NEWS OF THE WEEK.

New York, Dec. 6.—Bradstreet's reports 321 failures in the United States during the week, against 322 in the preceding week.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 6.—A Stoughton Ross, oldest brother of the missing Charlie Ross, died at East Orange last night of typhoid fever.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 8.—Fire in the First Baptist Church last evening entirely destroyed the edifice. The loss is $15,000, partially covered by insurance.

Camden, N. J., Dec. 6.—A freight train on the West Jersey Railroad ran into an open switch near this city and Conductor Samuel Leap was killed and eight cars were wrecked.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 8.—There is nothing new in the Baltimore & Ohio yardmen's strike. The company has secured some new men in place of the discharged yardmen and some cars were moved.

New York, Dec. 8.—There will be a large attendance of sporting men on Wednesday at the funeral of Joe Coburn, the ex-champion pugilist of America, who died late Saturday night of consumption.

Glenwood Springs, Col., Dec. 6.—Two Chicago detectives have arrested Clarence Ziller, a ranchman living near Meeker, charging him with being Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell, of Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Snell, the widow of Amos J. Snell, has just renewed her offer to pay $50,000 for the arrest of Wm. E. Tascott and his detention until identified. The reward will hold good for one year.

Willimantic, Conn., Dec. 6.—The case of Daniel P. Sullivan, charged with causing the death of John Mallen during a street fight, which has caused much interest, was nol prossed by the State's attorney.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 6.—David Cunningham, a leading citizen and contractor, was killed here by a wheelbarrow falling on his head from the third story of the new wing of the penitentiary.

New York, Dec. 6.—The Hon. William Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Germany, returned to his post of duty to-day at noon on the North German Lloyd steamship Werra, which will take him to Bremen.

New York, Dec. 8.—Signor Succi, the faster, spends most of his time now in bed or upon the lounge in a dose. He has 12 days yet to complete his undertaking. The attendance yesterday was about 2,400 persons.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—The suspension of J. F. Munroe was announced on the Stock Exchange. He is a small trader and the failure is of no importance. A small amount of St. Paul was sold under the rule for Mr. Munroe.

Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Aaron Oakley, a veteran of the late war, aged 60, was found dead in bed during the morning and his wife was lying beside him dying. Coal gas which had escaped all night from a stove in an adjoining room was the cause.

New York, Dec. 6.—The assignee of Decker, Howell & Co., bankers and brokers, has made a statement of the firm's affairs. The liabilities of the firm are stated to be $8,430,333, nominal assets $35,181,932, and actual assets $8,760,357.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—The jury in the case of Mamie Starr, charged with murdering Mr. and Mrs. Newland by placing poison in their food, returned a verdict of guilty of murder and fixed her punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for the period of her natural life.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Mary R. Donman of this city, a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, has donated a large sum of money to create a fund for building in Newark a home for friendless women.

Boston, Dec. 6.—Counsel for Mrs. Abbie Annetta Annison of Chelsea, who was severely injured in the railroad disaster at Quincy in August last, have obtained without trial the sum of $28,000 from the Old Colony Railroad in settlement of her claim.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 6.—Adam Ammon, the chairman of the Carnegie Library Committee in the Allegheny Councils, who pushed through the opening of the library on Sunday, was found dead in a Pullman car last night. He was returning home from Ohio. The cause of death was heart failure.

New York, Dec. 6.—A rumor was current in Wall street that Thurber, Whyland & Co., wholesale grocers, had failed. F. B. Thurber said: "We are not in trouble in any way. We have met all our obligations promptly, and have a larger cash balance in bank at the present time than usual."

Washington, Dec. 6.—John D. Nichols, formerly assistant postmaster at Berrien Springs, Mich., has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years and fined $482.73 in the United States Court for embezzling postal money orders while he was in office. He is a young man of one of the best families in Berrien Springs and stole to pay a gambling debt.

