LEBANON EXPRESS.

He Who thinks to please the world is dullest of his kind; for let him face which way he will, one-half is yet behind.

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GOLD NUGGETS.

History of the Most Important Found in California.

The first nugget of any great importance, and which played a prominent part in the early history of California, was found by a young soldier of Stevenson's regiment, in the Mokelumne River, while drinking from that stream. He hastened to San Francisco and placed his prize in the hands of Col. Mason for safety, after which it found its way to New York, where it fanned the smouldering flame and caused the nations to realize the importance of California. This nugget weighed between twenty and twenty-five pounds.

In November, 1854, a mass of gold was found at Carson Hill, Calaveras County, which weighed 195 pounds troy. This is the largest piece of gold ever found in the State. Several other nuggets, weighing from six to seven pounds, were found in the same locality.

On the 18th of August, 1860, a large piece of gold was taken from the Monumental Quartz Mine, Sierra County, which weighed 1,596 ounces troy. The nugget was purchased of the owner by R. B. Woodward, of San Francisco, and exhibited at Woodward's Gardens. Mr. Woodward paid $21,636.52 for it, and afterwards melted the nugget, realizing $17,654.94 from it.

A Mr. Strain found a large slab-shaped gold quartz nugget near Knapp ranch, half a mile east of Columbia, Tuolumne County, which weighed fifty pounds avoirdupois. After crushing and melting, the gold was valued at $8,500.

In 1849 a nugget was found at Sullivan's Creek, Tuolumne County, that weighed twenty-eight pounds avoirdupois.

In 1856, at French Ravine, Sierra County, a nugget was found which contained considerable quartz, but yielded $10,000, while another was found at an earlier date in 1851, the gold from which was valued at $8,000.

In the year 1867, at Pilot Hill, El Dorado County, a boulder of gold quartz was found, which yielded in gold $8,000.

Several other boulders of smaller size were found in the same claim. The boulders were found in what is known as the Boulder Gravel Claim, immediately west of the Pilot Hill Post-Office.

A Mr. Virgin and others found a nugget on Gold Hill, Tuolumne County, which weighed 380 ounces, and was valued at about $6,500.

In 1854 a mass of gold weighing 360 ounces and valued at $6,625 was found at Columbus, Tuolumne County.

It has been reported that a nugget weighing 266 ounces and valued at $5,000 was found at Minnesota, Sierra County.

In 1850 a piece of gold quartz was found in French ravine, Sierra County, which contained 263 ounces of gold worth $4,893.

It has been reported that a Frenchman found a nugget of gold in Spring Gulch, Columbia, Tuolumne County, which was nearly pure gold, being worth more than $5,000. The finder became insane the next day and was sent to Stockton. The French Consul recovered the nugget, realized its value, and sent the money to the finder's family in France.

On the 4th day of August, 1858, Ira A. Willard found on the west branch of Feather River a nugget weighing fifty-four pounds avoirdupois before and forty-nine and a half pounds after melting.

A gold nugget was found, date not given, near Kelsey, El Dorado County, which sold for $4,700.

In 1876 J. D. Colgrove, of Dutch Flat, Placer County, found a white quartz boulder in the Polar Star hydraulic mine which contained $5,760 worth of gold.

It has been reported that a nugget of pure gold was found in the middle fork of the American River, two miles from Michigan Bluff, in the year 1864, which weighed 226 ounces, and was sold for $4,204. Another account of this nugget states that the weight was 187 ounces.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

A Story About Bismarck.

An advance copy of the third volume of H. V. Sybel's "History of the German Empire," has been received. Probably the most interesting chapters refer to the relations between Prince Bismarck and Count Rechberg, the Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors respectively at the German (Frankfort) Diet. Prince Bismarck (then Herr von Bismarck Schonhausen) soon found out that Count Rechberg was hot-tempered and passionate, but in the main honorable and good-natured. Count Rechberg, on his side, cordially disliked Prussia and its astute representative, but did his best all the same to keep on amicable terms with his colleagues. Both officially and socially there was, however, plenty of friction between the two. On one occasion things came to such a pitch that Count Rechberg, entirely losing his self-control, passionately exclaimed: "One of my friends shall wait on you in the morning." "Why all this unnecessary delay?" Herr von Bismarck coolly replied. "In all probability you have a pair of pistols handy. Let us settle the matter immediately. While you get the things ready, I shall write a report about the whole transaction, which, in case I am killed, I request you to forward to Berlin." Both set about their work. When Bismarck had finished, he handed the sheet to Count Rechberg, requesting him to examine the same. Rechberg's passion had in the meantime given way to sober reflection. After having perused the report he said: "What you say here is quite correct; but is it really worth while to fight a duel for such a reason?" "That is exactly my opinion," was Bismarck's answer, and the matter ended.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A New York society lady is said to have attended a dance there recently, left the next morning to attend two balls on successive evenings in Boston, and would leave immediately to attend a ball in Philadelphia the next night. Four balls in three cities in the course of four days would seem to be the height of fashionable folly.

