FOREIGN FACTS.

CONTINUED RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

Religious Riots Imminent in Canada—Marine Disaster—Mutiny and Small-pox.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

The Cholera Scourge.

PARIS, November 14th.—Five cases of cholera occurred yesterday among the employes of a newspaper office. One of these, a printer, died almost immediately. The Commissary of Police took the patient from his dirty lodging-house and had no sooner placed him in the ambulance than the poor fellow died. The landlord refused to allow the body to be returned to his lodgings, and the commissary took it to one of the hospitals and then to the morgue. Both institutions refused to receive the body, and the commissary was obliged to return it to the lodgings in spite of the landlord's objections.

It is expected that the Orleans Princes will make a large donation from their fund for the relief of the cholera sufferers.

The continued cold weather is exercising a favorable effect on the rate of cholera mortality, which does not exceed one in 36,000. The ravages of the epidemic are trivial compared with those of typhoid fever. The epidemic shows little if any effect upon the pleasure-seeking proclivities of the people. Theaters and other places of amusement are filled every night. It is known that the deadly disease made large ravages among the soldiers of the garrison, but military officials publish no returns and refuse all information. The West End is still healthy, but it is comparatively deserted. Most of the residents of that quarter have fled.

An American named Christian Christiason, from California, died of cholera here to-day. He was the first American victim. Three deaths from cholera occurred at Nantes to-day.

PARIS, November 14th—6 P. M.—Since midnight there have been seventeen deaths by cholera in the city, and thirty-one in the hospitals.

Prospect of Religious Riots.

MONTREAL, November 14th.—There is an unpleasant prospect of serious religious riots arising out of the lectures being delivered in various Protestant churches of this city by Rev. Father Chiniquy, an ex-priest of the Roman Catholic Church, now laboring for the conversion of his former co-religionists. M. Chiniquy has delivered several lectures within the past week or so, and on each occasion more or less disturbance occurred, large bodies of police being necessary to quell the disorders. Previously the disorderly element had been confined entirely to the French and a few Roman Catholics, who turned out one or two evenings to the number of several thousands. Wednesday night, however, affairs assumed a new aspect by the appearance on the scene of a well-organized body of young fellows, some 500 strong, armed with heavy sticks and ax-handles, who marched in military order under the command of a recognized leader, to the church on Canning street, at which Chiniquy was lecturing, and announced their intention of protecting him, which they did most effectually, the opposing element being taken by surprise and completely overmatched. The latter were not reinforced until too late, and the two bodies were thus kept apart without much difficulty by a force of sixty constables under the Chief of Police himself.

After escorting Chiniquy home they held a mass meeting, at which speeches were made calling for 1,000 men Sunday night, when the ex-priest speaks at Russell Hall. A counter-call has been made by French Catholics, chiefly students at the Laval and Victoria Colleges, and unless stringent measures are adopted by the police a serious riot will be unavoidable.

Stately Commemoration Service.

LONDON, November 14th.—St. Paul's Cathedral was the scene of a stately service in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Seabury, the first American Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Durham and Albany.

The New English Postmaster-General.

LONDON, November 14th.—George J. Shaw Lefevre has been appointed to succeed the late Henry Fawcett as Postmaster-General.

Torpedoes for China.*

LONDON, November 14th.—The Government has sent two hundred tons of torpedoes to protect the coaling stations in China.

Advance in Cable Shares.

LONDON, November 14th.—Shares of the Anglo Cable Company have advanced. Rumors are afloat to the effect that there is some difficulty in the working of the Bennett-Mackay cables.

Letters from Gordon.

CAIRO, November 14th.—Letters from General Gordon arrived at Debbey to-day.

Severe Earthquake Shock in England.

LONDON, November 14th.—A severe shock of earthquake, accompanied with a terrific explosive report, occurred to-night at Clitheroe, Lancashire, and about twenty-five miles from Manchester. The shock threw down horses in the streets, and caused great consternation and excitement among the inhabitants.

Shocking Railway Collision.

BERLIN, November 14th.—A collision of railway trains occurred to-day near the depot in Hanaw. Fifteen persons were killed and a large number wounded.

Opposing Duties on Food Import.

PARIS, November 14th.—A Protectionist League has been formed in Paris whose purpose will be to oppose the proposed duties on food imports. Milne, Minister of Agriculture, is in favor of a duty of two francs per centner on cereals instead of four francs, as proposed.

The Massacre of Colonels Stewart and Power.

LONDON, November 15th—A. M.—The *Morning Post's* Dongola dispatch states that General Wolesley has a letter from General Gordon, dated November 4th, confirming the massacre of Colonels Stewart and Power and Mr. Herbine. General Gordon says he is still able to hold out against the Mahdi. No other special dispatch to the press here mentions this letter.

Disorder in Central America.

