East Oregon Herald.

BURNS, OREGON.

THE Lick observatory will probably be completed by the first of March.

THE prohibition elections of this year show a net loss of 47,408 votes.

THE Hoosac tunnel is to be lighted by 1,250 incandescent lamps.

A RECENT trial in Japan between German and English rails resulted in a British victory.

The first issue of nickel and silver coinage in France will appear shortly, amounting to 70,000 000 francs.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress to reduce the rate of letter postage to one cent.

THE average daily wages paid to miners in the anthracite coal regions is less than $1 per day.

THE first issue of nickel and silver coinage in France will appear shortly, amounting to 70,000,000 francs.

IT is said that out of the 400 000,000 inhabitants of the Chinese Empire, fully 300,000,000 spend less than $1 50 a month for food.

A CHICAGO physician has a collection of several hundred bullets which he extracted from the bodies of Union soldiers who were shot during the war.

THE curvature of the earth is such that a straight line a mile long would be 2.04 inches from the surface at either end.

AN Arctic owl was captured near Fish Point, Maine, a few days ago and measured about six feet from tip to tip. These are rare birds.

THE Mexican government has granted a subsidy of $1,000 a round trip to a line of steamships between New York, New Orleans and Vera Cruz.

The French printers in Quebec are on strike for nine hours per day and higher wages. They are backed up by the K. of L. Some of the French papers have suspended publication.

THE patchwork quilt presented to Jenny Lind by the children of the United States was buried with her remains, in accordance with her oft-expressed desire.

THE building for the Ramona Indian Girls' School at Santa Fe, N. M., commemorating Helen Hunt Jackson, will cost $30,000, being arranged to accommodate 150 pupils.

THE latest craze among the girls is a hair album, made up of locks from the heads of their gentlemen friends. This is another thrust at bald-headed men.

FIVE hundred and ninety-four bills were introduced in the Senate in one day recently. This breaks the record. So large a number was never before introduced in a single day.

BETWEEN one and two million farmers in the United States are affected by the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the drive well patents are illegal on account of priority of use.

IN the primary schools of Stockton, Cal., the boys in the two lower classes are obliged to learn needlework just the same as the little girls, so that hereafter they can make small repairs for themselves.

THE navy of Great Britain and Ireland consists of 246 vessels and 57 250 men; of France, 302 vessels and 39, 365 men; of Russia, 373 vessels and 28,975 men; of Germany, 91 vessels and 15,200 men; of the United States, 93 vessels and 12,204 men.

MRS. John Jacob Astor's remains are nightly guarded in Trinity cemetery, New York city. Two guards parade around her tomb every night and Mr. Astor employs two detectives to watch and guard against any possibility of the remains being stolen.

ALASKA comprises more than 55,000 square miles. That portion of the province north of the valley drained by the Yukon, and lying for the most part beyond the Arctic circle has about 3,000 Esquimaux inhabitants, who will not survive long the present rapid disappearance of the walrus and the whale. In the great valley of the Yukon are a hundred villages, half on the river banks and a fifth on the delta, containing 6,870 people, all savages save nineteen whites and eighteen half breeds. The Yukon is 2,000 miles long, seven miles wide 1,000 miles from its mouth, and pours into the Behring sea a volume of water one third greater than the Mississippi delivers into the Gulf of Mexico. The lower valley of the Kuskokvim river, lying beyond the mountains towards the Yukon delta, supports a population of about 9,000, all savages save three white men.

—The telephone between Berlin and Hamburg has been used so much that the managers have lately shortened the time for a single conversation from five minutes to three minutes, without, however, reducing the price. —*N. Y. Ledger.*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Lord Stanley has accepted the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

The English steamer Maude has foundered in the Black sea. Twelve men were drowned.

Emerson Littlefield, of Peoria, Ill., aged 19, while skating, went into a hole and was drowned.

A revolt broke out on the convict ship Orne, bound for Cayenne, and eleven of the leaders were shot.

An engine jumped the track and ran into New river, at Lynchburg, Va. The engineer was drowned at his post.

The house of Sam Love, colored, at Chesterfield, S. C., was burned, and two small children who were locked inside, perished in the flames.

Tramps were put off a freight train at Palisade, Nev., and shortly afterwards the freight house was set on fire. The tramps are suspected.