The Russian Winter Palace.

The huge Winter palace at St. Petersburg is, with the exception of the Vatican and Versailles, the largest palace in the world intended for a residence, and though tasteless and rococo has a certain grandeur from its immensity. Like all the Russian palaces, the Winter palace is a mixture of splendor and shabbiness, luxury and discomfort. In going over it visitors see everything gorgeously adapted for state ceremonials, but wonder how and where the imperial family can live. The whole of the splendid interior was consumed by fire in 1837, but speedily restored. It is said that not less than 6,000 persons have frequently had a habitation in the Winter palace.

EASTERN NEWS.

Ohio and Mississippi Floods will Cause Immigration to the Northwest.

CONSOLIDATION OF WHITE LEAD FIRMS.

Omaha Coachman Commits Suicide.—Glucose and Starch Trust.

The lower Mississippi is the highest ever known.

The Red River Presbytery votes against revision.

It is stated that the German reichstag will open on May 6.

A German Evangelical church opens in Chicago with a row.

Duluth riparian cases are decided by the state supreme court.

Striking plumbers in Chicago talk of starting co-operative shops.

Arkansas City, Ark., has 5,000 people homeless from the floods.

Cuba is excited over prospective annexation to the United States.

The admission of Idaho is decided upon by the Republicans of the house.

The Steele court martial results in a sentence of reprimand and confinement.

The lease of the Wisconsin Central by the Northern Pacific is formally announced.

The Chicago board of trade is powerless thus far in preventing quotations from leaking out.

Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson admits the complete failure of prohibition in Iowa.

Senator Cullom introduces a bill to make things more unpleasant for the Mormons than ever.

Two thousand five hundred Utah Mormons are to migrate to the Canadian Northwest this spring.

Horace Smiler, a New York printer, shot and killed his wife because she refused to live with him.

A Chicago paper makes very grave charges against the city authorities in connection with gambling.

A system of messenger pigeon stations is being established throughout Canada to assist in detecting poachers.

The Brazilian bishops will shortly issue a pastoral refusing to consent to the separation of church and state.

As the result of a dispute in a restaurant at Debreczin, Hungary, forty challenges to duels have been issued.

A house committee will visit Southern states and investigate charges of corrupt practices made against federal officials.

The two steamboat companies operating between St. Paul and St. Louis make an agreement touching the season's business.

The Massachusetts house has adopted without division a bill making nine hours a legal day's work in state and municipal employment.

Nine hours without a reduction in wages has been granted the 2,200 workmen employed in twelve of the marble factories in Boston.

It is predicted that the Ohio and Lower Mississippi river floods will cause a large immigration from the inundated districts to the Northwest.

Sixteen persons are poisoned in Arkansas by eating wild turkey that had eaten bait impregnated with strychnine. Twelve will probably die.

Owing to the prevalence of smallpox at Piræus the American squadron of evolution will not go to Athens. The squadron remains at Corfu.

The house on the old homestead of Horace Greely near Chappanaqua, N. Y., and occupied by his daughter, has been destroyed by fire.

The trust recently founded for the purpose of controlling glucose and starch has purchased the extensive works of the Voorhees Starch company in Danville, Ill.

The crusaders excitement at Farmington, Mo., is still at fever heat. The two wrecked saloons will not be reopened. The women destroyed fifty-five barrels and eleven cases of beer.

Six of the leading concerns manufacturing white lead in New York have consolidated under the name of the National Lead Company of New York. The combined capital is $1,000,000.

Dudley Farlin, president of the Lima (Ohio) Oil company, is authority for the statement that the property and franchises of that company have been sold to the Standard Oil company.

A coachman named Gotleib Benson blew out his brains in the parlor of Millionaire J. N. H. Patrock at Omaha in the presence of the servant girl, who had refused his offer of marriage.

Edward Sylvester, Charley McCran and Harry Williams, three of the most expert counterfeiters in the United States, were arrested at Buffalo, N. Y., while at work turning out counterfeit coin.

The Portuguese government has invited one firm in America and several firms in other countries to make tenders for the construction of four new cruisers. No tenders from English firms are invited.

A new manager of the Savoy hotel in London offended the chef, who immediately struck, followed by sixty cooks. Then the waiters, maids and porters struck, and the hotel is practically closed.

Some one of a party of men in the woods at Cumming's Hill, Russell Mills, Mass., dropped a lighted cigar, setting the underbrush on fire. Before it was stopped over a mile of territory was burned.

Fritz Zinnanon of New York killed a Hudson river pilot, William Abernethy, with a blow which broke his skull. The murder is believed to have been incited by a steamboat engineer, who hated the dead man.

The Pacific Mail company's steamer China arrived at Hong Kong March 31. Her time from San Francisco was twenty days, including a stop off Yokohama. This reduces the time two days, being the fastest trip on record.

