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GIVE US A CALL.

THE LEBANON EXPRESS.

VOL. II. LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1888. NO. 11.

Emperor William left a personal fortune of $12,500,000.

ALL the necessary papers for the transfer of the Lick observatory to the state university have been prepared. A force of men will put on four hydraulic rams, and as soon as this is done the university will take charge of it.

THE other day at Fresno, Cal., a ewe gave birth to three lambs, two white and one black as the ace of clubs. When the mother saw this off-color offspring, she stamped on and butted the poor little fellow until it was dead.

AN automatic gas extinguisher has lately been patented by Joseph Heroux of Yamachiche, Canada, which shuts automatically when the gas is extinguished. The mechanism used is based on the lineal expansion of metals.

A VIENNA engineer has just taken out a patent for a new smoke-abating process. By means of electricity he proposes to condense the solid part of the smoke as it arises from the coal, the carbon thus formed falling back into the furnace.

SEVERAL years ago a negro girl at Calhoun, Ga., predicted that the town of Calhoun would be utterly destroyed on March 20, 1888. She was only one day out of the way, the recent disastrous cyclone there having occurred March 21st. Her prophecy is corroborated by a dozen citizens, who distinctly remember the occasion when she made it.

ALONZO ADAMS, of Areadia, Lapeer county, Michigan, says that he put a bullet through the heart of a large porcupine, which was in the top of a tall tree on his farm, three weeks ago, and the animal has just fallen. It hung to a small branch by one of its hind feet for the three weeks its death grip lasted.

LEWIS MILLSPAUGH succeeded in killing an otter recently, near Pleasant Lake, N. Y. The otter attacked Mr. Millspaugh's dog and whipped it in short order, and then turned on Mr. Millspaugh, who fortunately had an ax and succeeded in killing it. The otter measured four and one-half feet in length and had a beautiful skin.

MRS. MAGGIE JUNCE, who lived on a farm near Lancaster, Va., was attacked by a rooster while gathering some eggs and had her hand painfully lacerated in the encounter. Two or three days after the occurrence the hand became inflamed, and the unfortunate woman finally died in great pain, her death it is said, being due to lockjaw.

A WEST POINT (Neb.) bridegroom is spending his honeymoon in jail. A party of young men went to give the newly-married couple a charivari, which so incensed the bridegroom that he emptied a shotgun loaded with salt into their midst. The entire charge was received by one of the party in the face. He will lose both eyes and be otherwise disfigured for life.

THERE is said to be a blind jeweler in Bradford, Penn., who is able to repair jewelry and watches entirely through his sense of touch. The blindness came upon him after he had become a proficient workman, and then, by cultivating the sensibility in his finger ends, he overcame in a great measure his lack of eyesight. This is certainly a most remarkable instance.

THE shooting of a big dog by a French Custom House officer in the North of France the other day has given rise to some queer dog stories in the French papers. The officer shot the dog because he was suspiciously fat. The post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the dog wore a leather coat made to look like his own skin, and skillfully fastened at the shoulder and haunches in such a way as to completely conceal the ends of the hair. In this coat the dog carried several hundred cigars.

A SHERIFF in Franklin county, Maine, had a novel experience while making an arrest. It was the sheriff's misfortune to be much under the usual size, but he was full of pluck. He was sent to arrest a notorious offender, and found him on a hill side. He was a burly two hundred-pounder. Grinning at the officer he laid down on the ground and said: "If you get me you will have to take me." The situation was favorable and the sheriff was quick-witted. Without a word he took one of the big man's feet under each arm and started down the hill with him as fast as he could go. The fat man got such a bumping that he begged for mercy, and the officer had an easy time in completing his arrest.

—Comformably to the laws of advance and retreat of glaciers, it is said those in the valley of Chamounix, Switzerland, are now beginning to advance. The lower extremity of the Glacier des Bossons is "not more than three thousand feet above the level of the sea," and is going still lower. During the past three years this lower extremity "has advanced at the rate of fifty yards a year." It is said that "a grotto cut out of the ice in May, 1848, a quarter of a mile from the extremity, has moved down more than sixty yards."

TELEGRAPHIC.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Nicholas Didier, ex-Treasurer of Loranne township, O., is short $35,000.