PANAMA, November 5th.—Peace has been restored in Cendinamerica and Santander, owing to the active intervention of the Federal Government. The town of Guaduas, captured by rebels, who subsequently laid down their arms, was the scene of many atrocities. A picket of twenty-men, who had defended the school-house five hours, were slaughtered after surrendering. The body of the commander was subsequently exposed to the most terrible indignities. On the following day a number of houses were sacked and several were burned. Numerous assassinations of a fearful and cowardly character were perpetrated.

El Diario, the official organ of San Salvador, says a mob of 200 men assaulted the houses of Jesus Parades, Lomas Padilla and Captain Pancho, in Naluezaleo, in the Department of Sonsonate, and murdered them all, together with the wives and children of the two first mentioned. Susequently they murdered the Police Captain and several others. The victims who perished numbered fourteen. The houses of Gareja, Padilla and Paneke were burned. The crimes were committed owing to dispute as to the proprietorship of the lands.

Small-pox and Mutiny.

QUEBEC, November 14th.—The steamship Scotland, from London, has just arrived. She had an eventful passage. She left London last week with a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal and five passengers. Among the ship hands were eighteen cattlemen. After the ship had been a few days at sea one of these men was taken down with small-pox of a modified form. The Captain promptly had him isolated and one of his companions told off to wait on him. The disease did not spread, and the man and attendant landed at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, where the ship was twice thoroughly fumigated and the men's clothing burned. On the vessel's arriving here the physicians ordered another fumigation of the ship and allowed her to proceed to Montreal. No one was permitted to land here. Some days ago the cattlemen became mutinous and broke into the mess and store-rooms, appropriating liquors and creating consternation generally. Their insubordination was of short duration, as six of the ringleaders were promptly placed in irons, and now have to face a Montreal Justice for their conduct.

Marine Disaster.

QUEBEC, November 14th.—The schooner La Victoir capsized near the Pilgrims on Tuesday. None of the seven persons aboard when she left Quebec have reached their destination, and they are supposed to have been lost.

MAKING IRON MASTS.

A New Industry at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Some Heavy Iron.

In the big boat shop adjoining the Navy Yard dry-dock a busy gang of workmen are hard at work learning the rudiments of a new Navy Yard industry. They are trying to make iron masts, and for amateurs are succeeding admirably. Up to date such vessels as are said to compose the United States navy are sparred throughout with wood. The new masts are not intended for use in the old navy, but are designed to embellish the new cruisers now being fashioned by John Roach. The workers in the boat shop have one mast nearly finished and are framing another. The two are meant for the newly-launched cruiser Atlanta, now due at the yard.

Most people think an iron mast is cast and solid, and wonder why its weight doesn't pull it up by the roots or punch a hole in the bottom and slide through. This shows how easy it is to be mistaken. An iron mast is really lighter than wood. A sixty-foot stick of spruce or yellow pine two feet in diameter at the base weighs far more than the shell forming the modern iron steamship masts.

These masts for the Atlanta will be fine specimens of their kind. The mainmast is 2 feet in diameter at the base, tapering to 17 inches at the top, at which point the funnel will be fashioned square, making a marked distinction from foreign-made mast heads, which are left round. The mainmast is 68 feet 4½ inches in length and the foremast 2 inches shorter. The method of construction is peculiar. Three T-shaped rods of steel the length of the mast to be made are affixed base outward in circular wooden frames, and around the skeleton thus formed the ready-shaped plates are riveted in place. The plates are 12 feet in length and about three-eighths of an inch in thickness. They are sold to the Government as steel by a Pennsylvania firm, but are rather made of first-class iron or, if steel, of a very mild type, at least so say the mechanics working it.

The present force are likely to be kept busy long, as all the new vessels are to be thus equipped. Aside from lightness and little danger from breakage the iron masts have the advantage of suffering but slightly from cannon shot in war and will not splinter. Inside, strong lateral braces give perfect steadiness, so that no solid shaft would be more inflexible.

The yard shops are turning out some heavy iron work just now, beside framing together the 11-inch armor plates of the Miantonomah. Mr. Parsells is laying the floor of the later craft's gun deck with sheets of iron three-quarters of an inch thick and 3½ feet wide and 24 long, each weighing 3,000 pounds. Years ago a 12-foot plate was considered the acme in rolled sheets, and so little was it thought that their length would be increased that a heavy rolling machine, when put to work in the shop, was placed so near the wall as to be unavailable now.

A few days ago a rolling machine of immense proportion arrived at the yard. It will be set up in the new shop in construction next to the Intrepid. The three rollers weigh 25 tons, the two bed rolls scaling 8 tons each and the upper one 9—altogether it weighs 45 tons. It will be used on the naval destroyers to be built in the hereafter, and on the two now being repaired.

The coming of the Dolphin and Atlanta will bring much continuous work to the yard, for after them will come the Boston, Chicago and their sisters, each with work to do.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

A Charming Sketch from Life.