MYSTERY PLAY AT NICE.

Curious Spectacle Which Mingled Theology with the Antics of a Clown.

John Swinton, in an interesting letter to the N. Y. *Sun* describes the so-called "Mystery Play" witnessed by him at the city of Nice: The play was performed in a weather beaten tabernacle known as the Theatre Risso, located in a part of the city with which fashionable visitors are not apt to be familiar. It is approached through a narrow old courtyard, near which are scores of these very narrow streets lined with strong and high stone houses that were built ages and ages ago, and that are likely to stand for ages yet to come unless their demolition is brought about in the interest of sanitary science. It is entered through a curious opening at one end, where a burly and large-mouthed individual (who afterward turned out to be one of the actors) announces that admission is free to all, an announcement which is qualified, however, by the fact that the desirable seats must be paid for, and also by the "passing of the hat" at the end of each act of the play.

The title of the mystery was "The Manger of Bethlehem." It represented the incidents of the advent of Christ, as recorded in the gospels, from the annunciation to the birth in the manger. The chief figures on the stage were Joseph and Mary, the Angel Gabriel and Satan; but there were also other characters not to be found in the scriptural narrative, including a clown and his partners, who introduced comic features that were greatly enjoyed by the spectators. In truth, one of the most singular things about the play was the mixture of fantastic elements with the solemn mysteries of the advent. The house was frequently rent with laughter just after or just before the highest religious sentiment had been evoked.

The characters of Joseph and Mary, as they appeared on the stage, were dignified and natural, and their discourse and intercourse was in every way becoming. The Angel Gabriel was represented by a stalwart and beautiful young woman clad in white, and she wielded her sword with success against Satan, who appeared with the traditional horns and garb, and sprang around with agility in his vain efforts to do battle against the advent.

The stage was well set and the scenery was plain but appropriate. At the end of the performance the infant was seen in his cradle beside Joseph and Mary, under the guardianship of Gabriel.

After having been notified at the door that admission was free, we paid for our seats, but this was not the last of the demands upon our purse. At the end of each act performers left the stage, took a plate, and went from seat to seat through the house soliciting gifts of money, and securing a good many copper coins. It looked queer to see the Angel Gabriel in flowing robes of white, with others among the actors, thus engaged; and it was pleasing to see that neither Joseph nor Mary had been chosen to do any part of this work.

Didn't Have to Sing.

"Excuse me," he said after having followed a young man into an office on Congress street west, "but isn't your name Blank?"

"Yes, sir."

"I thought so. You are a singer, are you not?"

"I am."

"One of the best in Detroit?"

"Undoubtedly, sir."

"Well, my errand may seem strange to you. I have an uncle at my house—an old, old man, who is dying by inches. He has the idea that he can't die until he hears some one sing a favorite sweet, sad song of his. If I should want you to come and sing it would you do so for money?"

"Certainly."

"Very well. I will take your telephone number and let you know this evening."

And when evening came the singer was called up to hear the message:

"Say! he died about an hour ago, so you won't have to sing him to death?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Private Gorman's Plan.

We had in our company a very conceited young man named Gorman, says a writer in the N. Y. *Sun*, and from the day he shouldered a musket he was anxious to invent a plan to save the country. He had somewhere read that a private soldier gave Napoleon the plan of a successful campaign and was rewarded by being made a general, and his whole time was taken up in inventing plans, all of which were knocked in the head by our captain. One failure after another had no dampening effect on Private Gorman, however. The more he was suppressed the harder he thought, and his time finally came. When Burnside moved up to attack at Fredericksburg Gorman wrote him a letter, saying that he had a plan by which Lee's whole army could be driven into Richmond in terror or captured without bloodshed. The letter was put in such strong language that the general decided to investigate, and Private Gorman was sent for to explain his plan. He came back to us a prisoner, and was kept in the guard-house all that winter, and it was three months before we got a chance to find out what had happened at headquarters.

He explained that he was ushered into the presence of Gen. Burnside with ceremony, identified myself as the writer of the letter, and the general wheeled on him with:

"Well, how would you scatter Lee's army?"

"Easiest thing in the world, general," was the unbashed reply. "Wait, for a dark night; then let 10,000 soldiers dress up as spooks, put on false faces, and cross over the river. Each one is to step softly, groan every few seconds, and if accosted he is to answer that he is the ghost of a soldier slain at Bull Run. The sight of these spooks, will strike terror to every rebel's heart, and he will either fly or surrender. If this don't work I——"

But he got no further. He said that the general booted him out of the tent. It was a sudden and radical cure, and he spent no more time planning great campaigns.

Odd Furniture.

The latest odd thing in furniture is a set upholstered with palm-leaf fans. A single fan forms the seat and another fan the back of a chair. The framework is of gilded bent wood. Two fans make a cute substitute for the cushioned bottom of a tete-a-tete, and even the table-top is of fans.

The debt of Canada at the beginning of the present year was $284,513,841.