Harry Burton and an unknown man were killed, and several other workmen badly injured by the falling of a bridge span at Cleveland, Ohio.

In a quarrel at Jackson, Miss., McWillie Mitchel and Bob Whitesides wounded each other fatally, both dying soon after the affray.

At St. Paul the newspapers have all advanced the price of composition four cents per 1,000 ems, making morning work 42 cents and evening 37 cents.

The President sent to the Senate the following appointments: Charles W. Irish, surveyor-general of Nevada; James Speakley of Pennsylvania, commissioner to Alaska.

At Boulder, Col., Isadore Pierce, a storekeeper, shot his wife twice, in the presence of their four children, and then killed himself. The wife is fatally wounded.

Mrs. Sarah G. Ewing, an old lady living near Shelbyville, Ind., was attacked by hogs in her barn-yard while milking, and partly devoured. Her body was not found until the following morning.

Details of the wreck which occurred on the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., near Meadville, Pa., prove the disaster to have been a horrible one. Two engineers, two firemen and a passenger were killed outright, and a score or more were badly injured.

Two baggagemen and a mail agent were killed by a train collision on the Cincinnati Southern R. R. near Greenwood, Ky. The accident was caused by the conductor and engineer misunderstanding their orders.

Reports from Wilkesbarre, Pa., say that by a premature blast four men were killed and seven severely wounded while at work on a new branch line of the Lehigh Valley railroad near Laurel Run.

An explosion of dynamite occurred at a limestone quarry near Brookfield, N. S., killing four men, one of them being Alexander McDonald, the proprietor of the quarry. They were warming the dynamite previous to using it for a blast when the explosion occurred.

A most terrible accident occurred at Forgetown, Ala., in which three persons were killed and thirty injured. The colored Baptists were holding a festival in their church. So great was the crowd that the floor gave way and the building collapsed. A scene of terror ensued. Mary Allison and Mrs. James and her child were taken from the wreck dead.

At Macon, Ga., a man named Nathan Reid, who did not live happily with his wife, brutally murdered his whole family and then committed suicide. He sent a half-grown boy, who lived with him, after the doctor. When the doctor and boy returned they found the cabin a heap of smoking ruins and in them the charred bodies of Reid's wife and their six children. Further search of the premises disclosed Reid's body in a well with his throat cut.

The children of Mr and Mrs. C. O White, of Morrison, Ill.—Lillie, aged twelve; George, aged fifteen, and Charles, aged eight—were playing with their sleds on the thin ice on Rock Creek, when Charles broke through. George ran to his assistance, and in his efforts to rescue the drowning boy he also went under the ice. Their sister Lillie then made a frantic attempt to save her two brothers, and all three were drowned.

A special from St. Francis, Ark., says: Wm. Herrig, a wealthy planter, has for some time past been jealous of attentions paid his wife by Wm. Matthewson, and he forbade him to come to the house. Matthewson called and invited Mrs. Herrig to take a drive. While the woman was getting ready Herrig shot and killed Matthewson, and then forced his wife to drive to Matthewson's house with the dead body. On her return she found her home in flames, and was shot and killed by her husband. Herrig then fled. Mrs. Herrig was formerly an actress in Pauline Markham's company, and later was in W. H. Lytle's combination.

Valuable Autographs.

L. B. Merriam, of Hartford, Conn., recently bought a barrel full of documents that had belonged to the late Judge Sutherland, of New York, at a little above waste paper rates, which turns out to have been a rare bargain. Among the things already found is a long autograph letter of Robert Fulton, written in 1805, which tells at some length of his recent experiments and particularly how he has become convinced that the best means of propulsion is a wheel built like a windmill. Letters were also found containing the autographs of most of the Livingstons, of Governor Dougan, a royal Governor of New York, of John Watts De Peyster, of James Duane, son-in-law of Robert Livingston, of Aaron Burr, including an opinion wholly in his handwriting and others, covering a period of more than one hundred and fifty years.—*Chicago Times.*

—Selling off the young stock is giving a large share of the profits of the farm to the purchaser. Don't do it.—*Rural New Yorker.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

Legislation Pertaining to the Interest of the Pacific Coast.

SENATE.

Among petitions presented was one by Blair, in favor of a national prohibitory amendment, and one by Hoar against admission of Utah as a state so long as its power is in the hands of the Mormon priesthood.

