### THE TREASURE OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

BY GEORGE NOBLE.

In 1863-64 a great treasure, to the | able precaution should be taken to value of nearly one million dollars in gold coin and bullion, was recovered from the wreck of the Pacific mail steamship, Golden Gate. I have the story direct from one of the principal men of the enterprise. During the period which elap ed between the discovery of gold in California and the establishment of transcontinental traffic, the custom was to ship coin and bullion from San Francisco to the Isthmus of Panama, across which it was carried to Aspinwall, now Colon, on There it would be rethe Atlantic. shipped to its destination in the United States or Europe.

Thus in July, 1862, the side-wheel steamship, Golden Gate, was en route from San Francisco to Panama, carrying more than five hundred passengers and a large amount of treasure. While running along the west coast of Mexico, about two miles offshore, the was discovered to be afire. She was headed for the beach, and when she struck the fire had so enwrapped her that all on board were forced to fling themselves into the surf. There was a vicious undertow. Two hundred and twenty-eight people were lost, and of the vessel herself, in a short time nothing remained in sight except some of the tall machinery.

After the wreck became known is was announced that there had been a million and a balf dollars' worth of gold in the treasure-room of the Golden Gate. The underwriters sent skilled divers to the scene to attempt the recovery of this treasure.

The divers, after a prolonged examination, reported that the vessel had broken in two at the treasure-. reom, and that the gold had been buried to deep in the sand, through the combined action of the surf and the undertow, that the recovery of any portion of it was impossible. The underwriters thereupon abandoned the attempt.

A number of adventurous spirits in San Francisco, upon learning of this report, determined to make personal examination of the wreck. This they did in August, 1862, and corroborated the report of the previous divers.

A second expedition went down, and although not successful, brought back reports that furnished encouragement for a third, which started from San Francisco in October, 1863.

This expedition sailed in two schooners, the R. B. Potter, a former pilotboat of seventy tons, and the Naiad a little craft of thirty tons previously used for collecting gulls' eggs from the Farallone Islands. There were ten men on each vessel, including divers and engineers, and there was all the necessary apparatus.

The diving apparatus was put into shape; the two schooners were moored nt a safe distance from the breakers; the air-pump, with its attendants, was placed in position on the launch; and one of the divers, in his submarine suit, dropped over the side, but did not vanish. Since the water was but four fathoms deep and clear as could ensily walked along the bottom toward the wreck. A stream of air-bubbles rose behind him, and fish and sharks fled from him in every direction.

As he approached the wreck and found shallower water with each step. t was seen that the furious surf and the undertow forced him by degrees to stoop "ntil he was crawling alons on all fours. When he was directly over the wreck he began to employ the ingenious apparatus to which the adventurers looked for success.

This apparatus consisted of a brass pipe, with a nozzle two and one-half luches in diameter, which was attached to five hundred feet of hose leading to a steam-pump on board the Naiad. A continuous stream of water, as powerful as that from a fireengine, was to be forced through the bose; and this, it was hoped, would roll the sand to such a state that the diver could gradually settle down into it and lay hold of the treasure.

As soon as he reached the place where he was to work, the diver gave the signal to start the pump.

After an hour of expectancy by those above, the diver signaled to stop the pump, and then came to the surface. After being relieved of his belmet, he arew in a few breaths of fresh air and

Everything is all right so far, but there is a lot more work to be done than we bargained for. The sand ha imulated so that where we expected two or three feet, there are almost six. Under this is the coal, and in it we shall find the boxes of gold, if we ever find them.

The experiment with the hose ked well." he continued. "I kept laying the nozzle under and about lege, and sank three feet easily. But I tell you, there's danger for a diver in this thing. If the steamp ever stops working while a man deep in the rolled-up sand he will caught there sure, for the sand will we solid about him before he can

m had not thought of this before, but they at once saw the truth of it, and arranged that every imagin-

keep the pump working. Both divers descended on the second day, but after considerable time reappeared with no more encouraging news than that one of them had got down into the sand to the depth of his armpits without discovering anything. During the following week the search went on with no success. The divers found that the stream from the hose did not thin the sand enough to enable them to bend down in it and grope about their feet. The stream made a hole for them to sink in, but it was not wide enough to stoop in, and it was filled with a mixture of sand and water, ready to "set" the moment the stream should stop. So the men employed their feet as hands, groping

about for the treasure-boxes. The time passed thus until Thanksgiving day. Then the hopes of the party, who had ventured most of their savings in the enterprise, were very low, but the divers were encased as usual for their regular descents. On this morning one of them remarked: "Boys, I am going to touch the coal

today if I have to go my full length for it. We're needing semething special to be thankful for.' It was three hours before he signaled to stop the pump. With their expec-

tations roused by his unusual stay, the others waited eagerly for a signal to send down a bag of such implements as the diver might need to assist him in raising a box of treasure. A small, fiat boxt, containing two men and grapuels, ice-tongs and such implements, was always kept moored over the spot where the diver was at work. Soon the hopes of those above were destroyed by the announcement that the diver was coming to the surface. The diver, however, had planned mest agrecable disappointment. who tells me this story remembers being struck by the fact that as the alver ascended the ladder to the side of the launch, he used but one hand to assist himself. When he emerged his friends saw a package under one of his arms, and this he handed up to those on board.