SPORTING NOTES.

California Represented by Three Combinations in the East.

JACK DEMPSEY IN PORTLAND, OREGON.

All-around Sporting Notes.—Baseball Season Opening.

Jack Davis will come to the coast in about two weeks.

Peter Jackson will be among his California friends in a very short time.

The Alameda Olympic Club will give its monthly party on the 18th inst.

Twenty-five Olympic athletes are training on the new grounds of the club.

Hugh W. Collender, the veteran billiard player, died in New York on April 1st.

Jim Fell is still on the Comstock, looking for battle with a local heavyweight.

William K. Vanderbilt's stables at Oakdale, L. I., are completed. Cost $400,000.

The members of the Acme Club are contemplating a cross-country run in the near future.

The Oakland and Alameda tennis players are practicing daily for the coming contests.

At the recent Louisville, Ky., disaster, Chas. E. Davies and Peter Jackson had a narrow escape.

"Senator" Morgan's bicycle team has disbanded, several of the members retiring to private life.

President Hammond of the Olympic Club tips off Jim Corbett as a sure winner of a four-round go with Sullivan

Jack Dempsey is in Portland and will watch for the outcome of the "Marine"-Young Mitchell battle with an anxious eye.

Tom White of Chicago, and Billy Brennan have signed articles to fight in May in Chicago, at 128 pounds, for $300 a side.

Joe Choynski is taking a rest prior to starting in for his training to meet Jack Davis at the Occidental Club next month.

The Dayton, Ohio, Athletic Club have arranged a glove fight between Jack Bolan of Cincinnati, and Billy Corcoran of Pittsburg.

A Cockburn's aged bay horse Jezreel won the Nottingham Spring Handicap of 500 sovereigns, at Nottingham, England, on April 1.

W. Halpin of the New Jersey Athletic Club, who has a record of 23 feet for a running broad jump, leaves for Europe in a short time.

Richmond, Va., sports are in high glee, now that a bill has been passed to allow glove contests. Pugilism is booming and no mistake.

The directors of the Olympic Club will hold a meeting on next Monday evening, and on May 5th the club will see its thirtieth anniversary.

It seems now to be a sure thing that Corbett will meet Sullivan inside the next two weeks. In the meantime Jim will have a go at Dominick McCaffery.

The National Athletic Club, a prominent amateur organization of Brooklyn, N. Y., at a recent meeting unanimously elected Richard K. Fox an honorary member.

The great chess player, Max Judd, is expected to arrive in St. Louis about April 11, when the minor details of his match with Showalter for a $500 stake will be arranged.

Gaudaur says he will be most happy to row Hanlan, ex-champion of the world, a three-mile race any time before July 1, '90, for as much money as Mr. Hanlan wants to row for up to $5,000.

Mike Lucie has been granted six weeks leave of absence by the Golden Gate Club, in order to allow him to accompany "The Marine" on his Eastern sparring tour. They give their first exhibition at Leadville, Col.

The baseball season will be an interesting one, and the struggle between the players of the Brotherhood and the National League will create no little interest. Which of the two rival organizations will make or break themselves November next will decide.

The young ladies of the class of '91, of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., have formed an athletic club. They exercise regularly in the gymnasium and engage in long walks or tricycle rides on Saturdays. They have not yet decided to give athletic games.

The great English Collie dog, Christopher, according to an English sporting sheet, which was first in the recent London Collie dog show, has it is stated, been sold to Mr. Michael Harrison of the Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia for $1,000, the highest price ever paid for a collie.

California is now represented by three sparring combines in the East. Big and little McAuliffe, under the management of Billy Madden, Murphy and Gibbons under the management of "Parson" Abrahams, and George La Blanche and Mike Lucie who are being piloted by Phil Sesstinger.

There was a spirited cocking main between Stoneham and Wakefield birds on the morning of March 27, near Wakefield; the Stoneham birds winning by the close score of 10 to 9. Three birds were killed in the pit and five died outside. The main was for $50 a battle and $200 on the odd battle.

Schaefer and Moulds punched a game of 14-inch balk-line billiards at Chicago on March 24, the Wizzard winning by a score of 400 to 93. Schaefer's best run was 129, and his average 53⅓. Mould's best run was 26, and his average 8 5-11. Ives defeated Spinks in a 300 to 150 game, the Californian securing 103 buttons. Ives' average was 20.

Several of Harvards old athletes are in active training for the indoor championships. Among them are F. B. Luna, '88, a 10⅕ second man for a hundred yards; G. S. Mandell, '89, pole-vaulter, good for 10 ft., also a fair sprinter; G. P. Cogswell, a great half-miler, ran that distance at Harvard in 1 min. 59 4-5 secs. in the spring of '88, and H. H. Bennis, the well-known walker, and intercollegiate one-mile champion in '87.

THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

Curious Calculations Concerning This Enormous Sum of Money.