Boise City, Idaho, Dec. 6.—Members of the Legislature are arriving daily. The leading topic of discussion in the hotels and on the streets is the Senatorial question. The Republican State Convention passed a resolution stating that it was the sense of the convention that one Senator should be elected from Northern Idaho. This section has two candidates, W. J. Hancock and W. H. Claggett. The two principal delegates in Southern Idaho are ex-Delegate Fred T. Dubois and Gov. G. L. Shoup.

New York, Dec. 8.—Edwin Hallback, a lithographer, while drunk last evening, went into the Florence Mission Church in Bleeker street. He became noisy and George Cowles endeavored to put him out, whereupon Hallback drew a knife and stabbed Cowles in the abdomen, inflicting a severe though not fatal wound.

Atchison, Kans., Dec. 6.—John Cox of Rawlins County, Kansas, is in the city soliciting contributions of food, money and clothing for the destitute inhabitants of that section. Hundreds have left the county, others are unable to get away. He says that unless the people get help soon many of them will starve to death.

Middletown, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Christmas greens of all the favorite varieties gathered from the forests and swamps of the Catskill, Shawangunk and Delaware Mountain regions are going forward to New York in immense quantities. Nearly every way freight train bound cityward on the Erie, the Ontario & Western, and the Ulster & Delaware roads, includes a number of flat cars piled high with trees, syrubs and vines.

Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Two employes of the Ontario Paper Mill, two miles from this city, met a terrible death. They were lowering the floor gates at the flume, when a long lever, with which they were working, slipped from their grip, swung around with great force, striking the men and inflicting injuries from which they died soon after. Their names are Toper and McLaughlin. The former was married and leaves a wife and five children.

Bingham, Conn., Dec. 6.—Edward C. Wixom, of Lower White Hills, was horribly gored by an infuriated bull on his farm while leading the bull into a stall last night. The animal walked along quietly until Wixom was in the stall and had no way of getting out, and then it rushed upon him. A gash six inches long was cut on the right side of the abdomen, and the flesh for six or eight inches on each side of the wound was torn away from the muscles.

BOTH LEADERS INVITED.

Mr. Cleveland and Gov. Hill Wanted in Philadelphia on the Same Night.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—There is a likelihood that the rivalry between ex-President Cleveland and Gov. Hill for the Presidential nomination will be signalized in a conspicuous way on "Jackson Day," the 8th of January. The Young Men's Democratic Association, has, as everybody knows, received a letter from Mr. Cleveland accepting their invitation to be present at their annual banquet on the evening of the day mentioned.

The Iroquois Club, the Democratic organization which has its headquarters at 18th street and Fairmount avenue, and of which Hon. George McGowan is president, has sent an invitation to Gov. Hill to be present at their banquet on the same date.

There is every confidence on the part of the members that the Governor will accept. He has all along been a favorite of the Iroquois Club, and his acceptance is sure to give occasion for a big demonstration in his honor. Already it is understood that some of the members are quietly laying plans to organize and turn out in great force to escort him from his hotel to the club rooms.

POWDERLY AT OCALA.

He is Addressing the Farmers' Alliance Convention This Afternoon.

Ocala, Fla., Dec. 6.—The Alliance convention spent some time during the forenoon discussing a resolution offered by Livingston of Georgia to indorse the St. Louis platform. The resolution was finally adopted unanimously.

Mr. McCune, chairman of the executive committee, submitted his report. In it he advocated economy, the reduction of the President's salary and the removal of his headquarters from Washington.

General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor is addressing the convention this afternoon.

A call signed by General Rice and John Davis of Kansas and about seventy-five other members of the Alliance has been issued for a national conference to meet at Cincinnati on the 23d of February, preparatory to a united struggle in the political conflict "now pending to decide who in this country is the sovereign, the citizen or the dollar."

YOUNG LOVERS ELOPE.

A Boy and Girl Run Away From Home and Are Married.