Dawes, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported bills to provide for compulsory education of Indian children, and in relation to marriage between white men and Indian women.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Dolph—To provide for payment of claims for damages by Indian depredations. He said there were some 4,500 such claims aggregating some $14,000,000 or $15,000,000.

By Hoar—To provide for a world's exposition at the national capital in 1892, and thereafter a permanent exposition of the three Americas in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. Referred to the select committee on centennial celebrations.

By Dawes—To establish a postal telegraph system.

By Platt—For the formation and admission into the Union of the State of North Dakota.

Mitchell called up the joint resolution introduced by him for the appointment of a commission to select a site for a naval station on the Pacific coast, addressed the Senate in advocacy of it. It was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee.

The joint resolution makes it the duty of the commission to examine the coast north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude, in Oregon, Washington and Alaska, and to select a suitable site, having due regard to the commercial and naval necessities of that coast, for a navy yard, and make a full and detailed report to the Secretary of the Navy, to be by him reported to Congress. Mitchell said that while $58,000,000 had been spent for navy yards and naval stations, of which amount only 5 per cent. has been expended west of the Alleghany mountains, there was only one navy yard on the coast, on which about $3,- has been expended. One establishment, no matter how well exuipped, was wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the country on the Pacific ocean. He contrasted the indifference or criminal neglect of the United States government on the subject of naval establishment with the care given by the British, French, Russian, Italian and German governments to the building up of great naval establishments. It is not safe to act on the theory that this country could, whenever occasion rose, provide for it. The rapid environment of the Pacific coast by important military and naval establishments, representing British influence and British power, and military occupation by Great Britain of islands in the Pacific ocean, was of itself a subject which ought to arrest the attention of the American people, and prompt the government to such speedy and effective action as should be a fitting response to this formidable extension of British power. The whole country, north and west, was in fact environed and menaced by a cordon of British military and naval establishments, and by lines of British railroad and steamships, which, in the event of war between Great Britain and the United States, would give the former immense advantages. These forces would fall with unimpeded and relentless power upon the people, industries and commerce of the northwestern Pacific coast. Oregon, Washington and Alaska, with all their limitless resources unprotected, would become the sport and toy of Great Britain.

Dolph said that Puget Sound possessed all the advantages that could be found for a first-class naval station. The importance of the subject should not be underestimated. His colleague had referred to British influence in the Hawaiian islands, but the United States cannot permit those islands to pass under control of any European power, because their possession by any modern naval power would give to that power control not only over the Pacific commerce of the United States but also over its world-wide commerce. We cannot afford to allow foreign conquests and acquisitions to be carried to our very doors. If we do, we shall abdicate the position which our power, our independence, our wealth and our location permit us to retain among the nations of the earth.

The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

HOUSE.

Representative Hermann will introduce in the House a number of bills as follows:

Appropriating $1,300,000 for continuing improvements at the mouth of the Columbia river; $750,000 for work on the canal and locks at the Cascades; $250,000 for improvements at Yaquina bay; $100,000 for improvements at Coos bay; $10,000 for the improvement of the Umpqua river; $50 000 for constructing a boat railway at The Dalles.

To authorize The Dalles city to construct a bridge across the Columbia.

To authorize the Columbia Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Columbia between Oregon and Washington Territory.

Establishing a lighthouse at the mouth of the Coquille.

Appropriating $40,000 for payment of Oregon Indian war claims.

To establish a life-saving station at Yaquina bay.

Mrs. Ellen O'Neill, a widow, in company with two of her children, one a blind girl, while walking on the track of the Hudson river railroad, a short distance above Rhinebeck station, N. Y., were struck by a locomotive and instantly killed.

The bark A. D. Snow was wrecked at the entrance of Waterford harbor, Ireland, by a hurricane, and her crew of twenty-five persons lost. She sailed from San Francisco on the 8th of August with a cargo of wheat valued at $116,290. The vessel was chartered by Wm. Dresbach.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

A furniture factory at Los Angeles was destroyed by fire, loss $125,000.

Martin Hanson, living near Moscow, Idaho, committed suicide with a rifle.

At San Francisco Thomas Adams, a waiter, was shot and mortally wounded by Martin J. Galvin.