Tom Rooney, a negro farm hand, was hanged by a mob at Bowling Green, Ky. He was suspected of poisoning a farmer's stock.

Miss B. A. Mimms, a young lady from Edgewood, S. C., has arrived at Pendleton to take a position as teacher in the Umatilla Indian school.

At Elyra, Cincinnati, Jas. Smith, 20 years old, beat his wife, five years his junior, to death, because she wanted to go to a dance.

Eighteen Cuban farmers have been arrested at Key West, Cuba, and are now in Coloma Fort at Herana, charged with being kidnappers.

William George was hung in the penitentiary of Columbus, Ohio, for the murder of James Scott in Noble county. in July, 1887.

William Culbert, a saloon keeper 45 years of age, of Forest City, Cal., committed suicide by cutting his throat. Domestic troubles was the cause.

Joseph E. Pecardo has been arrested at Fresno, Cal., for murdering a sheep owner named Thompson eleven years ago. Pecardo was in Thompson's employ, and after killing him disappeared.

George S. Johnston, a well-known miner of Calico, Cal., while going from town in a state of intoxication, he fell off a precipice 100 feet in hight and was instantly killed. After a protracted search his body was found.

A party of anti-clericals came into collision with a religious procession at Bancilha, London. A fight arising, the military was called out, and the soldiers were compelled to fire upon the mob. Several persons were killed.

Two young freshmen of Harvard college, Boston Mass., John F. G. Cogle and Charles F. Belknap, aged 19 and 20 respectively, one the son of a prominent city official, the other of a well-known merchant worth a million dollars, have been captured while robbing a student's locker.

Gas escaping in the basement of the First National bank of St. Cloud, Minn., exploded. The building is a total wreck. The front was blown across the street, shattering the buildings on the other side. Many people were on the street, and a large number were hurt.

At Macon, Ga., a tragedy occurred, in which a 9-year-old boy murdered his 6-year-old brother. The children were sons of Col. J. R. Williamson, one of the most prominent men in that part of the state. They were put to bed in the same room, when the oldest boy obtained a shotgun and blew his brother's head off. The little murderer acts as if he were insane.

A terrific explosion occurred at the powder house of the Pottsville brownstone quarry at Belvidere, N. J. One man was killed, and several others were injured. A number of houses were wrecked and considerable property was destroyed. The report was heard twenty miles away. Four hundred kegs of giant powder exploded. The explosion was caused by a workman dropping a keg of powder.

An iron tank containing 15,000 barrels of oil, two miles up Oil creek, Pa., was struck by lightning. The tank boiled over, setting fire to another tank on the opposite side of the creek, containing 24,000 barrels. The Keystone refinery, a short distance from there, is in some danger, and wing dams are being built in the creek to protect property along the stream. The oil and tanks are owned by J. B Smathman.

The five and seven year old boys of John Fillman, of Stromsburg, Neb., were playing with a gun that was loaded with powder and a long wooden stick. The youngest peered into the barrel, when the gun exploded, driving the stick, which entered at the eye, clear through his head. After three trials the mother managed to draw the stick out, but the little fellow only gasped twice, and expired.

A triple tragedy was enacted in the country near Beecher City, Ill. Henry Miller and Wm. Oderholt, farmers, had a lawsuit over a trivial matter, and Miller, the loser, swore he would get even. After the trial, Miller, true to his word, shouldered his rifle and went to a field where L. C. Kinsey, one of Oderholt's witnesses, was plowing. Miller first killed Kinsey's horse, and then shot Kinsey twice, inflicting mortal wounds. Then Miller went to another field, where Oderholt was at work. Oderholt's horse was first slain by Miller ond then Oderholt himself. It is supposed that Kinsey and Oderholt attempted to shield themselves behind the horses. Then Miller proceeded to the hut which served as his home, and, after setting the place on fire, blew his own brains out. His blackened corpse was found in the debris.

