

The Oregon Register.

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LAFAYETTE - OREGON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THERE is a recorded indebtedness of \$1638 on every improved acre of land in the State of Kansas. This does not include notes of hand, and store and other accounts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESCAPED FROM SIBERIA.

An Exile's Thrilling Story of His Flight From Russia's Penal Colony.

A Russian political exile who recently made his escape from Siberia tells a thrilling story of his escape and the hardships which he endured in his attempt to regain his liberty. He is a man of about middle age, of pleasant appearance, and speaks English well, as most educated Russians do. He gives his name as Baker—a name which he assumed since his arrival in London.

With numerous companions Baker was sent into exile early in 1881 for complicity in some plot against the Czar's life, and immured within one of the Siberian interior villages, surrounded by vast tracts of ice and snow. Here the prisoners were left in the keeping of a few guards, but they were prevented from escaping far more effectually by the fear of becoming the prey of the fierce wolves, whose baying at night could be distinctly heard on all sides of the village. The idea and hope of escape never leaves an exile's mind, says Baker, and his one absorbing thought was how to reach freedom, and the hope of accomplishing this remains with an exile until death. The exiles were obliged to go into the forests near by and cut what wood they used, and it was by this very means that Baker succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the guards and in leaving the village.

One day while he and a companion were securing their supply of wood, they accidentally came upon a small opening, concealed by an evergreen tree, which led to a good-sized cave. Here was a means of escape. Without giving the details, which Baker relates so fully, it is enough to say that the two exiles kept the matter secret, and removed day by day to the cave such of their provisions as they could spare without exciting attention. When the cave was stocked with food enough to last for some time if frugally used, the men prepared to take their departure and begin the hard, doubtful struggle for liberty. So, one day, they went out for wood but did not return. Of course search was made for them, and the country scoured, but, having thrown their pursuers off the track, the exiles lived securely for nearly two weeks within sight of their recent place of confinement. At the end of that time they came out of their hiding-place and began a journey full of hairbreadth escapes and shocking sufferings.

After innumerable dangers—from wolves, from Cossacks, from freezing and starvation, they finally reached civilization; but Baker's companion died soon after their escape from the effects of the terrible exposures he had endured. Baker says that there is an organized movement on foot among nihilists to effect the escape of a large number of prominent political exiles, and that the arrangements for the accomplishment of the plan are most extensive. Nihilists in all parts of the world have contributed to the fund necessary to carry out the design, which will soon be put into operation. —London Cor. Chicago Mail.

SAHARA'S FERTILITY.

Figures Showing that the Great Desert is by No Means Barren.

The Desert of Sahara is by no means entirely barren. In the Lower Sahara the number of cultivated tracts is increasing very rapidly, there being no fewer than forty-three oases in the Oued-Rir, which, after a period of thirty years, 13,000 inhabitants, 520 palm trees in full bearing—that is, which have been planted more than seven years—120,000 trees between one and 7 years old and 100,000 fruit trees, while the value of the dates grown each year average £100,000. The oases of Laghouat and Oued-Mizian those of Yerville and Ain-Sana have 100,000 palm trees, and those of Figuig 140,000, while Mzab, with its 30,000 inhabitants, nearly all shepherds or merchants, cultivate 200,000. Zab, together with the Sahara slope of the Ann, has fifty oases, which grow 900,000 palm trees and 500,000 fruit trees. Sout, with a population of 15,000, has 150,000 palm trees of the choicest kind and over 50,000 fruit trees. Lastly, the various oases of Ourgia have over 400,000 palm trees and 100,000 fruit trees. All these results, to say nothing of the trade in wool, the cultivation of tobacco, vegetables, corn, the vine and other things grow beneath the shelter of the palm trees, and of the raising of ostriches, which it is considered might be made as profitable as it is at the Cape, have been arrived at partly by the natives and partly by the French. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

—An automatic damper regulator for steam heating boilers, in use to some extent in England, gets its regulating power from the temperature of the water circulating in the pipes. A copper rod of considerable length extends through one of the pipes, and this by its expansion and contraction opens and closes the damper through suitable multiplying mechanism.

PANICS IN THEATERS.

The Senseless Madness That Takes Hold of Some People.