A bill has been introduced in the Washington Territory Legislature to abolish the use of seals on legal documents.

A hotel barn at Milford, Cal., was burned, with one man and twenty-one horses. The loss is $15,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fuller, who killed Archbishop Seghers in Alaska, has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment in the United States penitentiary for ten years and to pay a fine of $1,000. The court has requested that an order be issued by the department of justice to have Fuller confined in the prison on McNeil's island.

Adam Routh, who lives on the Weippe, near Lewiston, Idaho, went hunting and succeeded in killing a large bear and a deer. He left them in the woods until next morning. On his arrival where he had left them, he found three large cougars in possession of the bear and deer, devouring the same. This made the little Frenchman angry, and with his Winchester rifle he commenced firing at them and killed all three and took them home with him.

A very sad incident occurred at Juneau, Alaska, recently. Mrs. Harding, an elderly lady residing at that place, was taken sick with pneumonia, and went to Port Townsend, W. T., for treatment. She improved and started home, and on the way up had a relapse. Shortly after her arrival at Juneau she died. In due time the funeral occurred, the body being followed to the grave by a number of friends on foot. Miss Harding, the deceased's twenty-one year-old daughter led the procession, and just as the graveyard was reached she fell dead upon the coffin containing the remains of her mother. Heart disease was the cause.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Seattle. A force of men were engaged driving a line of piles south of the Oregon Improvement Company's mills, and were at work about 400 yards south of the mill when the boiler suddenly exploded, blowing the house, engine and boiler into ten thousand pieces, and covering the bay with debris for 100 yards in all directions. Of the half dozen or more men at work on the driver, not one was instantly killed, though one was blown 150 yards into the water, and was rescued by boats. James Livingstone died from his injuries three hours after the explosion. J. H. Wyman, Wm. Driscoll and F. McPherson were injured.

Juneau, Alaska, is on the mainland, 150 miles north of Sitka, and is the distributing point for the Yukon and other mining districts of the interior. It has a floating population from 800 to 1,600. It has now a small church, a hospital and a school, conducted by the sisters of St. Ann, who went there in October, 1886. The new hospital is a fine structure, 40x40 and two stories high, and will accommodate twenty-five patients. The old hospital building is used for a school. The chapel is a small building, 22x40, with apartments in the rear for the priest. Douglas island, on which is located the great Treadwell mine and stamp mills, lies off the coast about three miles. The hospital at Juneau is a great boon to the poor miners in that isolated region.

OREGON.

Mrs. Mary Clark has been appointed postmistress at Pengra, Crook county.

Nathaniel Marrin has been appointed postmaster at Royal, Lane county.

In Oregon there are 2,593,029 sheep. This is more than double the number of all New England.

This year Corvallis will erect a building for a public school, costing $25,000 and Benton county will erect a courthouse at that place costing $40,000.

Astoria statistics for 1887: Police made 304 arrests; 87 deaths; 121 births; 111 marriages; 17 fire alarms; 159 men declared their intention before the County Clerk to become naturalized citizens.

A shooting affray occurred in Chesman's store, at Alsea, between Lee Rycraft and H. C. Myers, which will probably prove fatal to Myers. A dispute occurred over a game of cards, when Myers drew a knife and attempted to stab Rycraft.

A most shocking accident resulting in the burning to death of two children of John Ralston, occurred at Lebanon. A little boy aged 9 and a girl aged 7 were bathing in a bathroom; while Mrs. Ralston was gone after a towel, the lamp either exploded or fell off the table. When the mother returned and opened the door she found the room in flames and the two children behind the door. The room was small and the children could only get out by climbing over the bath tub, which they attempted to do, when the little girl fell down in the tub, and the brave little lad stopped to assist her while the flames were burning his naked flesh. The frantic mother was seriously burned in getting the children from the room. The little boy died at 2 o'clock, and the little girl a few hours later. The house was badly damaged.

—Some people do not seem to care to make the neighborhood in which they live picturesque. If they did they would go away.—*Boston Journal of Education.*

—"Mamma," said Flossie, "I think that little girls ought to wear bustles instead of ladies." "Why, Flossie?" "'Cause little girls have to be spanked."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A little girl who wanted to describe the absentmindedness of her uncle said: "His remember is so tired he has to use his forget all the time."—*Boston Journal.*

WOOD PULP PAILS.