—Woman (who has given some mince pie to tramp)—"You seem to be hungry?" Tramp—"That goes without saying, which is a bit of badly Anglicized French, ma'am, meaning in our more vigorous English, 'You can bet your sweet life I am,' or I wouldn't be able to get away with much of this pie."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—"I think a bath daily would be beneficial in your case," said the physician to Plodgers, the valetudinarian. "Well, I don't know, doctor," replied Plodgers, in a feeble voice. "I took a bath once a year or two ago. I felt better for a while, but it wasn't long before I was as bad as ever, and I have been growing worse ever since."—*St. Louis Magazine.*

—Teacher—"Class in physiology, stand up. Bodkins, how do you distinguish organic from inorganic matter?" Bodkins—"In the organic world every individual springs from some parent, while inorganic substances are formed by chemical laws." Teacher—"Very good. Give an example of an inorganic substance." Bodkins—"An orphan."—*Life.*

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

Jacob Poort, a sailor on the schooner Black Diamond, at Antioch, Cal., while scraping the mast on the vessel, fell a distance of fifty feet and was killed.

Wm. Livingston, a miner at Virginia, Nev., died of blood poisoning, produced by ulceration of the jaw following the extraction of a decayed tooth.

An inquest was held at Los Angeles, Cal., on the body of Peter Walters, who died from the effects of a shot fired by his wife Bridget. The jury returned a verdict charging her with murder.

The trial of John G. Crawford, who shot and killed Martin VanBuren Burke at San Francisco, closed, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at imprisonment for life.

The First regiment United States Infantry, Col. Shafter commanding, and a battery of artillery, have accepted an invitation to spend three months in camp in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Capt. Adams was shot through the lung, Bob Pringle in the mouth, and Bill Rhodes in the hand, in a saloon on Salt river, Arizona. Some months ago Pringle's brother was assassinated and the fight was the result of that affair.

T. H. Culbertson's furniture store was burned at Pomeroy, W. T. The loss will reach $1,500; fully insured. In ten minutes, the firemen had four streams of water on the fire, and prevented it extending to adjoining buildings.

John George, a young Greek fisherman, was lodged in prison at Sacramento, Cal., for the murder of Valentine Maldonado on Lone Tree island in the Sacramento river. The trouble took place over a young woman named Nellie Dominquez, with whom Maldonado had been living a few years.

G. D. Jenkins was found murdered, shot through the head and body, in the Little Colorado river, Arizona. The remains had been in the water for several days. Jenkins came from Nashville, Tenn., was a photographer, was in company with a man named Smith. Smith is missing.

Mr. Wahlen, a merchant at Wheatfields, A. T., was shot at about eight miles from home by an unknown party in some brush. The shot did not take effect, but after arriving at home he was shot and killed, it is supposed, by the same party. Deceased leaves one daughter, now in California.

The body of Bernard Legrave, collector at San Francisco, and a highly respected member of the French colony, was found dead on the railroad bridge between Third and Fourth streets. It seems evident that while on his way home, he was seized with a fit that terminated fatally.

Durnius Moorehouse, a well-known farmer living a few miles from Walla Walla, W. T, came to town with a load of chopped feed. He was accompanied by two young men—Lynch and Saling. They began skylarking, and Moorehouse lost his balance and fell beneath the wagon. One wheel passed over his stomach, crushing him so badly that he died in thirty minutes. He was 48 years old.

George Drury, 8-year-old son of Thomas Drury, of Laguna, Cal., was drowned while he and his father were searching for shells on the beach. There was a very heavy sea at the time, and a large wave rolled over them, and both were carried out. The father held to the boy, but the waves were too fierce, and the boy was torn from him and drifted out. Drury was badly bruised about the arms by being dashed on the rocks.

Six train robbers, supposed to be Mexicans, attacked the south bound Sonara train as it was standing at a small station called Agua Saren, N. M. The robbers opened fire and killed the fireman and Conductor Atkinson. Messenger Hay was badly wounded in the head and back. Wells, Fargo's box, containing about $140, was taken. A large posse of Mexican troops and citizens are in pursuit.

The Secretary of War in the City of Mexico have notified Mexican officers along the border that hereafter the penalty of death will be imposed for crossing over into the United States with troops and interfering with the affairs of citizens of a friendly nation. This action was taken after an inquiry into the cases of Col. Arvizu and Lieut. Guilerres, who rescued a prisoner from the American authorities. The courtmartial at Guaymas sentenced them to be shot for the offense, and on appeal to the supreme military tribunal the sentence was affirmed. President Diaz, however, commuted the sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for twenty years in the military prison in the State of Santiego.