Peekskill, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The announcement is made that Ella D. Haines, a handsome young girl, cashier and bookkeeper of Wilson's real estate agency, had eloped with Charles G. Rolfe, a young pattern maker employed at Naylor Brothers' foundry and machine shop. The girl is 20 and the boy 18 years old.

Mrs. Rolfe is prominent in society circles in Peekskill and is much distressed over her son's escapade.

Miss Haines is the daughter of Edmund Haines, formerly junior member of the firm of Haight, Haines & Co. Rolfe's only sister, Grace, was married a few months since to Mr. Fred Hyatt, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Chappaqua.

Miss Haines was very attentive to her duties and was highly regarded by Mr. Wilson, who keeps a hardware store in addition to his real estate business.

English Tramps Rushing to London.

London, Dec. 6.—The English country roads are swarming with tramps, all with their faces turned toward London, the magnet of attraction being the news of General Booth's great scheme for providing a living for everybody who cannot earn one for himself, for this is the way the "plan of redemption" has been explained to the tramp population. The disbelievers in the General's panacea for poverty declare their belief that after the paupers have been removed from the city to the country refuges or farms established by Booth he will have to lock them up or put an armed guard over them to prevent them from indulging their wandering and idle propensities and drifting back to the cities to be again "redeemed."

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

Treasury Officials Discuss the Financial Situation.

REALLY NO SCARCITY OF MONEY

Over $100,000,000 Has Been Put Out in Nineteen Months.

Secretary Windom Says It Has Become Absorbed Without Leaving Any Trace of Its Existence—A Belief that It Is Being Hoarded in the Vaults of Safe Deposit Companies.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury A. B. Nettleton, when asked what action, if any, would be taken by the Treasury Department in regard to the stringency in the money market, said:

"There is really no scarcity of money; there is only a lack of confidence. No action will be taken by the Department beyond that expressed in the circular issued by the Treasury Department. This provided for a disbursement of $6,000,000, which, together with $20,000,000 to be paid out for pensions this week, is thought to be sufficient to meet the situation and to restore confidence in the different money centers of the country."

Secretary Windom's Views.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Secretary Windom says the Treasury Department is doing all it can to relieve the present unfortunate condition, and it will continue to do so on the same line of policy as that which has been followed up to the present time. He says:

"The money stringency is not the result of a contraction of the currency. There never has been in the history of the government in an era of peace when so much money has been flowing out of the Treasury into the country. During the 19 months that I have been at the head of the Department the amount of money in circulation has been increased over $100,000,000 and during the five months of this fiscal year the increase has been between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000.

"That is an enormous amount of money to put out, but its effect has been scarcely appreciable. It has become absorbed without apparently leaving any trace of its existence. Of course, when business is lively and brisk, as it has been recently in nearly all branches of business, it produced a scarcity of money, but the present condition of affairs cannot be accounted for on that ground. I think that far the greater part of the hundred millions which have been expended by the Treasury in the purchase of bonds you must look in the private tills and in the vaults of the safe deposit companies, and until confidence is restored and those who are now hoarding money can be induced to let go of it, an enormous amount of money would be required to give adequate relief."

BIG LABOR CONVENTION.

The Federation of Labor Holding Their Annual Meeting in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8.—There is a large number of delegates here to-day at the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

All the great trade unions are well represented, among which are the following: Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, United Mine Workers, International Typographical Union, Cigarmakers' International Union, Boot and Shoe Workers, Painters and Decorators, Iron Molders, Boiler Makers, Coopers and German-American Typographia, besides numerous local and central labor unions.

The convention, which will begin business in earnest to-morrow, although aiming to better the condition of the workingmen, will confine itself to a narrower sphere (dealing merely with hours of labor and wages) than that of the Farmers' Alliance. That is, if the views of the Socialists, who believe that political questions should be as freely discussed in trades unions as questions affecting conditions in shops, are not adopted, which is not very likely. The trade unionists of this country have always opposed the discussion of politics in their meetings as strenuously as they have religious controversy, believing that they would injure their organizations.