"You will have to go into the forward coach," said the conductor, as he tore off a coupon from a second-class ticket. "But the tobacco smoke is so bad, and I have such a headache," said the little woman, timidly, and the pale face was raised pleadingly. "Can't help it, ma'am. Rules of the road require passengers having second-class tickets to ride in the forward coach," was the uncompromising reply as he passed on. "Hang your rules!" blurted out a big man with a fierce mustache. "Stay where you are, madam. You look tired; here, let me turn this seat over so you can lie down. Put your head on this grip. Here's my overcoat; put it so," and he had her nicely tucked away before she could object. "Your ticket? All O. K. Take mine; it is to the same place, first-class, unlimited. I love to smoke. Always ride in the smoker anyhow." And he went forward. Dinner was announced in the dining-car, and the big man came bustling in and insisted on her having dinner. She objected, evidently thinking it improper to receive such attention from a stranger. "Kate Adams," read the big man, looking at the name on her valise. "Not Dick Adams' wife? You are! Well, by ——! Why, come here; I'll kiss you, my girl! Dick's my youngest brother! Well, I'll be ——! Well, well. Why, I was just going to see him. Heard he'd got flat broke, and kind o' want to set him up again." And the big man looked so happy and the little sister-in-law so pleased that the passengers forgot to kill the "straw" lunatic that was asking a vote of the passengers on the Presidential question for a daily.—[Minnesota Bazoo.

THE BEAR'S POT.—On the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and about eighteen miles west of Mingan is the mouth of a fine salmon river called St. John. I am told by Mr. Napoleon A. Comeau that about forty-five miles up the river is a fall, and that in a rock alongside the fall is a pot-hole, about the size of a puncheon. In June of each year a great many of the jumping salmon, in their attempts to leap the fall, tumble into this hole. So many, indeed, meet with this misfortune that the pit is actually filled with them. Now bears abound on this part of the coast, and for many generations they have come, at the proper time each year, to feed on the luckless salmon. Numerous well trodden paths leading from the pit penetrate the forest in various directions, and the rock is smeared with grease and hairs. The firm of Frazer & Holliday of Quebec (owners of the Moise salmon fishery) heard of this from the Indians, and dispatched a man to the place to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report. Returning, he confirmed the Indians' tale in every particular. The Canadian Government was notified and had the rock blasted in such a way that the salmon could no longer be caught in the pot-hole, and the bears have since been forced to content themselves, so far as fish are concerned, with what capelin they could catch in the tide pools.—[Cor. Forest and Stream.

BALANCE IN CHARACTER.—Few persons are possessed of a perfectly balanced nature. Amiability is apt to be allied with weakness; a vigorous, pushing character is often impulsive, harsh and unjust. A reflective mind is slow to act; a prompt mind is often wrong. So through all the elements of character. All the qualities that go to make up a perfect moral nature rarely appear in one person. The physical and intellectual do not precisely conform; the mental and moral are not evenly balanced. There are those possessed of stronger moral than mental natures. They constitute the spasmodic, impulsive element in society. There are others whose intellects so absolutely control their moral natures, that nothing is admitted that cannot be reasoned out satisfactorily. There are persons whose strong animal natures dominate all else, and both mind and spirit are subservient. To regulate all these parts so as to attain a fair degree of equality is the right step toward securing what may be called balance in character.—[Philadelphia Call.

COLOR-BLINDNESS.—Persons who are color-blind are usually either red-blind or green-blind, and their infirmity is almost always confined to one color. Cases of violet-blindness are rare, and no instance is known of a person unable to distinguish between blue and yellow. It is a remarkable fact that, while about one man in twenty-five is more or less color-blind, the affection seldom occurs among women, only one case having been observed by Dr. B. Joy-Jeffries in an examination of 1,400 ladies.

The business men of Colton have organized a war upon tramps and thieves now infesting that section of the State.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

COAL OIL FOUND IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Escaped Stage Robbers Recaptured—Fire in Butte County—British Columbia News.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA

Barns, Hay and Horses Burned.

OROVILLE, November 14th.—A fire at the Buckeye House, 35 miles above here, on the Quincy road, Wednesday night, destroyed a large barn, about twenty tons of grain and hay, eleven horses, two wagons and a lot of harness and other material. The barn, feed and four horses belonged to E. A. Halstead, the proprietor of the Quincy stage line. Mr. Chaplin, a teamster, lost seven horses and two wagons and $100 in money. Halstead had $500 insurance. His loss is about $2,000. Chaplin's loss is about $1,200 with no insurance. The fire originated from an employe accidentally upsetting a lantern in the hay loft. The hotel building at this place was burned about two months ago, and is now being rebuilt by Mr. Halstead.