A Southern Pacific west bound passenger train was badly wrecked at Gila Bend, A. T., by jumping the track while passing over a new trestle bridge. Though the engineer stopped the train within its length, the emigrant and smoking cars, day coach and one sleeping car were detached from the other part of the train, and fell from the trestle to the ground, some four or five feet, turning completely over and landing bottomside up. Mrs. Good, an emigrant passenger, was instantly killed, leaving a husband and three small children, who were traveling with her. Another passenger sprained or dislocated a leg, and a Chinaman's leg was badly hurt. But few other passengers sustained injuries, outside of scalp wounds and bruises.

Reginald Ford was driving at Sioux City, Iowa, when his vehicle was stopped suddenly by a wheel catching in a street railway, and Ford was thrown fully twenty feet, alighting on his head. Allen Vinton was the first person to reach Ford, and found him apparently dead, with his neck dislocated. He took hold of Ford's head, gave it a sudden turn, and the vertebrae slipped back into place. Ford soon regained consciousness, and if he escapes from the effect of brain concussion can boast of being one of the few living persons who have had their necks dislocated.

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

Weston will soon have a new flouring mill.

A new cheese factory has just been started near Marshfield, Coos county.

Another chicken with his crop full of gold is reported from Wasco county.

Forest Grove and Hillsboro creameries are in good running order and prove a great convenience to those who have cows within a reasonable distance.

The 15-year-old daughter of George Kennedy, owner of the foundry at Corvallis, eloped from her home in that city with some unknown man. The parties were overtaken at Independence, Polk county, and the girl was taken home by her father.

The Truckee Lumber Company has bought the sawmill of Smith & Sons, at Tillamook, and will immediately increase its capacity and run it night and day. They have purchased two large vessels in San Francisco, and expect to do a big business.

It is reported that the Falls Pulp Company's mill on Young's river will change hands and that the new owners will be the California Paper Company of San Francisco. The new company will enlarge the capacity of the mill and place it on a substantial footing.

Des Nast, an employe of the Oregon Pacific in the shops at Yaquina, had the misfortune to break his leg between the knee and ankle joint. He was working about a pile of frog irons when a portion of the pile fell over, several pieces striking him, causing the fracture of the limb.

William Blivens, of Walton, Lane county, while going to his claim up the Suislaw river recently, met with a close call from drowning. He was crossing the river on a foot log and lost his balance and fell in, but escaped with the loss of an axe an his hat.

The first rescue of the season was made by the life crew at Cape Hancock. J. Ditchburn, fishing for Myers, was capsized off Peacock spit, in the breakers. The look-out on the hill discharged the signal gun, and the life-boat was soon under way, and picked up Ditchburn, his boat puller and coat, and brought them into the cape. The net was picked up by a fishing boat, and returned to Ditchburn, but was lost again by him.

Fred Royal, a 12-year-old lad of Grant's Pass, son of M. W. Royal, and several other children were on a long railroad bridge which is approached by a very sharp curve. Hearing a train approaching and realizing in an instant that the others could not get off the bridge in time, he pulled a handkerchief from his pocket and ran around the curve toward the train, which he thus succeeded in stopping and saving the lives of his little companions.

The railroad commission made the following finding with reference to the accident on the Portland and Willamette Valley road on March 22: "The board having visited the scene of the accident, and having made a careful examination of all the available testimony, finds that the road and the bridge where the accident occurred were properly constructed and in good condition; that the train was running at a low rate of speed, and that no blame attaches to the employes on board. But the managers of the road were not justified in jeopardizing the lives of passengers by attaching passenger coaches to cars loaded with live stock, as a sudden crowding of cattle to one side of the cars was the probable cause of the accident in this case."