The Socialistic organizations claim that such arguments are invented simply to prevent the workers taking united action at the polls. They claim, too—and in this they agree with the Knights of Labor—that very little can be accomplished by wage earners outside the ballot box. There will be their arguments when the Federation discusses this week the question of the admission of Lucien Sanial as a delegate from the Central Federation of New York.

The Socialist delegates are determined to prevent the re-election of Samuel Gompers as president, but Mr. Gompers' friends say he will be re-elected almost unanimously, and that the Socialists will receive a setback that they will long remember.

A Citizens' Alliance.

Ocala, Fla., Dec. 8.—A citizens' alliance was formed here, looking to the establishment of local citzens' alliances in the various cities and large towns of the country. J. D. Holden, of Kansas, was elected president; Ralph Beaumont, of New York, secretary, and S. P. Wild, of Washington, D. C., treasurer, and these three also constitute an executive committee. The headquarters of the alliance will be at Washington and later the executive committee will be increased to include a member from each State.

Juarez's Exciting Holiday.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 8.—The bull fights at Juarez, Mexico, were viewed by an immense crowd. While the soldiers were absent from the post attending the fight, the convict soldiers revolted and killed three of the guard. The murderers escaped.

CONVENTION OF MINERS.

It Is Feared that a Gigantic Strike May be Ordered.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 8.—There is no disguising the fact that there is great excitement over the call for a miners' convention in this city on Wednesday, issued by James White, President of the Second District of the United Mine Workers of America. This district comprises the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Bedford and Jefferson, and it is feared that the result of the convention will be one of the largest strikes ever known among the miners.

In his call, President White says it will be one of the most important labor conventions ever held in Central Pennsylvania. One of the matters to be considered is the proposed establishment of a fund out of which a check weighman for every mine may be paid. At present there are many mines employing so few men that they are unable to support a check weighman, and the object is to secure uniform regulations for all. This proposition is expected to meet with opposition from the operators.

The call asks that every delegate come fully instructed. It orders special sessions of local assemblies and the compelling of every member to attend and vote, with the resolve that if a strike is ordered they will remain out for months, if necessary. The best men must be sent, and they must bring all their grievances with them.

Twenty thousand men will be affected by this convention, and if a strike is ordered it will seriously interfere with ocean steamships, as most of the seaboard coal is mined in this district.

TO BE CUT APART.

Result of the Hose Grafting Experiment May be Determined To-Day.

New York, Dec. 6.—Johnny Gethius and the dog Charity, whose bones are growing together in the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, were in fine condition this morning. Their temperature was normal and both had good appetites.

A great deal of curiosity has been expressed as to whether the dog's bone that is being grafted into Johnny's leg is as large as the boy's. A reporter asked a gentleman who was present at the operation about this. He said that the bone of the dog's foreleg was almost exactly the same size as that of the larger bone of the boy's leg just above the ankle, which is the point of operation. He further said he knew positively that there was no truth in the story put in circulation yesterday that the boy and dog have been separated.

Dr. Phelps had given no intimation of his intention to complete the operation, but he thought it most probable the separation of the boy and dog would take place this afternoon.

RAILROAD MEN STRIKE.

Baltimore & Ohio Employes Demand the Reinstatement of Two Companions.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 6.—The yard conductors and brakemen of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in this city, 35 in number, quit work and were paid off and discharged.

The trouble was caused by the company having three yardmen arrested for breaking into a yard clerk's office Wednesday night to get warm, the office only having been recently painted. The prisoners appeared before a magistrate, two of them being dismissed and the other one being fined a small amount. The arrest of an employee of the Baltimore & Ohio is equivalent to discharge, and the other yardmen struck to have their companions reinstated.