It seems impossible, when you look around at gallant men and amiable women, sitting placidly at a play, that in a moment, on the utterance of one word, they can be turned into dumb, driven cattle, senseless, suicidal idiots. But it is so. Any night the auditorium of a fashionable theater may echo to some unfortunate note of alarm. In an instant the gray-haired banker, who a dignity gave tone to his whole section, is walking up the backs of women and over the heads of children.

At the Park Theater one night (the theater that happily was destroyed by fire about three hours before the time when it would have been packed by New York's best people to witness Miss Langtry's debut) some duds, entering up the unsafe and tortuous stairway, threw his cigarette through the iron grating of the steps. Some accumulated rubbish began to smolder, and a volume of smoke poured into the auditorium. About half the audience sitting there knew that the stage had an enormous square opening direct upon Twenty-second street—a door not ten feet from the level of the street. Every soul in the house could have gone over the low footlights, crossed the stage, and been in Twenty-second street in three minutes' time. They had all entered the theater by the crooked, narrow passage; they all knew its miserable limits; they saw the smoke coming in at that narrow passage, and yet, when some scared scamp near the door jumped to his feet and screamed "Fire!" they all with one accord started to the rear, regardless of life or limb. Luckily, that night a stalwart policeman, with the lungs of a Stentor, calmly said: "There ain't no fire; it's been put out." He grabbed the first lot of mad people and bodily put 'em down into seats; but for a few minutes there was the wildest kind of scrimmage. A well-known and dignified citizen had sat in high-bred ease two seats ahead of me during the performance. As the panic struck him he rose, mounted over the back of his seat, and started to walk on the shoulders of some fashionably attired ladies. It seemed an occasion for remonstrance and I had a slight but severe remark to make, and made it with an opera glass; the old gentleman took the kindly hint and concluded to walk on his legs in the aisle, but he had made a fair start to tramp to safety over his fellow creatures.

Another time in the Cosmopolitan Hall at Forty-Second street the place was crowded for a first night of minstrelsy. There was a low gallery running round the building, supported on a series of iron posts. During the evening one of these posts slipped off "the block" and crashed through into a billiard saloon in the basement; the gallery in that particular spot sagged, creaked, and some beam split with alarming noise. In a moment all was excitement in the crowded gallery. I was sitting a few feet in front of this spot, and being fearful that people might begin to jump down on my devoted head, I pushed my escort, a very important and self-sufficient gentleman, and suggested that we get into two broad aisles beside him where, if people jumped, they would not jump on us. I got no response, and I might as well have pushed at the side of the house; he was so immovable. With "level-fronting eyelids" he confronted nothing and looked at it steadily. He clasped a hard Derby hat against his stomach and was as near petrification as is consistent with life.

After the alarm subsided and the performance was resumed, it was discovered that my scared friend had crashed his hat on his body as flat as a mustard plaster, and pressed the nails of one hand so venomously into the other that the blood had started through the cut skin.

—Princeton College has decided to break up hazing. Already a number of students who have interfered with freshmen have been sent home. Hazing is a relic of barbarism that should not be tolerated a single day, and it only thrives in colleges where discipline is lax. —Central Christian Advocate.

—It was in 1810 that the American Board, the first foreign missionary society in this country, was formed; since then it has received from the church for its world-wide mission work over \$18,000,000. During this period the contributions to all the foreign mission societies of the country have amounted to over \$57,000,000.

—Writing from Cape Palmas, Liberia, Bishop William Taylor says: "The king and chiefs bind themselves by written agreement to give us all the land we need for our mission and industrial school purposes, to clear land and first crop, to build good kitchen and school-house, and all free of charge. We hope (D. V.) to build seventeen houses between this and Christmas, and to occupy them by thirty new missionary men and women by January, 1888."

