

they intend making important reductions in the rates on foreign bound cereals.

HAVANA, 4.—Two persons are now in prison in connection with the Madrid lottery fraud, one a seller of tickets and the other a telegraph operator. Norjes & Company have stopped payment of Paris credit of \$200,000 and have recovered \$180,000.

HALIFAX, 4.—The officers of the standard vessel *Moravian* have now no hopes of saving the vessel, but are rapidly getting out the cargo.

LONDON, 4.—Bright added: I do not pretend to be a democrat. What I follow is such a degree of freedom as will give security to freedom, but not such a degree as would destroy it. Some who blame the government are ignorant of the principles on which alone democracy can be made to live. The principles they profess in regard to coercion might lead them, if at sea, to object to mutiny, being suppressed by putting the mutineers in irons. Irish-Americans have organized conspiracy committees with the miserable idea that they could influence the policy and safety of Great Britain by such means. Doubtless many of this class who were at the Chicago convention were, though mistaken, honest and patriotic, but they took their ideas of Ireland from tales of bygone times.

BORDEAUX, 4.—The Tribunal of Commerce formally declared Joseph Chariet bankrupt. Liabilities 1,500,000 francs. He has absconded. A warrant for his arrest has been issued.

PARIS, 4.—Cherif Pasha has been appointed by the Bey under-Secretary of War, thus restoring harmony between the Khedive Chamber and the Ministry.

LONDON, 5.—The Earl of Derby, last night, at the banquet of the Liverpool Reform Club, announced himself a thorough liberal. He hope there would be no further attempt to prevent Bradlaugh taking the parliamentary oath. Discussing the question of home rule in Ireland, the Earl said: "America is not a despotic or reactionary country, but we all know how she dealt with secession, and we see how soon and how thoroughly the traces of that sanguinary conflict disappeared. I do not see why we should show less determination, or have less good fortune."

The *Times* says: The people of England would view with serious apprehension further interference in the internal affairs of Egypt, and Anglo-French military intervention would excite the gravest misgivings and would only be entertained in any case with the utmost reluctance. The premature landing of foreign troops would, in the present condition of Egypt, be the beginning of disturbances.

The *Standard* says: England and France after the accession of Gambetta to office as president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, sent a joint note to the Khedive in the sense of the recently published dispatch of Lord Granville, foreign secretary. The fact is probably the origin of the recent reports regarding the Anglo-French intervention in the affairs of Egypt.

BERLIN, 5.—Emperor William received more than a thousand congratulatory telegrams on New Year's day, some from America. The provisions of the naturalization treaty with America have finally been extended all over Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5.—The natives on the Kuldja frontier have retaliated Chinese outrages. They massacred the inhabitants of two small settlements and defeated a detachment of 350 Chinese troops.

How Long Men May Live.

It was Prof. Hufeland's opinion that the limit of possible human life might be set down at 200 years; and this on the general principle that the life of a creature is eight times the years of its period of growth. That which is quickly formed quickly perishes, and the earlier complete development is reached the sooner bodily decay ensues. More women reach old age than men, but more men attain remarkable longevity than women. Some animals grow to be very old. Horned animals live shorter lives than those without horns, fierce longer than timid, and amphibious longer than those which inhabit the air. The voracious pike exists it is said, to an average of 150 years; the turtle is good for 100 years or more, and

among birds the golden eagle is known to have lived nearly 200 years, while the sly and somber crow reaches the venerable age of a century. Passing up in the scale of life to man, and skipping the patriarchs, we find many recorded instances of longevity among the classic Greeks and Romans. Pliny notes that in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, in the year 76, there were 124 men living in the limited area between the Apennines and the Po of 100 years and upward, three of whom were 104 and four over 135. Cicero's wife lived to the age of 103, and the Roman actress Luceja played in public as late as her 112th year. Coming down to more recent times, the most notable authentic instance of great age is that of Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, England, who died in 1670, 169 years old. He was a fisherman, and at the age of 100 easily swam across rapid rivers. Another historic case is that of Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, England, a day laborer, who lived to the age of 152 years. When more than 120 he married his second wife, and till 130 he could swing the scythe and beat the flail with the best of his fellow laborers. In his 152d year Parr went up to London to exhibit himself to the King. It proved an unlucky visit, for, violating the abstinence habit of a century and a half, the old man feasted so freely on royal victuals that he soon died, merely of a plethora. On examination, his internal organs proved to be in excellent condition, and there was no reason why he should not have lived much longer, but for his unfortunate taste of royal hospitality. Prof. Hufeland's roll of centenarians includes many remarkable cases.

Where the Needle of the Compass Points.