A freight blockade has resulted, and the railroad tracks for four miles are filled with freight. The men are quiet and orderly. They will make an effort to extend the strike.

DROPPED DEAD IN CHURCH.

A Clergyman and a Blacksmith Expire Suddenly During Services.

New York, Dec. 8.—Rev. Lester N. Donnan dropped dead in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, while attending the services last evening. Rev. Chas. H. Hall, the pastor, who was officiating, saw Mr. Donnan fall and hastened to his aid, but found him dead. Mr. Hall then re-entered the pulpit and asked the congregation to kneel while he read the Episcopal prayer for those stricken with sudden death. Mr. Donnan was born in Hamlin, Conn., in 1829, and was graduated from Yale College in 1854.

William Barry, a blacksmith, residing at 367 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, attended the Warren Street M. E. Church last evening and related his "experience." He had just finished and joined in singing a hymn, when he dropped dead upon the floor.

HE MARRIED ANOTHER.

A Prominent Farmer Arrested for Breach of Promise.

Egg Harbor, N. J., Dec. 8.—Quite a sensation was caused here yesterday when it became known that Frank Schwickerath, a prominent farmer of Pomona, had been sued by Miss Jennie McCullen for breach of promise of marriage. The warrant was issued on Saturday by Justice Breeder, and City Marshal George Senft visited the residence of Mr. Schierlinger, where the accused was about to preside at a grand reception in honor of his wedding to Miss Pauline Schierlinger last Saturday.

He was handed the warrant and at once accompanied the officer to the 'Squire's office, where he was placed under $500 bail for his appearance to-day. Schwickerath denies the charge made by the lady, whom he had courted for 12 years.

O'Brien and Dillon's Advice.

London, Dec. 8.—The anti-Parnellites are discussing the advisability of having Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon return via France, in which country a convention could be held for the purpose of obtaining their advice before they submitted to re-arrest and imprisonment.

BURNED IN EFFIGY

Ireland in a Blaze of Excitement Over the Bolt.

HEALY AND OTHERS DENOUNCED

Many Impromptu Meetings Held in Favor of Parnell.

The Home Rule Leader Refuses to Recognize the Authority of Seceders to Depose Him—Clerical Interference Resented by Irishmen—London Intensely Excited—A Tory-Irish Alliance.

London, Dec. 8.—The Parnellites and their opponents are resting on their arms after the exciting events of Saturday. Mr. Parnell is secluding himself from all but intimate friends.

The Parnellites, it is understood, are anxious to force an appeal to the country as soon as possible, and claim that their antagonists are afraid to submit the issue of their conduct to the people.

It is stated on the alleged authority of Timothy Healy, that the party headed by Justin McCarthy will continue to keep their seats, without any resignations, upholding the cause of home rule and waiting for time to bring about a sober and deliberate judgment in the now excited Irish constituencies.

Mr. Barry said that Mr. Parnell's cause would lose, instead of gaining, with the progress of time, and that the next general election would see him deader than Isaac Butt.

Parnell, on the other hand, is said to feel entirely confident, and to be already selecting successors for those who have deserted him. He is in ample funds, as since the division in the party several American organizations have forwarded money directly to him, instead of to the treasurers formerly appointed. A large proportion of the Irish members have been in receipt of stipends for their services in Parliament, and it is difficult to see how those disconnected from Parnell are to receive their salaries hereafter, as the common fund is locked up by the embroglio. One of the first tasks of the McCarthyites will necessarily be to devise some scheme af raising a fund independent of that heretofore relied upon for parliamentary expenses, and it is not likely that either faction will obtain much money from the Irish people until the question of supremacy is settled.

MEETINGS FOR PARNELL.

Ireland Ablaze With Excitement and Healy and Others Burned in Effigy.

London, Dec. 8.—Ireland was ablaze with excitement yesterday. Many public meetings were held and the split in the party was the universal topic of conversation and discussion everywhere.