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER—	
Fancy roll, # lb.	12 1/2
Green.	12 1/2
Inferior grade.	12 1/2
Pickled.	27 1/2
California roll.	28 1/2
do pickled.	28 1/2
CHEESE—	
Eastern, full cream.	15 1/2
Oregon, do.	14 1/2
California.	14 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.	6
DRIED FRUITS—	
Apples, qrs, aka and bxs.	4
do California.	4
Apricots, new crop.	18 1/2
Peaches, unpeeled, new.	12 1/2
Pears, machine dried.	12 1/2
Pitted cherries.	12 1/2
Pitted plums, Oregon.	12 1/2
Figs, Cal., in bgs and bxs.	8 1/2
Cal. Prunes, French.	8 1/2
Oregon prunes.	10 1/2
FLOUR—	
Portland Pat. Roller, # bbl #	3 50
Salem do.	3 50
White Lily # bbl.	3 50
Country brand.	3 50
Superfine.	3 50
GRAIN—	
Wheat, Valley, # 100 lbs.	1 20
do Walla Walla.	1 15
Barley, whole, # ctn.	20 00
do ground, # ton.	46
Oats, choice milling # bush	45
do feed, good to choice, old	45
Rye, # 100 lbs.	1 00
FRESH FRUITS—	
Bran, # ton.	16 00
Shorts, # ton.	18 00
Hay, # ton, baled.	23 00
Chop, # ton.	23 00
Oil cake meal, # ton.	32 00
FRESH FRUITS—	
Apples, Oregon, # box.	90
Cherries, Oregon, # drm.	4 00
Lemons, California, # bx.	4 00
Limes, # 100.	2 00
Riverside oranges, # box.	2 00
Los Angeles, do do.	2 00
Peaches, # box.	12 1/2
HONEY—	
Dry, over 15 lbs, # lb.	12 1/2
Wet, salted, over 15 lbs.	7 1/2
Murran hides.	10 1/2
Pelts.	10 1/2
VEGETABLES—	
Cabbage, # lb.	10 1/2
Carrots, # sack.	80
Cauliflower, # doz.	80
Onions.	14 1/2
Potatoes, new, # bush.	18 1/2
Wool—	
East Oregon, Spring clip.	18 1/2
Valley Oregon, do.	18 1/2

BORED BY INSECTS.

The Frame-Work of a House Ruined by an Army of Ants.

The most dreaded insect invader of the white ant. In Africa their haunts are dome-shaped mounds often eight feet high. These insects erect their mounds one thousand times higher than themselves! The ants on their travels conceal their approach that the presence is not suspected until the damage is done. They usually tunnel into any object which they attack, often reducing it to a mere shell. In this way they have been known to ascend within the leg of a table, descend through a box upon it, and ascend through a tunnel bored in another leg, all in one night. An officer of the English army, while calling upon some ladies in Ceylon was startled by a rumbling sound. The ladies started with fright, and the next instant they stood with only the sky above them; the roof had fallen in and lay all about, leaving them miraculously unharmed! The ants had made their way up through the beams, hollowing them out until a great part of the frame-work of the house was ready to fall at the slightest shock. —Charles Frederick Holder, in *St. Nicholas*.

A FORTUNE LOST AND WON.

The fact has already been published in the *Virginian* that Mr. T. M. Benson, the popular chief clerk of the Old Dominion Steamship Company at Newport News, was the fortunate winner of one-tenth of the capital prize of \$150,000 in the recent grand drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. The press dispatches had it that W. H. Landon, of Newport News, had been the winner, and thereby hangs the tale of how a very respectable fortune was lost and won. The particulars are as follows: "A party of five had individually purchased tenth tickets in the last grand lottery. Among the five was a youth named W. H. Landon, and the tenth of a ticket he purchased was 74,411. After receiving his ticket and holding it for some time he thought there was more money in selling his ticket than in holding it, and he sold it to Mr. T. M. Benson.

Mr. Benson is a regular subscriber to the *Norfolk Virginian*, and always looks upon it as a welcome visitor, but never more so than when he read in it the announcement of the lucky numbers in the last drawing and saw that the ticket he held, No. 74,411 was the one that drew the first capital prize. He is a married man, with a loving wife and two beautiful children, and he took quick steps to his pleasant home, and read the happy announcement contained in the *Virginian* to his dear ones. Mr. Benson is a very practical man. He placed his ticket in the charge of the Home Savings Bank of Norfolk for collection, and quickly pursues the even tenor of his business. He has been investing one dollar a month in The Louisiana State Lottery for some years, and considers that it was a profitable investment. He has been the recipient of many letters and telegrams of congratulation from friends throughout the country. —*Norfolk (Va.) Virginian*, Dec. 3.