SONORA, November 14th.—At 1 o'clock this morning B. A. Grekey, a farmer residing five miles east of Sonora, lost by fire two barns, fifteen tons of hay, one wagon and three horses. The loss is estimated at $2,500; insured in the Western for $1,800. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Petroleum Strike in Mendocino County.

UKIAH, November 14th.—While boring an artesian well in this city, and when at a depth of sixty feet, strong indications of coal oil were discovered, which continued better as the boring progresses. The petroleum now drawn from the well burns readily, and is of a very clear quality. Considerable excitement was created by the discovery, and as a consequence the stockholders have added largely to the stock, and most of the shares have been taken. The superintendent pronounces the indications for a flowing well A1, and says if the well continues to increase during the next week as it has during the past, it will be worth $25,000. The well is situated within the corporate limits.

Capture of Escaped Stage Robbers.

NAPA, November 14th.—John Dwyer and William Corbett, who were lately sentenced to State Prison from Mendocino county for stage robbery, and who escaped from jail there a few days ago, were captured in this county Wednesday, and were last evening taken to the State Prison by the Sheriff of Mendocino county.

UTAH.

The Rudger-Clawson Polygamy Case—Territorial Delegate.

SALT LAKE, November 14th.—The Territorial Supreme Court to-day heard arguments in the Rudger-Clawson habeas corpus case, and it was taken under advisement.

The official Territorial canvass gives Caine (Mormon) for delegate 21,120, Ransford Smith (Liberal) 2,214.

OREGON.

Proposed Democratic Celebration—Delegate to Congress—Chinese Smuggling.

PORTLAND, November 14th.—The Democrats of Portland are arranging for a grand celebration of Cleveland's victory on Wednesday night next, and have cordially invited the Republicans to participate. They anticipate a large turn out from all over the State.

The Republicans claim the election of Armstrong as delegate to Congress from Washington Territory by 30 majority.

The smuggling of Chinese across the border into Washington Territory still continues, despite the vigilance of the officers. Opium comes the same way.

A Speck of War.

PORTLAND, November 14th.—Forty armed men have surrounded the Davenport (W. T.) Court-house to prevent the removal of the records to Sprague, the supposed new county seat of Lincoln.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items from Victoria.

VICTORIA, November 14th.—Two nights ago a police officer was assaulted by a City Councilor, who struck the Constable with violence upon the head with a stick. The matter would have been hushed up, but last night the officer was taken suddenly ill and taken home, when signs of erysipelas from the blows have shown themselves. A strict investigation will be held. It is reported that two other officers refused to lend assistance when called upon.

The sanitary officer has been stricken down with typhoid fever, thus adding another evidence of the ground for many complaints upon defective drainage.

The Municipal Council has passed a vote of censure upon the Provincial Secretary for the public reflection cast by him upon the morality of the city.

OLD MEXICO.

Advices from Guaymas.

GUAYMAS, November 14th.—Night before last, at the cemetery near the railroad depot, Pedro Ayala attempted to murder a woman by shooting her with a bull-dog pistol, but being too near, only succeeded in shattering her upper jaw and permanently disfiguring her. The cause was jealousy.

J. Arayon, an employe of the Custom-house at Nogales, killed Colonel Para, Adjutant of General Topete, on the morning of the 13th, at that place. No arrests have been made.

The mail which arrived here this morning brings telegraphic news to Alamos that in the States of San Luis Potosi and Sinloa there is a pronunciamento going on against the elected President, Porifirio Diaz. We will get a full report by the Newbern, due here on Sunday next.

The sloop Jupiter has returned, and found no farther trace of the steamer Sonora.

A Corn-Husking Festival.

How vividly to all those of us who were born in the country comes the remembrance of husking-time. We waited for it as the gala-day of the year. It was called a frolic. The trees having for the most part shed their foliage, the farmers waded through the fallen leaves and came through the keen morning air to the gleeful company. The frosts which had silvered everything during the night began to melt off of the top of the corn-shocks. While the farmers were waiting for others, they stood blowing their breath through their fingers or thrashing their arms around their body to keep up warmth of circulation. Roaring mirth greeted the late farmer as he crawled over the fence. Jokes and repartee and rustic salutations abounded. All ready, now! The men take hold of the shock of corn and hurl it prostrate, while the moles and mice which have secreted themselves there for warmth attempt to escape. The withe of straw is unwound from the corn-shock, and the shocks, heavy with the wealth of grain, are rolled into bundles, between which the husker sits down. The husking-peg is thrust in until it strikes, and then the fingers rip off the sheathing to the ear, and there is a crack as the rod of the corn is snapped off from the husk and the grain disimprisoned is hurled up into the sunlight. The air is so tonic, the work is so exhilarating, the company is so blithe, that some laugh, and some shout, and some sing, and some banter, and some tease a neighbor for a romantic ride along the edge of the woods in eventide in a carriage that holds but two, and some prophesy as to the number of bushels to the field, and others go into competition as to which shall rifle the most corn-shucks before sundown. After a while the dinner-horn sounds from the farm-house, and the table is surrounded by a group of jolly and hungry men. From all the pantries and cellars and perches of fowl on the place the richest dainties come, and there is a carnival and neighborhood reunion, and a scene which fills our memory, part with smiles, but more with tears, as we remember that the farm now belongs to other owners, and other hands gather in the fields, and many of those who mingled in that merry husking scene have themselves been reaped "like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."—[Dr. Talmage, in Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

A Physiological Check to Population.