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER—	
Fancy roll, ₱ lb	40
Oregon	
Inferior grade	20 @ 25
Pickled	27½ @ 30
California roll	32½
do pickled	35
CHEESE—	
Eastern, full cream	16 @ 20
Oregon, do	14 @ 16
California	14½
EGGS—Fresh	@ 18
DRIED FRUITS—	
Apples, qrs, sks and bxs	@ 6
do California	@ 6
Apricots, new crop	18 @ 28
Peaches, unpeeled, new	12½ @ 14
Pears, machine dried	10
Pitted cherries	40
Pitted plums, Oregon	12½
Figs, Cal., in bgs and bxs	@ 9
Cal. Prunes, French	8 @ 10
Oregon prunes	10 @ 12½
FLOUR—	
Portland Pat. Roller, ₱ bbl $	4 00
Salem do do	4 00
White Lily ₱ bbl	4 75
Country brand	3 50 @ 3 75
Superfine	2 50 @ 2 75
GRAIN—	
Wheat, Valley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25 @ 1 27½
do Walla Walla	1 17½ @ 1 20
Barley, whole, ₱ ctl	1 10 @ 1 12½
do ground, ₱ ton	20 00 @ 25 00
Oats, choice milling ₱ bush	45 @ 46
do feed, good to choice, old	44 @ 45
Rye, ₱ 100 lbs	1 10 @ 1 25
FEED—	
Bran, ₱ ton	@ 15 00
Shorts, ₱ ton	@ 17 00
Hay, ₱ ton, baled	14 00 @ 15 00
Chop, ₱ ton	23 00 @ 25 00
Oil cake meal ₱ ton	33 00 @ 35 00
FRESH FRUITS—	
Apples, Oregon, ₱ box	1 25 @ 1 50
Cherries, Oregon, ₱ drm	
Lemons, California, ₱ bx	3 25 @ 3 50
Limes, ₱ 100	1 00
Riverside oranges, ₱ box	
Los Angeles, do do	@
Peaches, ₱ box	@
HIDES—	
Dry, over 16 lbs, ₱ lb	8 @ 10
Wet salted, over 55 lbs	4 @ 5
Murrain hides	7 @ 9
Pelts	10 @ 1 25
VEGETABLES—	
Cabbage, ₱ lb	2 75
Carrots, ₱ sack	@ 1 25
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	
Onions	@ 1 75
Potatoes, new, ₱ 100 lbs	75
WOOL—	
East Oregon, Spring clip	12 @ 14
Valley Oregon, do	14 @ 15

—Little Sally came home from school full of indignation. She is only five years old, but she was full of "mad" as her little body would hold. "Mamma," she said, "I think that teacher was real rude to me." "Why, what has she done?" "She laughed at me—laughed right out loud." "I guess you did something to make her laugh." "No, I didn't do any thing." "Well, how did it happen?" "It was in the geography class, and she asked me what was the principal production of the Sandwich Islands, and I just said 'Sandwiches,' and she laughed."

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Thinning Fruit.

As there is a prospect of a large crop of fruit, seasonable suggestions are in order and hints for management of fruit may be of use to some who are not experienced in the business. All trees, in good bearing years, have a tendency to over-produce, and many times are greatly harmed by having too much fruit left to grow and mature. Over bearing is sure to injure the tree, by weakening its productive power and its vitality. The value of fruit depends on its size and flavor. A bushel of large peaches will sell at a good price, but when fruit is overcrowded on the tree it is worthless, as it lacks size and flavor. You have a lot of inferior fruit, and the tree that bore it is weakened and injured. The true way to do is to carefully thin fruit as soon as it has fairly set, and has gained sufficient size to show that it will hang on. A lively picker will go over a tree in a short time and thin it, so that his time lost will be well invested. Even when fruit is dried, the buyer discriminates in favor of large growth, and pays in proportion. In thinning, see that the picker takes off the small fruit, and all that are in any way ill shapen, or that have fungus spots on them. This leaves only large and handsome fruit to mature, and it will bring a handsome price. Fruit growers themselves, and their hired hands, all have at first a tendency to dread either thinning fruit when it hangs too thick or pruning trees heavily enough when they need it. They have to be educated to it, and when they have once learned their lesson they are in condition to do well and make money. It is aggravating to see a tree die in the effort to bear and perfect the fruit that crowds its own burdened branches. The orchardist has many lessons to learn, and success in his occupation depends very greatly on his learning them well, and practicing them to perfection.

A new dairy fraud has made its appearance in England under the name of "cheeserind."

No farmer can afford to let his cows run down in the spring of the year. This they are likely to do when coming into milk, if not given extra care and feed.