The mass meeting in Phœnix Park, Dublin, was quite turbulent. It was distinctly a Parnell meeting, and Healy and other opponents of that leader were burned in effigy. Judging from the bitterness of the denunciations against them, they would have been burned in person had they been present.

As far as returns have been received most of the impromptu meetings hastily convened were in Parnell's favor, and in that case than Dublin the chief enemies of Parnell were figuratively destroyed by fire.

The Bishops' manifesto condemning Parnell was read in all the churches at mass, and the priests added exhortations to the people to obey the spirit of that document in their political actions. The people did not seem to take kindly to this clerical interference in some cases, and at Mitchelstown and Kilkenny the Nationalists met after service and adopted resolutions in support of Parnell. In Armagh the priests propose to stump the country against Parnell. It is believed, however, that on the whole the church will confine itself to moral suasion.

The excitement in London political circles is intense, and to-day's action of the Irish factions in Parliament is awaited with the greatest interest, particularly as there are rumors of startling developments in the way of a Tory-Irish alliance.

Parnell Still Claims Leadership.

London, Dec. 8.—Mr. Parnell refuses to recognize the vote whereby he has been deposed from the leadership of the Irish party. He holds that those who passed the vote had ceased to belong to the Irish Parliamentary party, and now intends to wage a strenuous war, with the object of demonstrating that the authority to speak in the name of the Irish people no longer rests with them. He will proceed to Ireland during the Christmas recess and elicit public opinion.

Albany Stands by Parnell.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The Irish societies of this city met yesterday and held a rousing meeting, the outcome of which was a resolution to send the following cablegram to Mr. Parnell: "The United Irish Societies of the city of New York representing the Empire State of New York repudiate secessionists and unqualifiedly pledge support to Charles Stewart Parnell." The secretary was also instructed to write a letter to Mr. O'Brien, telling him that as he had seceded from Parnell, his services as lecturer for the cause were not required in this city.

Two Ocean Steamers Collide.

New York, Dec. 8.—The French steamer La Champagne, from this port for Havre, and the British steamer Lisbonense, from Para to this port, collided two miles east of Sandy Hook at 5:30 a. m. No lives were lost and so far as known no person was injured. Good seamanship and prompt action, combined with what is generally termed "good luck," prevented what would in all probability have been a terrible disaster. As it is, both vessels lie at their docks, one with a big hole in her bow and the other with a bigger hole in her port quarter. Three thousand dollars will repair the damages of both vessels.

CROSSING THE ANDES.

TRAVEL ON THE HIGHEST RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

Far Above the Clouds—Panting for Breath on High Altitudes—The Sirroche and Its Remedies.

From Lake Titicaca to the sea, writes Fannie B. Ward in the Washington Star, is a railway journey of 325 miles, all in Peru, over the Andes and across a desert. Starting at an elevation of 12,500 feet the road rises by gradual ascent to the extraordinary altitude of 14,666 feet, the highest that wheels turned by steam have ever attained. This is at a point called Crucero Alto, about midway between Puno and Arequipa, and by the way some of the recent books on South America confound Crucero Alto with the pass in Bolivia known as Alto del Crucero. The latter is more than 16,000 feet high and many miles further inland on another range of the Andes not crossed by any railroad, but by the solitary mule trail which we traversed some months ago going from La Paz to the Yungas valley.

This Puno and Mollendo railway was built for the Peruvian government about fourteen years ago by Mr. Henry Meiggs, and it cost more than $45,000,000 for the 325 miles, or the enormous average of $135,000 per mile. But railroad building in the Andes is by no means what the same thing might be in the United States. This is really a wonderful work, and though it has few tunnels, no railway in the world can show so much excavation or such massive embankments. There is another Peruvian railroad, called the Oroya, also built by Meiggs, leading from Lima up to the mines of Cerro del Pasco and thence projected to the head waters of the Amazon, designed to connect with that great fluvial highway and thus make transit to the Atlantic shorter and cheaper than by the old routes—which, at some points, will be even higher than this one. This railway, in common with all others in Peru, is managed by an odd but politic mixture of methods, notably, North American, South American, Peruvian and English.