If we consider special cases of noted men, the great generals of the world, the commanding statesmen, the distinguished scientists, the celebrated authors, all, in fact, who have become distinguished for their superior mental ability—an almost universal result appears; they have either left no descendants, or their families were very small. And, for that matter, we need but to look at evidences everywhere surrounding us. We think it will be found to be a general rule that persons constantly exercised in mental labor have few or no children; those of less active minds have larger families; while the largest families belong to those who do not trouble themselves to think at all. There is abundant reason to believe, then, that such a physiological check to population really exists; and, in its operation, it is not difficult to perceive a rich promise for the future of the human race. For it is in no sense, in its superior phase, a starvation check. Nor does it need any of the violent repression of natural desires exercised in the prudential check. At first sight, it appears as if its tendency must be to constantly place the cultured at a disadvantage in numbers as compared with the dull and ignorant. But this disadvantage is more than counterbalanced by the progress of education and the brain incitements of modern civilization. Thus, the class of brain-workers is being continually recruited, despite its lack of fecundity, and we can see indications of an immense future augmentation of this class of the population at the expense of the unthinking, and consequently of a new barrier to the progress of population, whose efficacy is now but beginning to appear.—[Charles Morris, in Popular Science Monthly.

Giving up a Cholera Patient too Early.

Cases of cholera patients who, having reached the algide stage, have been given over as dead while perfectly capable of recovery, have (the *Lancet* says) not been unfrequent in the last visitation in Italy. The following is a well-authenticated instance: Dr. Canepa, a physician in Benoa, was attacked with cholera, and before remedial measures could take effect passed rapidly into the algide stage, and to all outward seeming ceased to live. His death was announced by the practitioner in attendance, and his family had performed the last offices, pending those of the undertaker, whose arrival they were awaiting in a room adjoining that in which the body of Dr. Canepa, decently covered with a white sheet, was lying. Suddenly the door between the two chambers was seen to open, and the ghastly figure of Dr. Canepa, arrayed in burial vesture, presented itself to the thunder-struck family. In a feeble, scarcely audible voice he complained of having been left so long without attendance (six hours, in fact, have elapsed since he was given up and laid out as dead). He was immediately replaced in bed and every restorative practiced on him till a physician could be obtained to perform Pacini's operation of hypoder moclysis. But in vain. The assistance which might have been effective some hours previously arrived too late.

A Field of Coral.

"One of the most remarkable sights that I observed," remarked the diver, "were the coral beds. From a boat they present nothing unusual—a brown mass of pointed stems or branches—but one day I had the boat placed on the edge of a channel, and gradually walked down into it until I attained the bottom, and I tell you the scene was impressive. I seemed to be in the streets of a city. The bottom upon which I stood was pure white sand, hard and firm and perfectly free from coral; but on either side rose a perpendicular wall of the branch coral nearly forty feet high, all the points extending directly outward or toward me, and presenting a magnificent unbroken surface of a rich olive-brown hue. Hidden, and only noticed when the coral was broken away, were myriads of sea eggs of echini of all shapes and colors. Some were jet black, with spines like needles. Another kind had short spines, and were albinos, or perfectly white. They are eaten in some parts of Italy, and considered a great luxury; but they are not used in Florida. They have no lobsters there, but their place is taken by what they call the crayfish. It looks like a lobster, only it is a yellow hue, and instead of having two large claws has two enormous whips or feelers. The great mass of coral was perfectly undermined by these creatures, their whips projecting and waving to and fro continually."—[From an Interview with a Diver.

CAN'T BE TOO CAREFUL.—A short time ago a young woman residing not far from Whitby was telling in a neighbor's house how her husband had been troubled for several days with a severe pain in his head, that she had done everything she could think of to relieve it, that even the doctor's medicine didn't seem to do any good, and she was about tired out. Thereupon a new neighbor, who had just been introduced to her, kindly asked if she had tried soaking his feet in mustard and hot water. Greatly to the astonishment of the woman who had made the suggestion, the wife turned upon her like a tigress. "Insult my affliction, will you, you shameful hussy!" gasped the wife of the sick man, working her fingers convulsively, her blood rising to boiling heat and her voice getting higher and higher. The hostess at this point interposed in the defense of the new neighbor, and quiet was finally restored. After the wife had retired, and explanations were entered into, it appeared that some years before the sick husband had been deprived of both his legs by a piece of machinery, and there had been a story that his present wife married him for his money. People should be more careful in giving medical advice to strangers.—[English Exchange.