The Dutch are taking Holland at the rate of eight acres a day. During the last two centuries it is estimated, 1,000,000,000 acres of land have been reclaimed from the sea.

India is beginning to compete with China in the cultivation and exportation of tea. The merchants of China are becoming alarmed and are seeking some means of improving China tea.

Get a piece of land ready and grow a crop of corn-fodder. Plant the seed thickly in the rows, use plenty of manure, cultivate often and harvest it when the ears are in the milky stage.

Meadows that have ceased to give good crops may be renewed cheaply by turning the sod soon after cutting, then harrow thoroughly at intervals of a fortnight, and before autumn rains reseed with timothy and such other varieties of grass as may be suited to soil and situation.

The bright spring days will cause the young pigs to grow rapidly. Turn them on grass as soon as they are ten weeks old, but gradually at first, or they may have the scours. It will cost but very little to raise a few pigs if they be given the privilege of a small grass plot and fed twice a day.

Shropshires are quite similar in type and general character to the Southdown, but have darker faces and legs, are somewhat larger, and clip more wool of a superior quality. They have neat heads, with rather short, muscular necks, long, level, broad backs and round bodies well set upon short legs.

A Massachusetts man says that though he could not cure his horse—seventeen years old—of heaves by feeding him marsh hay, the disease was so subdued by its use that the animal did not cough, and showed no signs of heaves. When feeding on upland hay was recommenced, the horse began to cough again.

Bees should be furnished with water if a good supply be not close at hand. In early spring water may be set out to them, to which may be added a little salt. Take a salt-barrel that has just been emptied, soak it in water and set it out near the apiary, and the bees will show how they appreciate such a tonic.

In order to destroy the grub in the crown of the peach trees, remove the soil as low down as the grubs are at work; scrape off the gum that has accumulated; pour hot suds around—the stronger the better; repeat the process again in June. Scatter one-half to a pint of slaked lime to an ordinary sized tree. Fill the trench thus made around the tree with fresh earth.

Unless brewers' grains are fresh, they are an unhealthy food; they will very soon cause the cow's digestive organs to become diseased, and injure the quality of the milk. It is for this cause that city authorities often forbid the use of brewers' grains in the production of milk. But when brewers' grains are fed fresh, and mixed with fodder, they make healthy food cows.

English hay is much finer than that produced in the United States. The prevailing practice is to grow nothing but timothy and clover. The English hay is much finer and greener than that produced in the United States, as it is cut at an early stage of growth. There are 31,000,000 acres devoted to grass in the British Isles, and the average crop is three fold more than is obtained here, and is double that of Continental Europe.

Cowboy to Photographer—"I want my pictur' tuk."

Photographer—"Yes, sir; sit right here, please."

"Nice day."

"Yes; look right here, please."

"You bet."

"Now sit perfectly quiet. Give me a good expression and wink when you have a mind to."

"What was that last remark, pardner?"

"Wink—wink when you feel like it."

"Durned ef I'd tuk you fur a drinkin' man."—*St. Paul Globe.*

BURMAH'S PEOPLES.

Interesting Data Concerning their Origin, Habits and Customs.

Mr. J. A. Bryce gives the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society an interesting account of the country and peoples of Burmah. The various peoples who inhabit the last addition to the British Empire appear to be all of Mongolian affinities, but they differ from each other as widely as do the races of Indo-European stock. Out of the total population, which may be placed at seven millions and a quarter, the true Burmese are about one-half, the rest belonging to the races known as Karens, Kakhyens, Khyens, Shans and Talaing. The whole of these races have, in common with the remainder of the peoples who are not dominant in in Indo-China, descended at various periods either from China or from Tibet, and may be considered for the most part as more or less Sinicised aboriginal peoples who have fled southward to escape the political power of China. No two authorities seem to agree respecting the relative dates at which all these various peoples entered the peninsula. The Talaing was certainly in possession of Pegu and Arracan before the Burman, and the Talaing race still forms the bulk of the population in the delta of the Irrawadi and the Sittang. The Talaing is usually considered to be related to the Kolarian of Hindustan. In person he is smaller, plumper, fairer and less hard-featured than his Burmese conquerors.