A few miles from Crucero Alto is Vincocaya, the very loftiest village in all the world, unless it may be some of those in Central Asia, 14,360 feet above the sea. It is higher than the celebrated mines of Cerro del Pasco, higher even than famous Potosi: higher than either Quitto, Ecuador, or Leadville, Col.; nearly twice as high as the Alpine Hospice of Saint Bernard, and if one were to put another Mount Washington on top of the present one its summit would still be almost 2,000 feet lower down than Vincocaya! This Andean village is purely a creation of the railroad, and boasts of all the adjuncts of a relay and repairing station, as well as of a so-called American inn, El Hotel Empresa. Why "American" I do not know, as the landlord and his wife are rosy-cheeked, hardy-looking Germans, and hardy indeed one needs to be to live so near the stars. Prof. Orton, of Vassar College, was obliged to pass a night here, and accustomed as he was to the mountain air from his life in Quito, wrote that he could not sleep at all, but spent the time panting for breath.

Long before we arrive at Vincocaya, coming from either end of the line, nearly everybody is suffering from sirroche in greater or less degree. Strange to say, frequent passing over the same heights does not exempt one from the distressing complaint, and the strongest and healthiest seem to be more prostrated by it than the sickly, with the exception of one of our immediate party, a consumptive young Chilian, traveling to colong his span of life, whose sunken chest heaves painfully in the effort of respiration and whose pale face has taken on a ghastly grayish blue. Several passengers are relieved by a copious flow of blood from the nose, and a jolly Englishman from Arequipa, who weighs nearly 300 pounds, and says he was never ill in his life except passing over this road, has turned the color of a boiled lobster, and gasping with suffocation hold his head with both hands, declaring that it is about to burst.

The remedies commonly made use of are brandy and bromide of potassi, assisted by various smelling salts and the odor of raw onions. The natives believe so implicitly in the latter preventive that not one of them will travel in the higher altitudes without a generous supply, which he cuts and sniffs at leisure, though it be strong enough to draw tears from the eyes of a graven image. When mules and horses are prostrated with sirroche the usual cure is to stuff a piece of raw onion up the creature's nostrils. Many people cannot make this journey at all, especially those of "full habit," or who have any chronic heart trouble. I have known more than one person to set out bravely for Bolivia who was obliged to give it up before the highest point on the road was reached. Fresh from an ocean voyage, or after a residence near the level of the sea, the easier way would be to tarry awhile, say, say at Arequipa, which has an altitude a little less than 8,000 feet, in order to accustom one's self by degrees to the oxygeneless air.

The traveler on this railway is constantly reminded of that celebrated saying called "The Heart of the Andes" and realizes that he has found the very spot. It is always bitterly cold in the mountain tops, and when, at Vincocaya, we pick our way from the car to the Hotel Empresa for luncheon, in a driving storm of sleet and snow, we congratulate ourselves with the knowledge that we have been more will bring us down to a region of perpetual summer time, where blooming roses and soft, balmy sunshine of old Arequipa, the "Queen of Rest." Far as the eye can reach the soil of the higher altitudes lies like a vast bog covered with patches of snow and short, coarse grass growing in bunches. As the storm increases to a raging blizzard, whitening all the landscape in a few moments, the domesticated llamas and alpacas run to their corrals for protection, while guanacos, vicunas, and other wild creatures huddle together to keep warm or skurry away to sheltered gorges known only to themselves. Undoubtedly those "four sheep of the andes" belong to the same family, the alpaca being a cross between the llama and the sheep, and the guanacos between the vicuna and the llama.

AGED INDIANS.