F. H. Swords, a banker of London, sat in the Continental corridor recently reading a newspaper. Suddenly he pointed to a paragraph in the latter and said:

"Listen to this statement: 'The Vanderbilt estate is now calculated to be worth at least $300,000,000.'" Mr. Swords folded his paper, and, leaning back in the chair, continued: "Of course I do not know whether that statement is true; but I saw it published in the *Standard* several weeks ago.

"The sum seemed so enormous that I spent quite a while in calculating the physical proportions of that number of silver dollars. Here is a little slip in my wallet here that may give you some idea. If Adam, when he first looked around in the Garden of Eden, say 6,000 years ago, had been met by Satan and had been employed by him at a regular salary of $50,000 per annum and his board and clothes; and if Adam had carefully laid his silver dollars away in barrels each year, and had lived to the present time, he would now have $300,000,000. Again, if a man born in the Christian era, 1899 years ago, had lived and been steadily employed at a salary of $14,000 per month, $443 a day, and his living expenses besides, and had saved every dollar of it, he would not to-day have three hundred millions.

"If it were necessary to transport this number of silver dollars it would require 536 freight cars, each of a capacity of twenty tons. If these cars were put into one train it would be more than four miles long. If it were possible for 300,000,000 silver dollars to be laid on the ground in a straight line, with edges touching each other the whole distance, the line would reach farther than from London across the Atlantic Ocean and over the North American Continent to San Francisco. A sidewalk of three hundred million silver dollars could be laid six feet wide and more than fifteen miles long. If three hundred million dollars were laid one on top of the other they would make a column 475 miles high. If taken down and arranged in the form of a cube each side of the latter would be thirty-five feet long and wide, and it would weigh more than 10,000 tons. If such a weight were dropped from the roof of the new city hall the concussion would be great enough to destroy that part of the city."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Noticed By the Supreme Court.

Attorney General Clapp of Minnesota considers that he was most highly honored while attending the United States Supreme Court in Washington recently. So he intimated at the Capitol recently.

"A particular mark of distinction was paid me by a high dignitary," said he, with the utmost satisfaction.

"How was it? What happened? Tell us," chorused a coterie of colleagues.

"Well, it was this way," said the Attorney General, complacently. "I was sitting in the Supreme Court, an interested listener to a case that was being argued by several of the most brilliant and rhetorical lawyers of the country. Presently a page touched me on the shoulder. 'Well, sonny, what do you want?' I asked. 'Please, sir,' he replied, 'are you the Attorney General of Minnesota?' I told him I was, and he informed me that the Marshal of the court desired to speak to me. This pleased me immeasurably. I went over to the Marshal, and he rigidly pointed to an unlighted cigar that I had in my mouth and said it was against the precedent and dignity of the court to hold a cigar in one's mouth in the presence of the Justices of the court. 'You will please remove that cigar,' he added in acrid tones. I was so astonished that the cigar actually fell from my teeth to the carpet."—*Pioneer Press.*

What The British Soldier Eats.

The pay of a private soldier of a line infantry regiment—which is the smallest man's rate of pay in the army—is one shilling per diem. In addition to his pay he receives a daily ration of three-quarters of a pound of meat and one pound of white bread. During peace everything else he requires as food he has to purchase from his daily pay. When on active service he is well fed free of all charge.

There has been a great deal of nonsense talked and written of late about the insufficiency of the soldier's food. The fact is he gets plenty to eat, but he has to pay for much of it out of his own pocket. Examine any corps on parade, and the plump, ruddy appearance of the men will prove how well he is fed. In addition to the daily rations, which I have already described, every company mess purchases tea, sugar, milk, vegetables, etc., at a daily cost of about 3 1-2*d.* to each man. Most men also buy in their canteens beer, hot sausagy, butter, jam, and other luxuries. In his recreation-room the soldier can be served at all hours with good tea, coffee, bread and butter, etc. The question for the government to consider is how much of the soldier's daily food is to be paid for by the state.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Making Pearls to Order.

Whether the pearl has gone out of fashion because of the facility with which artificial ones have been made is a matter that may be accepted as in a great measure true, for the pearl is one of the most beautiful of gems. In addition to the efforts, successful, too, towards making artificial pearls, efforts have also been made from time to time to force the oyster itself to produce the pearls by introducing foreign substances within the shells, which have not been altogether successful. In the South Kensington Museum in London the writer has seen several evidences of these attempts, as well as shells which came from China containing small images of Buddha. It is said that these were originally moulded in tin foil and then placed between the shell and the mantle of the oyster. The shells were then returned to their natural beds, and after a time a layer of mother-of-pearl coated these figures and attached them to the shell. In some instances they are cut out and sold, and it it said the Chinese priests claimed them to be evidences of their miracle-working powers.—*Denver News.*

Turning Taverns Into School-Houses.