Less seems to be known about the Karens than the Talaing, but Lacouperie believes that thay were dominant in Indo-China previous to the irruption of the various races of Shans. Mr. Bryce believes that in Burmah they post-date the Tibetans. There are at the present time two very different races within Burmese territory who bear the name of Karens. One of these is the Karennees or Red Karens, so-called from the color of their breeches—a tribe of untamable head-hunters, owning allegiance to no one; and the white Karens, a quiet and inoffensive race inhabiting some districts of Lower Burmah, especially the mountains of Tenasserim.

The Burmese proper are among the oldest people of the country. Overwhelmed by the Shans they after awhile arose again, and imposed their yoke upon their former masters. As a race they have shown great vitality; while as individuals, though habitually indolent, they are capable of great displays of energy when sufficiently aroused. The Burman is the Parisian of Asia. None can excel him in all the graces of politeness. The good-humored, hard-working but less courteous Shan appears to him a savage. In stature the Burmese are inferior to the Shan, though taller than the Talaing. The great Shan race, though less numerous in Burmah than the Burmese themselves, is now preponderant in the peninsula. The Siamese are Shan, as are the peoples to the north of them, whether paying tribute to China, Burmah, Annam or Siam. Some defect in the Shan character seems to prevent their agglomeration into large masses, and thus it has come to pass that most of their Princes are tributary, though it can not be disputed that the northern Shans of Burmah and the Laos States are the most energetic peoples of the peninsula.

The Kakhyens are a rude people, when compared with the Shans or the Burmese. They inhabit the hilly districts of Assam and northwestern Burmah, and have recently, owing to the weakness of the Burmese power, encroached toward the south. In Assam they are known as Singphos. The Khyens are settled in the mountains between Burmah and Bengal. The Burmese proper are chiefly settled in the upper part of the Irrawadi delta, in a narrow belt on each side of the Irrawadi in Upper Burmah, the upper valley of the Sittang, and the Moo valley, between the Irrawadi and its tributary, the Kyendwin.

The total area of Burmah is about 230,000 square miles, and is thus nearly equal to the State of Texas. The greater part of this area is uncultivated mountain and forest, and Mr. Bryce states that not above one-seventh even of Lower Burmah is cultivated. The lower part of the combined deltas of the Irrawadi and the Sittang receive one hundred inches of rain annually, but this is diminished one-half at the apex of the delta, and the plain of the Upper Irrawadi is deficient in rainfall, and depends for its water supply upon the river.—*N. Y. Independent.*

How the Japs Measure Time.

A party of Americans, describing a shopping tour while recently in Japan, refer among other things to the clocks shown them. Some were constructed on American models, while others were fashioned upon a principle peculiarly Japanese, and supposed to be more convenient for the registration of their singular time. The twenty-four hours are divided in Japan into twelve periods of time, six of which are appropriated to darkness and six to the light. The day being calculated from sunrise to sunset, there is a necessary variation in the length of the six day and six night hours, the latter being the longest in winter, the former in summer. The clocks are altered periodically to suit the seasons of the year.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

—Tramp—"Can't you give a poor man something to eat? I got shot in the war and can't work." Woman—"Where was you shot?" "In the spinal column, mum." "Go 'way! There was no such battle fought."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Under the auspices of the Wagner Free Institute, of Philadelphia, which devotes a portion of its income to the encouragement of original research, a scientific exploration of Florida was made last year. A report of the work done, which was chiefly geological, has recently been published. The investigations did not tend to support the opinion of Agassiz as to the coral formation of Florida, but indicated that the coral tract of the peninsula is confined to the south and southeast. The fossil remains examined by these and earlier explorers show that Florida was once in[illegible] the llama, tapir,

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FERDINAND WARD.

How the Notorious Bank-Wrecker Occupies His Time at Sing Sing.

Ferdinand Ward, perhaps the most noted prisoner of all, a curious compound of shrewdness and weakness, unlimited cheek and with no conscience nor principles, achieved some rare rogueries in which he was not solely to blame. His vanity led him to take a leading part in it—the most prominent indeed—and, as it rolled on and on, like some enormous snowball, always getting bigger, it grew out of all control and beyond his comprehension. It was a matter of days only when it would end, and his efforts were at last all directed toward tiding over each hour, not to arranging the final catastrophe, which was left to take care of itself. The amount of business done by Grant & Ward through the clearing-house was $362,000,000, a figure representing also about one-quarter of the national debt of the United States.