An Interesting Description of the Process of Their Manufacture.

The pail is entirely in one piece and without hoops, so it never leaks or falls to pieces, besides being lighter by far than any other material from which such vessels could be made. The process of their manufacture is thus described: The wood, preferably spruce, although any soft, fibrous wood will answer, is first cleared of its bark and cut to a length uniform with the grindstone to be used, generally sixteen to twenty-four inches. It is then placed against the face of a rapidly revolving grindstone, the grain of the wood being in a line with or parallel with the axis of the stone, and a hydraulic or worm screw piston keeping the wood constantly pressed against the stone. The result, which is washed off the stone by a shower of water, after being screened of slivers and sawdust, is a milky-white liquid. With the water sufficiently extracted this is the wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper and indurated fiber ware. The process of manufacture of ware from the pulp is exceedingly simple, and is similar in all the lines made by the company. In making a pail, for instance, the machine for first molding the pail from the pulp is provided with a hollow perforated form of cast iron, shaped like the inside of a pail, and covered first with perforated brass and then with fine wire cloth. This form, worked by a hydraulic piston, is pushed up into a large cast iron "hat," which fits over it very tightly. Within this hat is placed a flexible rubber bag, and between this and the inner form first mentioned is admitted the pulp, still in a liquid state. The pulp being pumped in under pressure, the water immediately begins to drain off through the wire cloth and perforations, and the rubber bag swells until it fills the hat. The supply of pulp is then shut off, and water under high pressure is admitted within the hat and outside the rubber bag, thus squeezing much of the water from the pulp. After standing some eight to ten minutes the pressure is shut off, the inner form lowered, and the pulp pail removed. At this stage the pail is still nearly fifty per cent. water, but is sufficiently strong to allow handling. This water is first all dried out in dry kilns, and then the pail is turned off on the outside with a gang of saws. After sandpapering inside and out the pail is ready for the treatment house, where it is charged with a water-proofing compound which permeates thoroughly the material of which the pail is made. Baking in ovens at a high temperature succeeds each dip or treatment. The polish which the goods present is described as being the result of the final treatment. After this the handles are riveted on the goods, which are then ready for the market.—*Railway Review.*

LIFE IN THE WEST.

A County Coroner Who Has an Ever-Watchful Eye for Fees.

A man who had just moved to Nebraska with his family was called on before breakfast the other morning by a tall native.

"Mornin', stranger," said the Nebraska man. "Jes' movin' in I see?"

"Yes, sir."

"I unnerstand one o' your sons was mysteriously killed a few months ago?"

"No, sir; you're mistaken."

"Am? Well, that's cur'us. But your wife tried to drown herself last spring?"

"No, sir, she didn't."

"But one of the gals took pizen an' died 'bout that time?"

"No."

"Ah, wrong again? I unnerstood she did. Your whole fam'ly is subject to fallin' sickness an' such I'm told?"

"You've been wrongly informed—my family is perfectly healthy."

"Gosh, that's funny! But, say, ain't there been a good many violent and unexpected deaths in the fam'ly somewhere?"

"Never one."

"Well, you shot a man 'bout a year ago—I got that straight?"

"No, sir, I never did!"

"Well, well, I must have struck the wrong house somehow—there's such a fam'ly jes' moved in 'round here somewhere. You see I'm county coroner, an' I'm very anxious to make their acquaintance an' tell 'em that they're welcome, an' that if they care to indulge in their specialty I'll see that they have just as slick an inquest as was ever held in Newbraskey! Good-bye' stranger!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Streets of Paris.

From a report published in the *Nouvelles Annules de la Construction*, the total area of the streets of Paris, measured between the kerbs, amounted at the end of 1886 to 8,517,100 square metres (91,678,065 square feet), of which 6,250,000 square metres are laid in granite, 1,608,100 square metres macadamized, 302,000 square metres asphalted, and 355,000 square metres provided with wood pavement. The cost last year for relaying and repairs amounted to 11,000,000 francs (£440,000). To put all the streets of Paris into thorough order would require about 75,000,000 francs (£3,000,000), of which 15,000,000 francs would have to be spent in changing macadamized roads into pavement, and 60,000,000 francs in improving existing pavements.