The scheme of the Hungarian government, already in operation, for buying up taverns throughout the country and turning them into school-houses will be watched with interest in all countries. Of course it comprehends certain paternal measures which could be practiced only in monarchical countries, but it is a bold and interesting experiment in social science, none the less. The government evidently buys up the places for a valuation fixed by a commission and then suppresses them.—*Boston Journal.*

COAST NEWS.

Frank Harper, the San Jose Fire-Bug at Liberty.

BICKLETON FIRE.—NEHALEM COUNTRY.

Travel Between Marion and Polk Counties on the Increase.

Heavy rain falls in the Northwest.

This season's log cut is the largest ever known in the Northwest.

Argument of counsel was commenced at San Francisco in the Blythe case.

Cheney officials have been busy lately in arresting and chasing tramps out of the town.

William Bonnie, the opium smuggler, did not appear for trial in San Francisco, and forfeited $2500 bail.

The contractors of Montesano are taxed to the utmost to meet demands in the construction of many new buildings.

Richard V. Dey, of San Francisco, private secretary to John W. Mackay, was seriously attacked by heart disease recently.

H. M. S. Warspite, a turret ship, is on her way to British Columbia. She will be the largest man-of-war ever in the Pacific ocean.

Frank Harper, the notorious San Jose, Cal., firebug, has been released from jail, having served a ten years' term, deducting exemptions.

The Wallowa Chieftain has finally summed up stock losses, in that county as follows: Cattle, 10 per cent.; sheep, 5 per cent; and horses, 2 per cent.

The Nehalem river country has a great future before it. The river is long and free from obstructions, and traverses a fine belt of heavy timber throughout its course.

Robert Brady, pioneer of California and a resident of the city of San Diego for twenty years, died from the effects of an overdose of morphine taken to produce sleep.

The Seattle Journal says that of the relief fund $20,000 remains unexpended, and suggests that the balance be devoted to assisting in the establishment of a home for friendless boys and girls.

Jarvis Emigh's store at Bickleton was burned shortly after midnight April 9. The building and contents were a total loss. Loss, $200; insurance, $150. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

Princess Martha Eagalitcheff, who goes about denying that Siberian prison hells are uncomfortable, and that the czar is a monster, is deeply offended because people think her a paid Russian agent. She is now in San Francisco.

The San Francisco Examiner's special advertising train has been started on its travels, going first to San Jose. The expedition will cost $32,000 and will visit and write up all points in the state that can be reached by standard gauge track.

The new steel cruiser, the Monterey, will be launched about October 15, at San Francisco. Work will be delayed somewhat by important changes in the plans of the vessel. Instead of one sixteen-inch gun, two twelve-inch guns will be used.

Tillamook is beginning to receive due recognition at the hands of congress and the government authorities. The establishment of a life-saving station at that place will be of great benefit and will give mariners more confidence in entering the port.

There was brought into Redding, Cal., the other day a nugget of gold mixed with quartz, valued at $500. The location of the find is kept secret pending proper location of the claim. More gold is supposed to be hidden where this lump was discovered

The travel across the Willamette river between Marion and Polk counties is growing. An average of from seventy-five to 100 teams cross daily. On Saturday last up to 6 o'clock 120 teams had crossed. The new steam ferry will fill a much needed want.

The work of clearing the timber off of the hill just south of Fairhaven is being pushed, and good progress is being made. At night the burning timber shows to good advantage, many trees being 100 feet in height, and are a mass of flame from the bottom to the top.

Colonel Van Cleve, of Scio, states that the men who are opening a coal mine near that place have struck a vein of coal ten feet thick at the end of a thirty-foot tunnel. They propose to develop the mine thoroughly and expect to prove that they have a valuable coal deposit.

Will D. Jenkins has divided King county, outside of Seattle into seventeen districts, and Seattle into fourteen districts, for the purpose of facilitating the taking of the census. He estimates the population of Seattle at 41,500, and of the county out of Seattle at 23,500. Total, 65,000.

During the past three weeks a movement has been going on looking to the organization of a Chehalis street railway company. It is understood that no money bonus will be asked, but a liberal offer to land for the company's use at the beginning and terminal point of the road, will be expected.

A Garfield citizen, according to the Enterprise, has discovered that the squirrels that are shot and left on the ground are devoured by their fellows, and he has turned the knowledge to account. When he kills a squirrel he cuts a hole in it and puts in strychnine, and in this way has killed a large number of the pests.

Agent Moorehouse, of Pendleton, has received the plans and specifications of the new buildings for the Indian training school, to be erected in the reservation. One of the structures will be of brick, and the other of wood, with foundations of native rock. It is expected that the buildings will cost in the neighborhood of $45,000.

The county commissioners of Yakima have been petitioned to form an irrigation district including 75,000 acres. The cost of putting water on the land is estimated at $4 per acre, and the cost of clearing land of sage brush $2 per acre. A great deal of government land will [illegible] taken

THE BOY.

He is Being Crowded Almost Entirely Out of Employment.