The man who managed all this now works in a shabby little prison-room containing a shabby printing outfit, with which he strikes off very shabby letter and bill-heads for the prison. It isn't work to speak of, it is not under the unrelaxing watchfulness in which other prisoners toil, but it is widely different from a seat in the directory of the Marine Bank or a desk in the private office of the once much envied, young and enterprising firm of Grant & Ward. The active partner wears stripes of coarse woolen fabric, but they fit him neatly. His boots are polished and shapely, and he looks pretty well groomed. Ward is not a man to suffer much in imprisonment. His fibre is not fine enough for that, his temperament is sanguine and his ambitions, unqualified by the character of their aims, gratify themselves in small struggles as readily as with great ones.

His life in prison has not been an easy one. He thought that money could secure him immunity from all its hardships, but if it could in any way soften the asperities of prison life it had to be applied with more tact than he brought to its application. Unfortunately for him, he expressed his views. The methods adopted to convince him of his error were prompt and stern, but it was some time before they were effective. At first he was put to work dragging ashes from under a boiler. It was hot, hard work, but he was kept to it for several weeks. Then the Bay State Shoe Company secured his services as book-keeper one Monday and found him ridiculously incompetent on Tuesday. In youth he had been an amateur journalist, and had some idea of setting type, and this fact has directed the current of his life in prison. The firm of Perry & Co., stove makers, enjoyed a large contract at that time, and had need of blanks, bill-heads and labels. They set Ward to work treading the press with which these were struck off. When Perry & Co. were legislated out of their position as contractors, Ward and his printing office became an appendage of the prison. He can do all the work required of him in an hour each day. The rest of his time he spends in reading and in such idle ways as he can find diverting. Even the fact that he is the most notorious prisoner in the community of 1,500 rascals is a source of pride and satisfaction to him, and he courts the curious regard which visitors so readily grant him, and basks in the observation of the crowds which flock into prison on holidays.

He enjoys newspaper notoriety, too. The fact that most of the publications relating to his life in prison have been far from complimentary serves perhaps to check his enjoyment of them, but not to destroy his pleasure in the fact that he is still before the public. His inordinate vanity is beyond shame, and, selfish and envious, he has easily become the most unpopular man in prison, not only among the convicts, but with the keepers, who regard him as an unmitigated nuisance and do not fail to let him know it. Still, there are good qualities about Ward. He accepts his snubs—and there are many bestowed—with unvarying good nature. He is chipper and good-tempered under all conditions and has no apprehensions for the future. He still has matters in litigation, and Bourke Cockran, his counsel, is a frequent visitor. His wife has considerable property, a house in Stamford and a hotel splendidly furnished on the Connecticut river, between Hartford and Saybrook. This hotel, although a small one, is a very luxurious affair, filled with hard wood throughout and all sorts of luxuries not to be found in the average summer establishment.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

Good Portable Fence.

I have a nice portable fence that I think beats any I have seen described in any paper yet. The panels can be of any length wished. I make mine mostly fourteen feet. I use five boards five inches wide, three-quarters to seven-eighths of an inch thick, and make the panels four feet high. The end pieces (for end of panels) are four inches wide, nailed close for the end and one in the middle. For the support I use two by three inch stuff, sawed, and nail on a piece for the cut-out on bottom of board, just back of the upright. I generally split out my timber for bottom pieces, cutting the log to the right length—four feet six inches—and splitting out three by five inches, then cut out the place for bottom panel to rest in, two inches square. The upright is four feet three inches long, of one by four inch stuff; the oblique strip is of same stuff, but five feet long.—*Cor. Detroit Free Press.*

—The Southern manufacturing mills are working night and day, with orders running months ahead.

—Within six months Chicago will have five new packing-houses in active operation, which, jointly with those already in the city, will have a capacity of preparing for the market daily 1500 head of beef cattle and 15,000 hogs.—*Boston Budget.*

—Applying certain measurements to a scarcely visible film of silver Wiener arrives at the conc[illegible] no less than 125,000,000 [illegible] in line
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