—Yale University began the new collegiate year September 22 with 204 men in the freshman class. This is the largest class that ever entered. In the scientific department there are nearly 100 new men.

—This is the composition of a new teacher had the pleasure of hearing in a school not far from Concord. "Going to School. I like to go to school when we have a good teacher. I don't like to go to school this term."—*Concord Monitor.*

—E. J. Garvid, one of the Sioux tribe, in a recent address, spoke with Indian eloquence of Indians whom no torture could make groan, but who weep at the story of the Cross. There are 2,000 living Sioux converts, and as many more have died in the faith.—*Public Opinion.*

SAVING A LIFE.

A Young Man Tells Why He Is No Longer in the Hero Business.

I am a good swimmer, and, I am told, noted for my feats of skill and endurance in the water. If I wasn't I would not be alive now to tell my story.

My knowledge of the art, combined with a perfect confidence in myself, have, on three different occasions, saved my life, when others, giving me up for lost, have stood by, watching me nearly drown, without an attempt at rescue, although some of them were capital swimmers.

Of course, they yelled and rushed madly about, and threw things in the water, and shouted crazy commands, but not one of them would risk his precious life for mine. I thoroughly detest such cowardice.

Though I have always burned to distinguish myself in saving life, and have often purposely gone where my services in that line might be needed, it was only recently that the longed-for emergency came to enable me to prove myself the brave and fearless man that I know I was. It happened thiswise.

Attached to the hotel where I was boarding was an immense cistern so deep and dangerous that its vicinity was a forbidden playground for the children.

I, as was my custom, was lounging on the beach in front of the hotel, watching the bathers, especially the venturesome ones, and hoping that one of them might give me the desired chance to rescue him, or rather her, from the breakers before all the people there and be crowned a hero, with my name conspicuously printed in all the papers.

One beautiful girl in particular I noticed, and each time she tossed her shapely bare arms from the water my heart leaped in my throat, for I thought my dream of rescuing a lovely heiress and then marrying her was about to be realized.

As her handsome form floated gracefully on the crest of the waves farther and farther from the shore, I grew more excited over the glorious prospect of heroism before me.

The thundering surf was very high and filled with sand, showing the ebbing tide was making a strong undertow.

Recklessly or ignorant of danger my angel continued to increase the distance between herself and safety.

I would have hallooed to her but for the grand feeling within me that I was there able and anxious to save her.

Just then a female's agonized shriek from the direction of the hotel brought me to my senses. More shrieks and a hurrying crowd toward the cistern told me that my hour of triumph had arrived. My nerves suddenly seemed as iron, my head grew cool, and I felt, now at last on trial, that I was more than equal to the awful emergency before me.

I certainly preferred to rescue an heiress from the more romantic ocean, but I thought while pushing my way through the terror-stricken crowd trying to gaze into the dark and ugly cistern that perhaps saving her little brother or sister might be also rewarded with heart and hand.

"Tommie had fallen into the cistern!" I waited to hear no more.

"Make way!" I cried, as without taking time to remove even my coat I plunged fearlessly into that black and chilling rain water.

I opened my eyes and tried to see, but the frightened heads above me shut out all light. I dove and groped this way and that, vainly trying to find the unconscious body of the drowning child.

I listened for its cry, but the noise above prevented my hearing. The suspense was horrible. I swam to the opening to shout for light and air, when down dropped a heavy ladder, hitting me between the eyes, partially stunning and forcing me down, struggling, to the slimy, nasty bottom. There in that hideous trap, if a colored waiter hadn't at once climbed down and hauled me up and out, I would have miserably perished in trying to save the life of Tommie—the cat—who crawled up the ladder after us, looking no less ridiculous than I, gasping and dripping, on the cistern box, with my hair bather covered with a shawl laughing at us both, and offering a quarter to the man who jumped in after her darling Tommie.

I'm not in the life-saving business any more.—*H. C. Dodge, in Yankee Blade.*

One for the Microbe.

Mrs. Noseup had always contended that her husband's tobacco habit was a vile and injurious one.

"There," said Mr. Noseup, turning from his scientific journal, "it is said there are no microbes to be found in tobacco."