STORY OF A DEATH CERTIFICATE.—During a quarrel a peasant in the province of Novgorod was struck in the chest with an ax, fracturing several ribs and wounding the lungs. He was in an extremely critical condition, and a doctor from the nearest town, 60 miles distant, was sent for. The surgeon, as is customary in Russia, took his time, and reached his patient by the slowest stages. The man by this time had nearly succumbed to his injuries, and stood very little chance of recovery. The doctor made an examination and pronounced the wound as fatal. He waited several hours, thinking that the man in the meantime would die; but things did not turn out as he expected, so in order to facilitate matters and save him the trouble of again visiting his patient he made out a death certificate and started home. For some reason or other the man took it into his head to get well, and he began to grow better until he recovered entirely. The authorities, learning of the strange proceeding, demanded the return of the death certificate, which was refused, and now the man walks about in the full possession of the consolation that he is legally dead, and that his body lies buried in the village churchyard, according to his death certificate.—[London Echo.

MRS. LANGTRY AND THE AUTHOR.—A pretty story with a lovely moral is current in the middle class of English society to the effect that Mrs. Langtry, when in New York, sent for a young American dramatist who had been recommended as a good person to write a play for her. He called and was about to take a seat. Mrs. Langtry entered the room. Without a word of formality she surveyed him with a cold, English stare, and then circled clear around him, looking at him the whole time. It was, of course, eminently agreeable to be surveyed like a horse on sale. But he stood it. Having completed her survey she asked, almost contemptuously: "And do you think that you can write a play?" The author, who had made several successes, replied, in a civil tone: "Well, I don't know. I dare say I may be about as competent to write a play as you are to act one." They did not come to terms.

LANGUAGE OF THE EYES.—In a paper on the eyes read before the late English Social Congress, it is said that very quiet eyes, which impress and embarrass one with their repose, signify not only self-command, but also much complacency and some conceit. Restless eyes that cannot look one steadily in the face denote a deceitful, designing mind. Eyes in which the white has a yellowish tinge and is streaked with reddish veins indicate strong passion and hasty temper. Very blue eyes indicata a mind inclined to coquetry. Gray eyes signify dignity, intelligence and excellent reasoning faculties; greenish eyes, falsehood and fondness for scandal. A malicious mind is often indicated by greenish eyes. Black eyes show a passionate, lively temperament, and often a most deceitful disposition.

THE SPOILS.

The Federal Officeholders in California—An Interesting Exhibit.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

Every change in the administration of the National Government has a marked effect upon the personal fortunes of many men, and indirectly upon a large part of the population. When the new President belongs to the same party as his predecessor, great changes are even then made in the offices. And when a new political party comes into power, removals are made with a sweeping hand. The Civil Service Act, which was introduced by a Democratic Senator, aims to prevent removals of most of the subordinates in the Government service, except for good, non-partisan causes. In the customs service, for instance, it permits the removal of the Collector, the Deputy Collectors, clerks, cashiers and laborers—leaving the great body of the employes secure. But this Act has not yet been subjected to any crucial test, and divergent views prevail as to how far it may be trifled with.

At any rate changes of great importance to many officeholders and their families are approaching, and it will no doubt be of interest at this juncture—especially to the large body of "outs"—to give an exhibit of

THE FEDERAL PATRONAGE OF CALIFORNIA:

To begin with the office of the United States District Attorney, it may be stated that the place is not near so lucrative as is generally believed. The salary is $500 a year and fees. The incumbent pays out of his own pocket the salary of his clerk and all his stationery bills. The expenses leave the net receipts about equal to the salary of the Assistant District Attorney, which is about $2,000 a year.

The United States Marshal is paid $500 per year and fees, the latter averaging $2,500 to $3,000 yearly. He has five Court bailiffs, who are allowed $2 for each day Court is actually open, about twenty days a month. The bailiffs summon juries, take charge of prisoners, etc. The Federal Judges appoint their own clerks, whose places are very lucrative, and also their criers and porters.

The Pension Agent's salary is $4,000. He has to pay his own clerks.

The Superintendent of the United States Sub-Treasury, on Commercial street, receives $5,500 a year. He is styled Assistant United States Treasurer. The force of his office comprises a cashier, at $3,000; bookkeeper, $2,500; chief clerk, $2,400; assistant cashier, assistant bookeeper and receiving teller, at $2,000 each; coin teller and clerk, at $1,800 each; another clerk at $1,400; a messenger at $740, and four watchmen at $720.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Internal Revenue Office in this city supplies the following: Collector, or head of the office, with a salary of $4,500. Chief Clerk and one deputy at $2,000 each, one deputy at $1,800, six at $1,600, one at $1,500, four at $1,400, three at $1,200, and two each at $1,050, $1,000 and $900. There are twenty-six store-keepers who receive $4 per day, and twenty-five gaugers who are paid fees. Two of the clerks are ladies, who receive $75 per month.