What is to become of the boy if the present tendency to crowd him out of employment goes on? asks the N. Y. *Tribune.* Messengers with beards seem to be growing more numerous all the time, and the elevator boy has been largely replaced by the elevator man. Cash boys, once common in the city, have given way to cash girls to a great extent. The uniformed, brass-buttoned call-boys at the hotels are little more than a memory, and in their places are men. It is true there are still newsboys about the entrance to the bridge, and other places where there are generally crowds of people, but newswomen and newsmen are competing with them in ever-increasing numbers. Uptown the newsdealer has virtually driven the boys out of the business. With bootblacks the story is the same. A few of them still pursue their calling, but grown Italians have seized hold of the best corners, and with their big armchairs easily take away the business of their youthful rivals, whose customers have to balance themselves on one leg against a sharp corner of the building. There are a few boy peddlers of shoestrings and handkerchiefs, but this occupation is far more appropriate to those who have arrived at years when an amble is the natural gait. On trains there are still many lads who go about distributing illustrated papers, light novels and candy, and then go about again collecting them, incidentally selling a few of the articles, but even here the men are getting ahead of them. Yes, what shall become of the boy is a serious question. If the present movement toward his displacement continues the only thing left for him to do will be to grow up and become a man, but unfortunately this takes time.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Dispositions on Tap.

It would be an enormous advantage to humanity if we could buy or hire dispositions. Millionaires would keep a stock of all kinds and hang them in a wardrobe as they do clothes. When you wanted go to a wedding, for instance, you would go and put the appropriate disposition on with your dress suit. You would have a disposition for all kinds of occasions, and you could adjust yourself to any circumstances, jocose or sad. For instance, if you put on your wedding disposition to go to a funeral there might be trouble; it would not be so bad if you put on your funeral disposition to go to a wedding. People would think you were sad about the girl getting married, as a result of your own experience, if you were married; because she was not marrying you, if you were not. It would not do to go to a high tea with your prize-fighting disposition, either; and it would wrench your high tea disposition to go to a prize-fight with it. A great many men would not go home and change their disposition after business any more than they change their clothes.

"There, Mary," a fellow would say to his wife when they were settled at the opera. "I quite forgot to change my disposition, and I have my lawsuit one on. I might as well go home."

"What are you home so early for, John?" the anxious wife would remark when her husband came home early in the afternoon.

"Got some fellows from Chicago to entertain. Where did you hang my jovial jag the last time I came home?"

"I hung it out to air. You'll find it in the back yard—still a little moist.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Success in Work.

Sir Andrew Clark, one of the most successful and distinguished of English physicians, has recently had a portrait of himself presented by the staff of the London Hospital. In his speech replying to the presentation address Sir Andrew gave some account of his life and of the causes of his professional success. His story deserves perusal. Sir Andrew was born in Scotland, and went to London thirty-six years ago, a young man in delicate health, and without a single friend or influential connection. He had, however, a small patrimony, and was enabled to pursue the study of pathology, and to keep himself quite free from any intrigues or quarrels. He devoted himself to work, and before many years, despite ill health and opposition, he was made physician to London Hospital. His subsequent success was slow but continuous, and was achieved without any definite expectation at first that it would eventually be so brilliant. Sir Andrew gave the following as some of the conditions necessary for success in medicine:

'Firstly," he said, "I believe that every man's success is within himself, and must come out of himself. No true, abiding, and just success can come to any man in any other way. Secondly, a man must be seriously in earnest. He must act with singleness of heart and purpose; he must do with all his might and with all his concentration of thought the one thing at the one time which he is called upon to do. And if some of my young friends should say here, 'I can not do that—I can not love work,' then I answer that there is a certain remedy, and it is work. Work in spite of yourself, and make the habit of work, and when the habit of work is formed it will be transfigured into the love of work; and at last you will not only abhor idleness, but you will have no happiness out of work which then you are constrained from love to do. The man must be charitable, not censorius—self-effacing, not self-seeking; and he must try at once to think and to do the best for his rivals and autagonists that can be done. The man must believe that labor is life, that successful labor is life and gladness, and that successful labor, with high aims and just objects, will bring to him the fullest, truest, and happiest life that can be lived upon the earth."—*Medical Record.*

The Piute Father-in-Law.

"Among the Piutes," says the Virgina City (Nev.) *Enterprise*, "it is always the father-in-law that makes the trouble. Every married Piute is always glad of a visit from his mother-in-law. He welcomes her with his broadest grin. The arrival of the mother-in-law gives him a double team where before he had only one animal. He hails her appearance with delight, and piling a jackass-load of wood upon her willing old back sends her into town with his wife (similarly) packed to peddle out the fuel and bring back to him a supply of money for his favorite game of poker. The Piute father-in-law is of no use as a wood-packer, nor will he gather [illegible] nuts [illegible] th

A BLOOD-SUCKING PLA

The Strange Vegetable Growth F Central American Swamps.