"That's where the microbe shows his good sense, Mr. Noseup."—*Chicago News.*

—The schooner M. A. Baston recently brought to Gloucester from La Have banks a most peculiar sea monster, unlike any thing seen by the oldest fishermen there. It was four feet long and five inches thick; had one dorsal fin, extending the whole length of its back, and a triangular-shaped head, the lower jaw extending two inches beyond the upper. Both jaws were armed with very sharp teeth. The upper jaw had three long prongs at the extreme tip. This queer fish will be sent to the Smithsonian Institute.

—Recent explorations by Italian travelers in the region of the Lower Congo, and of the Ogowai river in Western Africa, leave no doubt that some of the native tribes, and notably the people known as the Fans, are cannibals. They not only eat men, but they manifest a decided preference for this kind of food. The Cavaliere A. Pecile, who was a member of the Brazza expedition, says that three of their boatmen, who happened to be left behind near a Fan village on the banks of the Ogowai, were killed by the inhabitants, and so completely devoured that their skeletons were subsequently found picked clean.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

PITH AND POINT.

—It takes much less to start a quarrel than to stop one.

—Some men get down on their neighbors when they find that they can't come up to them.—*Boston Courier.*

—True criticism consists in assorting the just things from the false, and not the false things from the just.

—A girl may be like sugar for two reasons. She may be sweet, and she may be full of grit.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Be thankful every time a friend deserts you, and thus forces you to strengthen yourself.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

—The *Journal's* ideal reckless man is the one who does not take off his hat when speaking to a railway official.—*Lincoln Journal.*

—"Do you know why Mr. S—— allows his hair to grow long, while Mrs. S——keeps her's cut short?" "Yes, they're both literary.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—A loving wife, at Long Branch, said: "The horrid surf makes me keep my mouth shut." Sarcastic husband: "Take some of it home with you."

—The age in which we live thinks the accumulation of money the most practical matter of life. But it is a mistake, a great mistake.—*Western Rural.*

—If you wish to know just how little patience you have left, try to raise a refractory car window to please a fidgety woman on a hot day.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

—Let no man boast that he is free from color blindness until after he has been sent to the dry goods store to match his wife's black silk and has come out of the ordeal satisfactorily.

—"No," said an old maid, "I don't miss a husband very much. I have trained my dog to growl every time I feed him, and I have bought a tailor's dummy that I can scold when I feel like it."

—The reason.—

I asked a bachelor why he
In singleness had tarried;
He answered thus: Because, you see,
I've friends who've long been married.

—*Boston Courier.*

—No hoodlum could be hired to strike an average, lick a postage stamp, beat a carpet, or do any thing useful. He wants to be in a crowd of his kind and strike a little fellow.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—Pastor—"Thomas! Don't you think your parents would feel very sore if they knew you were fishing on the Sabbath?" Thomas—"Yes, sir; but not half so sore as I'd feel if they found it out."—*Judge.*

—"Will you please insert this obituary notice?" asked an old gentleman of an editor. "I make bold to ask it because the deceased had a great many friends about here who'd be glad to hear of his death."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"Who is your lawyer, young man?" asked old Hyson, looking over the papers. "O. N. T. Coatsavvest," replied Sapling. "Why, he's no lawyer; he's a tailor." "Can't help that; he's brought more than a dozen suits for and against me, and I'd like to see any lawyer do better than that."—*Burdette.*

—The Supreme Court of the State has decided that Cornell University was not competent under its charter to receive the large residuary legacy in the will of the late Mrs. Fisk, its property having already exceeded the limit allowed. The case will now be carried to the court of appeals.—*Chicago Advance.*

—A man at Prague, Bohemia, swallowed a small watch with chain attached, which a joker had slipped into a glass of beer while the man's back was turned. The metal, dissolved by the acids of the stomach, has poisoned that organ and keeps it in an incessant state of fever, making him unable to retain food. The man has been dismissed from the Munich hospital as incurable, and now lies in a hospital at Prague, kept alive by food artificially injected, waiting to see whether the watch will all dissolve or he will die first.

—There are now cables on almost every sea and ocean bed, the total length of wire laid being nearly 113,000 nautical miles. There are nine cables connecting Europe with America, the first that was laid dating from 1858. So great, also, has the advance been in the operative aspect of cable telegraphy that practically no more difficulty is felt in repairing submarine lines than in attending to defects in those on land. It is seldom any serious derangement of the telegraphic system takes place. When it does it is of comparatively brief duration.—*Public Opinion.*