I beg to state that the reason why the needle points in the northerly direction is that the earth in itself is a magnet, attracting the magnetic needle as the ordinary magnets do; and the earth is a magnet as the result of certain cosmical facts, much affected by the action of the sun. These laws have periodicities, all of which have not as yet been determined. The inherent and ultimate reason of any fact in nature, as gravity, light, heat, etc., is not known further than that it is in harmony with all facts in nature. Even an earthquake is in perfect harmony with, and the direct result of, the action of forces acting under general laws. A condensed explanation in regard to the needle pointing to the northward and southward, is as follows: The magnetic poles of the earth do not coincide with the geographical poles. The axis of rotation makes an angle of about 23 degrees, with a line joining the former. The northern magnetic pole is at present near the arctic circle on the meridian of Omaha. Hence the needle does not everywhere point to the astronomical north, and is constantly variable within certain limits. At San Francisco it points about 17 degrees to the east of north, and at Calais, Me., as much to the west. At the northern magnetic pole, a balanced needle points with its north end downward in a plumb line. At San Francisco it dips about 63 degrees, and at the southern magnetic pole the south end points directly down. The action of the earth upon a magnetic needle at its surface is of about the same force as that of a hard steel magnet, 40 inches long, strongly magnetized, at a distance of one foot. The foregoing is the accepted explanation of the fact that the needle points to the northward and the southward. Of course, no ultimate reason can be given for this natural fact, any more than for any other observed fact in nature.—Prof. Patterson, of the United States Coast Survey.

A western editor, wishing to speak of the prevalence of crankiness, wrote an editorial with the head, "An outburst of idiocy." A rival editor tells him the head was unnecessary. Anybody who read the editorial would see what it was.—*Boston Post.*

"Lay off your overcoat, or you won't feel it when you go out," said the landlady of a Western inn to a guest who was sitting by the fire. "That's what I'm afraid of," returned the man. "The last time I was here I laid off my overcoat. I didn't feel it when I went out, and I haven't felt it since."—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

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ESTATE OF NEILS OLSEN, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Neils Olsen, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months from the date of the first publication of this notice, to the Administrator at his residence at the corner of 4th East and 7th South Streets, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Nov. 8th, 1881. SAMUEL PETERSON, Administrator of the Estate of Neils Olsen, deceased. w 46 4w

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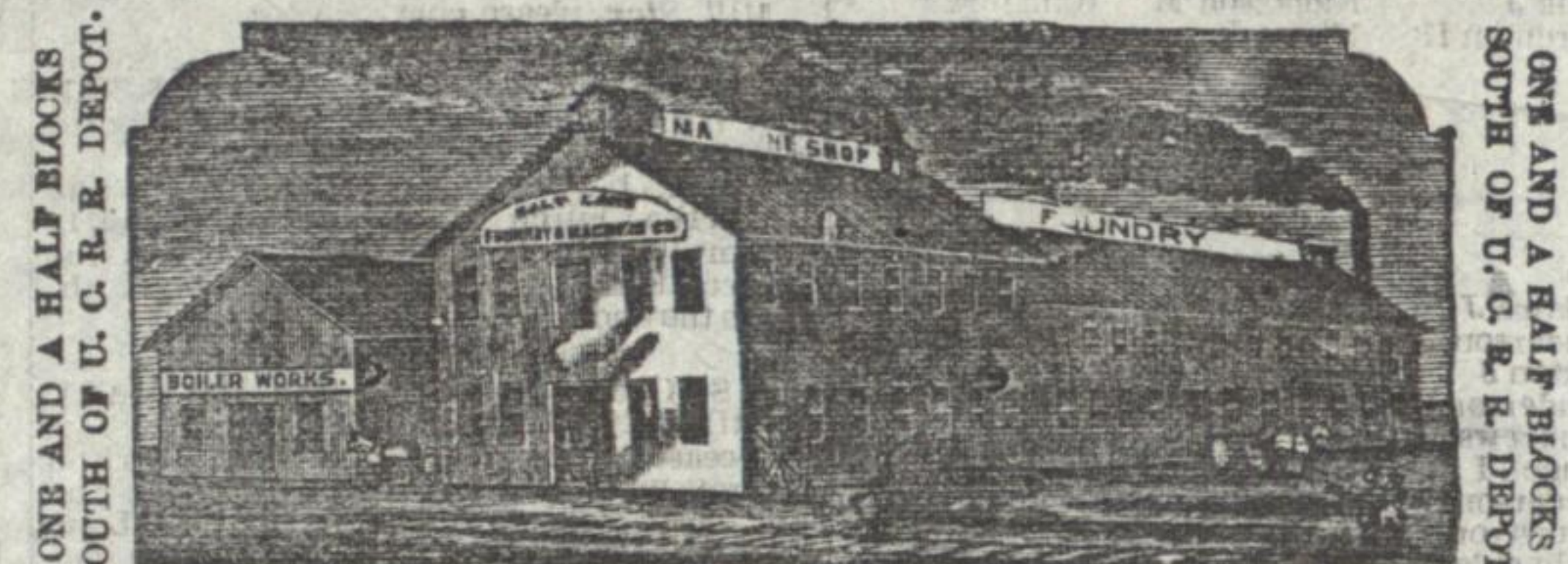
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