There is another Internal Revenue District in the State, with headquarters at Sacramento. The Collector's salary is $3,125. He has one deputy at $1,800, four at $1,700, two at $1,600, two at $1,500, one at $1,400 and one at $700. The clerk receives $1,000. There are six store-keepers at $4 per day, and six gaugers who are paid fees. The salaries of Internal Revenue Collectors are graduated annually in proportion to the amount of revenue collected by each, the maximum salary being limited to $4,500 by law.

By executive order of September 5, 1883, forty-three Internal Revenue Collectors were dispensed with, and their districts consolidated with the others, which now number forty. There will be further consolidation under the next Administration, or those who ought to know are mistaken.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The salary of the Postmaster at San Francisco is $5,000. He has a deputy at $3,000, a Secretary at $1,800, a cashier at $3,000, General Superintendent and head of the Carriers' Department, $2,000; newspaper accountant, $1,400; stamp clerk, $1,800; Superintendent of Mail Delivery, $2,000; Superintendent of the Money Order Division, $2,200; Superintendent of the Registry Division, $1,560; Superintendent of the Paper Division, $1,600; foreign clerk, $1,500; assistant clerk, $1,320; nine mailing clerks at $1,200; four clerks at $1,080; four at $960; five paper clerks at $1,200; five clerks at $1,080; four at $960. In the Registry Division there are two clerks at $1,500 each, four at $1,200, four at $1,080, and one at $960.

The four Superintendents of Stations, A, B, C and D, receive $1,200 and fees on money orders. These amount to about $100 a year at Station A, $200 at Station B, $50 at C, and an unknown quantity at D. A has one clerk at $1,080; B, two clerks at $1,200; D, one clerk at $1,200, and C has no clerk. There are eight stamp agents at $24 per year. On the Potrero there are: One clerk at $900, one at $720, and three at $840. In the Stamp Department are three helpers at $600, and one Chinese clerk at $480. The Money Order Department has a Superintendent at $2,200, one clerk at $1,500, one at $1,200, two at $1,400, and two at $1,000.

The Box Department has a head clerk at $1,380; three clerks at $1,200; one at $1,080, and one at $1,020.

There are in the City Delivery division an Assistant Superintendent at $1,500; five clerks at $1,200; five at $1,080; four at $960 and two at $840.

Of course there are a great number of other postoffices in California, the postmasters at Oakland, Sacramento and a few other cities receiving good salaries and having many subordinates.

There are ninety carriers in San Francisco, all of whom are specially protected by the Civil Service Act. They are paid $600 for the first year's service, $800 for the second and $1,000 per year thereafter.

THE MINT AND CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint receives $4,500 per year; his chief clerk, $2,500; cashier and bookkeeper, the same each; abstract clerk, warrant clerk and weigh clerk, $2,200 each; register of deposits, $2,000; assayer, coiner, and melter and refiner, $3,000 each; assistants to these last three, $2,500 each; cashier's clerk, $1,800; assistant weigh clerk, Superintendent's computation clerk and assayer's computation clerk, $1,600 each. There are fifty-four adjusters, all women, who are paid $2 75 a day; thirty workmen, $4 a day; twenty-four helpers, $4; thirteen watchmen $2 50, and ninety-one others employed in various capacities, whose pay ranges from $4 to $7 50 per day.

The Custom-house is a hive of busy bees with a rich store of honey. The salaries are: Collector of Customs, $7,000; Auditor, $4,000; deputy collector and special deputy collector, $3,625 each; clerk and cashier, $3,000; two clerks and assistant Auditor, $2,000 each; fourteen clerks at $1,800 each, four at $1,600, three at $1,500, three at $1,200; three messengers at $900, three watchmen at $900, and an inspector at Benicia $1,000.

In the Warehouse Division are: A deputy collector at $3,625; bond clerk, $2,000; Superintendent and four clerks, $1,800 each; four clerks at $1,600 each, one at $1,200; opium inspector and foreman of laborers, $1,200 each; a messenger, three watchmen and thirteen laborers, $900 each, and nine assistant storekeepers at $4 per day.

The Custom-house inspectors number fifty-two, including three district officers and two boarding officers, all of whom receive $4 per day. Besides, there are thirty-one night inspectors at $3 per day.

The only position open to woman in this mammoth department is that of inspectress, who receives $4 per day.

WEIGHERS AND GAUGERS.

The chief of these functionaries draws $2,000 annually; assistant gauger, $900; three weighers, $2,000 each; sixteen assistant weighers, $1,200 each; two boatmen, $900 each.

