it is the lowest. Its original name was "vavaron," but the Saxons changed it to "thane," and finally the Normans gave it its present appellation.

—The cost of the British medical army staff is £240,000 a year, but, in addition, there is an item of £200,000 a year for pensions to retired doctors and surgeons. The medical officers retire from the service at forty-five years of age, and receive pensions for the remainder of their days.

—The government of Italy is about to undertake excavations on the site of the ancient city Sybaris, so famous for its luxury and splendor. Sybaris was buried under the mud brought down by an inundation nearly twenty-four hundred years ago, but it is believed that the ruins will be found well preserved.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—The British telegraph service, which is part of the post-office, does not pay expenses since the rate was reduced to sixpence per message, or about 12 cents. The deficit for the past year was £223,000 on working expenses and £326,000 for interest on the working capital—in all £550,000, or \$2,750,000.

—The grasshopper plague is giving serious trouble in Algeria this year. The efforts made to destroy the eggs have proved useless. In one district 50,000 gallons have been collected and burned. This represents the destruction of 7,250,000,000 insects.—*Nature.*

—Well may the people of France stand aghast at the financial problem they are called upon to solve. On the 1st of January, 1880, the public debt of France amounted to \$6,200,000,000, on the 1st of February, 1887, it reached \$7,524,000,000. Thus in seven years the debt has swelled to the tune of \$1,324,000,000—an increase of such fearful proportions as to justify create alarm for the solvency of France.—*Public Opinion.*

—A "jubilee" river is the latest discovery in New Guinea, where an Australian expedition in the Victory has been making some valuable explorations. The Victory found two large streams—the "Douglas," which is the so-called "Aird river," which is only one of the mouths of the vast Douglas, and a still wider further east, which the expedition duly christened "Jubilee," in honor of the Queen. Both rivers were explored for fully one hundred miles, and five new tribes were found.—*Springfield Times.*

—The total number of persons killed by wild animals and venomous snakes in the ten divisions of Bengal during the official year 1885-86 was the highest in the last five years, and amounted to 11,823. As is usual, nine-tenths of these deaths were caused by snakes. But of 12,223 buffaloes, oxen, horses and ponies destroyed in this manner, only 311 were killed by snakes. These annual returns do not take account of sheep, goats, pigs and monkeys, the destruction of which is very large. The hyena is credited with the destruction of 773 head of cattle.—*Boston Budget.*

MOURNING JEWELRY.

A Few of the Most Curious Freaks in the Fashions of Grief.

The strangest freak of all the fashions of grief has been the wearing of "mourning jewelry," to demonstrate our inconsolable lot, by a pertinent reference to it in our adornment, is surely paradoxical. I saw the other day a "mourning ring" very interesting in its quaint frivolity. A slender circle of gold held an oblong disk of white enameled surface, on which was depicted the tomb, the weeping willow, and the visiting relative (in this case a widow), all neatly placed under glass. It was an old, old ring, belonging to a great-grandmother, who wore it for her first husband's memory, although, as she survived two more, it may have done tender memorial services for all three. The process which converts the golden curl, the brown tress or the gray hair of our lost one into "hair jewelry" is among the curiosities of sentiment. Is it not cruel to wear a portion of our dead for ornament? Surely the wiry strand, repellent and rigid, was never the soft hair about the "old familiar faces." I remember seeing some "mother's hair" woven into the design of anchors for ear-rings, and the daughters were seeking to derive comfort from the light tossing of this emblem of security, and no doubt finding some occult satisfactory reason for the incongruity of design and fact. In our youth there clustered about us old maiden aunts wearing chains and bracelets of hair their stiffness seeming to testify to an unyielding sorrow, and their quantity that the "departed" must have been Samsons. Then there were the brooches with the bulging serpentine twist of hair forming a frame for the pictured face of the original possessor of the hair—an uncertain appeal to fame, as the exigencies of a brooch sometimes subjected the head to the vicissitudes of being worn upside down, thus marking the act of would-be respectful memory.—*Jewelry News.*