Leroy Dunstan, the well-k naturalist of this city, says a Ne leans letter in the Philadelphia T who has recently returned from tral America, where he has spent ly two years in the study of the and fauna of the country, relates finding of a singular growth in ou the swamps which surround the g lake of Nicaragua. He was enga in hunting for botanical and entomo gical specimens in this swamp, whi is known as San Sebastian's, when heard his dog cry out as if in ag from a distance. Running to the s from which the animal's cries ca Mr. Dunstan found him enveloped i perfet network of what seemed to be fine, rope-like tissue of roots or fibr the nature of which was unknown him.

The plant or vine seemed comp entirely of bare, interlacing stems sembling more than anything else branches of the weeping willow de ed of all foliage, but of a dark, n black hue and covered with a t viscid gum that exuded from the p Drawing his knife Mr. Dunstan deavored to cut the animal free was only with the greatest di that he succeeded in severing the muscular fibre. To his horr amazement the naturalist th that the dog's body was cover blood, while his hairless skin to have been actually leached ered in spots, and the animal gered as if from weakness and ex tion.

In cutting the vine the twigs like living, sinuous fingers abou Dunstan's hand, and it requir slight force to free the member fr clinging clasp, which left the fles and blistered. The gum exuding the vine was of a grayish-dark remarkably adhesive and of a dis able animal odor, every powerfu nauseating to inhale.

The native servant who accomp Mr. Dunstan manifested the gr horror of the vine, which they c sagedas de diable, the devil's scer snare, and were full of stories o death-dealing powers. One of stories was of an Englishman resi in Managua, who, while huntin the swamp a few years before, down beneath a tree where a large powerful specimen of this singu plant was growing, and, inadvertent falling asleep, awoke to find hims enveloped in its web, and, in spite every effort made to extricate him, pe ished in its deadly embrace.

Another story was of an escaped convict who had hidden in the swamp and whose bones had been found in the folds of the sagenas only a short time before Mr. Dunstan's visit. These stories, remarkable as they may seem, are fairly believed in by the people, but the only three specimens which Mr. Dunstan was able to find were all small ones, though the meshes of the largest would probably, if extended in a straight line, measure nearly if not quite 100 feet. He was able to discover very little about the nature of the plant, owing to the difficulty of handling it, for its grasp can only be torn away with the loss of skin and even of flesh, but, as near as Mr. Dunstan could ascertain, its power of suction is contained in a number of infinitesimal mouths or little suckers, which, ordinarily closed, open for the reception of food.

The gum exuded seems to serve the two-fold purpose of increasing its tenacity and of overcoming a victim by its sickening odor. The plant is found only in low, wet places, and usually beneath a large tree, and while dormant seems only a network of dry, dead vines covering the black earth for several feet, but coming into contact with anything will instantly begin to twist and twine upward in a horrible, life-like manner, breaking out with the gum-like substance spoken of before, and enwrap the object with a celerity that is almost incredible.

If the substance is animal the blood is drawn off and the carcass or refuse then dropped. A lump of raw meat being thrown it in the short time of five minutes the blood will be thoroughly drunk off and the mass thrown aside. Its voracity is almost beyond belief, it devouring at one time over ten pounds of meat, though it may be deprived of all food for weeks without any apparent loss of vitality. Mr. Dunstan attempted to bring away a root of the sagenas, but it died during his return voyage, growing so foul with a strong odor of real animal corruption that he was obliged to get rid of it.

How Edison Made a Bug.

I wonder, asks a St. Louis *Republic* writer, how many of our readers ever heard the wonderful story of how Edison made a bug? It happened away back in 1880 or 1881, before the electrician had become a count and known in the most remote corners of the world. There had been two or three persons killed by the electric wires, and people were seriously contemplating some plan to get them out of the way and still keep the new wonderful white light.

Edison proposed that the wires be put in the gas-pipes; but how on earth was the pipes to be "threaded" with the electric wires?

After studying the matter one night Edison said to fellow lectrician: "Why, see here, Johnson, I'll make a bug that will drag a wire through every foot of pipe in New York city, if it becomes necessary."

"Make a bug!" exclaimed his companion, thinking the inventor had lost his mind. "What in the world do you mean?"

"Well, I'll make a bug," said the inventor, confidently, "that will go where I send him, and drag a wire, too."

A few days afterward he laid a curiously constructed thing on the table in the office before time to go to work: it was his gas-gipe bug. It was c structed thus: A minute electro net, carrying behind it a fine insulated wire-pawl. Now, observe—every time the circuit was closed through the magnet the armature was attracted, the pawl clutching the sides of a piece of gas-pipe provided for the occasion, and the magnet behind was drawn toward the armature about the sixteenth of an inch. When the circuit was opened the armature reached forward ready to take a second step. Thus at every closing of the circuit, the little bug a vanced one step, dragging the wire b hind. No doubt this description w be hard for non-experts to understan but as everybody knows somethin abou electr[illegible] days a tolerab [illegible]