The Appraisers Department is also attached to the Custom-house. There are two appraisers who draw each $3,625; two assistant appraisers, $2,500 each; five examiners, one of them assigned to drugs, $2,000 each; one ditto, $1,600; one clerk, $1,800; four samplers, $1,200; messenger and twelve laborers, $900.

The Surveyor of Customs enjoys $5,000 a year; his deputy, $3,625; two clerks, $1,800; messenger, $900.

The Naval Officer's pay is $5,000 a year; deputy, $3,125; cashier and six clerks, $1,800 each; one clerk, $1,600; two ditto, $1,400, and a messenger, $1,000.

There are also Custom-houses at Eureka, Wilmington and San Diego, where the Collectors receive $2,500 each.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The United States Surveyor-General for this State draws $2,750 a year. His office is in this city. His chief clerk is paid $2,400; three other clerks, $2,000 each; one clerk, $1,800; two clerks, $1,200; eight copyists, $900 each; one messenger, $900; office boy, $360; chief draftsman, $2,200; three draftsmen, $2,000 each; three draftsmen, $1,800 each; two draftsmen, $1,600; five draftsmen, $1,500; one draftsman, $1,400, and one $1,200.

There are eleven United States Land Offices in this State, each having a Register, a Receiver and one or more clerks. One of the offices is located in this city and has two clerks at $1,200 per year each. The Registers and Receivers each receive $500 a year and are allowed fees up to $3,000.

The Civil Service Act applies only to the Postoffice and Custom-house.

AT WASHINGTON AND ABROAD.

The small representation which California at present has in the Government departments at Washington will, it is believed, be largely increased under the next administration. The Californians now employed in those places are Major Robert M. Scott, officer in charge of the war records in the War Department, at a salary of $3,500, and Theodore F. Dwight, Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library in the Department of State, $2,100. There are no appointees from California in the Navy, Treasury, Postoffice or Interior Departments, Land Office, Pension Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Patent Office, Office of Education, Geological Survey, Census Office, Department of Justice, of Agriculture, of the Civil Service, Fish Commission, National Museum, or the Smithsonian Institution.

The United States Government accredits 265 Consuls to foreign cities. At present only eight of these are Californians, as follows: Felix A. Matthews, at Tangier, in the Barbary States, salary $2,000; George T. Bromley, at Tien Tsin, $3,500; Thomas M. Dawson, at Barranquilla, Colombia, fees; B. F. Peixotto, at Lyons, France, $2,500; Bret Harte, Glasgow, Scotland, $3,000; David A. McKinley, Honolulu, $4,000; John A. Sutter, at Acapulco, $2,000, and Alexander Willard, at Guaymas, $1,000.

Our Consuls at Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Paris, Liverpool and London are paid $6,000 a year; those at Bucharest, Athens and Belgrade $6,500; at Copenhagen, Calcutta, Port-au-Prince, Monrovia, Teheran, Lisbon, Bangkok, Berne and Cairo $5,000; at Melbourne, $4,500; at Berlin, Hoangkong, Montreal, Honolulu and Kanagawa, $4,000, and at Callao, Vienna and Constantinople $3,500.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS WITH MAGNETS.—A curious and instructive experiment has just been made by M. Duter, who took a number of very thin plates or disks of tempered steel, about a millimeter thick, and from five millimeters to forty centimeters wide, and built them into piles, the adjacent plates being sometimes in contact, and sometimes separated by a sheet of paper or cardboard. These piles were then inserted in a very powerful magnetic field, and withdrawn. It was then found that they had become powerful permanent magnets; but when the individual plates were separated they seemed to have lost their magnetism. On building up the pile again the original magnetism was restored to it. It appears, then, that the thin plates have not really lost their polarity on being withdrawn from the exciting field. Some of Professor D. E. Hughes' recent experiments have a great similarity to M. Duter's.

An Imperial decree forbids the circulating libraries to issue the works of Darwin, Agassiz, Huxley, Lubbock, Adam Smith, Lewes and Spencer to Russian readers.

BORN.

Sacramento, November 13—Wife of W. C. Lewis, a son.
Sacramento, November 7—Wife of J. C. Moore, a daughter.
Sacramento, November 4—Wife of J. H. Ostello, of Benicia, a daughter (San Francisco and Benicia papers please copy.)
Hungry Hollow, Yolo county, November 10—Wife of L. P. Goodnow, a son.
Plymouth, Cal., November 13—Wife of William Martin, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, November 14—Mary, only child of Mathias and Mary Thome (of Cosumnes, Sacramento county), 1 year, 1 month and 13 days. [Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of Henry Biederman, No. 1410 C street, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.] *
Sacramento, November 14—William F. Hicks, a native of Westbrook, Me., 54 years. (Maine papers please copy.) [Funeral notice hereafter.]
Reno, October 31—P. J. Toll, a native of Canada (formerly of Sacram