Remarkable Longevity of the Natives of Southern California.

The early inhabitants of Southern California, according to the statement of Mr. H. H. Bancroft and other reports, were found to be living in Spartan conditions as to temperance and training, and in a highly moral condition, in consequence of which they had uncommon physical endurance and contempt for luxury. This training in abstinence and hardship, with temperance in diet, combined with the climate to produce the astonishing longevity to be found here. Contrary to the customs of most other tribes of Indians, their aged were the cure of the community. Dr. W. A. Winder, of San Diego, is quoted as saying that in a visit to El Cajon Valley some thirty years ago he was taken to a house in which the aged persons were cared for. There were half a dozen who had reached an extreme age. Some were unable to move, their bony frame being seemingly anchylosed. They were old, wrinkled, and blear-eyed; their skin was hanging in leathery folds about their withered limbs; some had hair as white as snow, and had seen some seven score of years; others, still able to crawl, but so aged as to be unable to stand, went slowly about on their hands and knees, their limbs being attenuated and withered. The organs of special sense had in many nearly lost all activity some generations back. Some had lost the use of their limbs for more than a decade or a generation; but the organs of life and the "great sympathetic" still kept up their automatic functions, not recognizing the fact, and surprisingly indifferent to it, that the rest of the body had ceased to be of any use a generation or more in the past. Dr. Palmer has a photograph (which I have seen) of a squaw whom he estimates to be one hundred and twenty-six years old. When he visited her he saw her put six watemelons in a blanket, tie it up, and carry it on her back for two miles. He is familiar with Indian customs and history, and a careful cross-examination convinced him that her information of old customs was not obtained by tradition. She was conversant with tribal habits she had seen practised, such as the cremation of the dead, which the mission fathers had compelled the Indians to relinquish. She had seen the Indians punished by the fathers with floggings for persisting in the practice of cremation.

At the mission of San Tomas, in Lower California, is still living an Indiana photograph of whom Dr. Remondino shows), bent and wrinkle, whose age is computed at one hundred and forty years. Although blind and naked, he is still active, and daily goes down the beach and along the beds of the creeks in search of drift-wood, making it his daily task to gather and carry to camp a fagot of wood.—[Harper's Magazine.

Lassoing a Locomotive.

When the Kansas Pacific was first opened the Indians were very hostile, and there was constant fear that they would wreck the trains. That they did not is due to their ignorance of the iron horse and of the best methods of destroying it. One of my firemen had an experience with the Cheyennes that he will never forget. He was on the road near Fort Wallace, when he saw that the Indians had cut the telegraph wire, and knew that he might look out for squalls. They were never satisfied with simply cutting the wire, but chopped it into inch pieces with their tomahawks to effectually stop the mysterious messages. As the train came near a large patch of sunflowers which grew on both sides of the track, over one hundred Indians rose up, stretched a strong rope across the track, brace l themselves and prepared to receive the shock of the locomotive. As was afterwards learned, they had taken rawhide strips, braided them together and, with a force of fifty at each end of the rope, thought they would be able to stop the train. The instant the locomotive struck the rope the air was full of Indians. Some were jerked clear across the train, and more than a dozen were killed or seriously injured. This was the last attempt for years to stop the trains.

Japanese Students at Yale.

The death of a promising young Japanese graduate of Yale, remote from his kindred, is inexpressibly sad. Tanchyia was one of the most agreeable of the constantly-increasing contingent of Japanese students attracted to Yale originally by the kindness of friends of the institution and held by the success attained by many of the foreigners. As a rule these young men have been remarkably able, well-bred, amd manly fellows, explained in part by the law of selection which operates to send the best, sifted by competitive examination or by high birth. Quietly and gradually Yale is playing no small part in the uplifting of Japan. The death of Tanchyia adds the tie of sorrowful interest to the relations that bind the elm-embowered campus to the distant isle in the Pacific.—[New Haven Palladium.

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