The box, about a foot long, eight inches in width and four in depth, was carried over to the Potter, opened, and found to contain three thousand

five hundred dollars in gold coin. To obtain this box the diver had been obliged to sink himself until the top of his head was just level with the surface of the sand. Feeling something hard beneath him, he worked it about for a long time with his feet, until finally, with the assistance of some hooks he had carried down with him, he had raised it to a point where he could get his hand on it. While there he had sent up several signals of assurance, which his tenders had never received, no doubt because his life-line had been buried in the firm

sand which surrounded the rolly hole. Great progress was now made, the next day, with the assistance of grapnels and bags, more treasure Was discovered, and then, day after day, taining various amounts, were extricated from the sand by the labor of both divers. With each box they had to mount slowly out of the hole they had bored, and allow the sand

to fill in and harden behind them, Elated with success, the divers, as was natural, relaxed their precautions a little, until one of them had a perilius adventure. Standing over the wreck, he was boring his excavation with the hose and sinking rapidly into the sand as usual.

Just as he got down to his shoulders, the butt of the hose was suddenly torn from his grasp by the surf. As he groped about on the sand expecting to fel it, he remembered with a shock that before beginning operations he had neglected the customary precaution of attaching the hose to his belt by a lanyard. The whole thing had been washed far beyond his reach.

Almost instantly the sand, no longer loosened by the stream of water, began to harden round him, and he realized the full horror of his situation.

So quickly was he embedded that the use of his arms was soon lost; nothing protruded from the solid sand except his helmeted head, hands and wrists. With his life-line buried and his arms powerless, he was unable to make any signal for relief to those above, who were quite unaware of his oreadful situation. Besides all this. ewing to the disturbance created around him by the surf and the undertow, he might as well have been

blind for all that he could see. The pressure of sand on his chest severe that he began to lose breath, and resigned himself to speedy, agonizing death which peared inevitable. Nearly exhausted, he felt something touch one of his hands. It was the bight of the hose, which, in washing about over the botom, had struck against him-a thing not likely to happen once in a thousand times.

Gripping this with his hand, lowly edged it along, bit by bit, unnaily he got hold of the butt and nozzle itself. With great difficul-

the sand, and freed first one arm, then the other, and gradually the whole upper part of his body.

he was prostrated, but he pluckly went back to the work the next day and from that time on there was no

lack of precaution on his part. A later incident, in which the other diver figured, indicates well to what a degree the success of the expedition was due to the pluck, persistence and hard work of the divers. In raising one large box of treasure from the hole In the sand, the tongs by which he held it slipped, and ripped the cover entirely off the box while it was yet a foot from the top of the hole.

But by the greatest care and pains he finally succeeded in resting it on the level sand outside the hole without spilling a single coin. It was hauled up to the boat in a bag, and found to contain nearly thirty thousand dollars. Of course the weight of these boxes in the mixture of sand and water was far less than it would have been in the air.

Uninterrupted by other incidents, the work of recovery went on until the first of January, when the increase of surf, with the change of season, made further operations impossible. The last box of treasure was extricated on Christmas day, and although regular trips below were made daily during the week that followed, no more boxes were brought to the surface. Then the men stopped their work and left the spot, fully intending to repeat the operations in the following year; but during the winter the party scattered far and wide, and were never reunit-

Many schemes for obtaining the res of the treasure, by dredging, building breakwaters or inserting coffer-dams, have been talked about, but no one has yet recovered a dollar of what the San Francisco sailormen failed to lift; nor has any one produced scheme which, in the opinion of the man who told me this story, will warrant the outlay of the capital necessary to secure what is left of the treasure of the Golden Gate.-Youth's

#### GUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A transaltlantic steamer, carrying what is called "a full mail," usually brings two hundred thousand letters and three hundred sacks of newspafive hundred and odd sacks for other

Mice canot exist on Papa Little, an island in St. Magnus bay, on the west Shetland. To test the truth this statement several mice at various times were brought there, but the soil proved so uncongenial that they soon died.

Professor Albert Michelson of the department of physics, University of Chicago, has invented a machine so delicate as to be able to measure the width of a hair. By its means it is said he has discovered that matter of any kind is no more solid than water, save in degree.

A cat recently took up its abode and nursed its litter of four kittens in the fork of a tree, 28 feet from the ground in the garden of Alderman Peace's residence at Castle Hill, High Wycombe, England. The kittens were removed by the gardener, but the cat speedily took them up the tree again to their strange birthplace,

"Policemen at High Wycombe." says the London Globe, "are now served out with housemaid's dusters. and these homely weapons are to be used against the walls wherever urchins, suffering from cocoethes scribendi' have chalked up maxims, retorts and the pleasant ironies of the street. If there is a wag among the youth of Wycombe he will write on the walls 'A policeman's life is not a happy one.' Imagine the bobby's feelings who has to wipe that out."

An ingenious chemist has made the claim that the average human being is worth about \$18,300 from the chemical standpoint. His calculations are based on the fact that the human body contains three pounds thirteen ounces of calcium; and calcium just now is worth \$300 an ounce. If this calcium could only be extracted, what a lasting would become to their families. If physicians should discover a way to extract this \$18,300 worth if calcium us poor mortals, operations from would immediately become as numer ous and popular as they were during the appendicitis craze.

# A Lucky Ensign.

Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Willits, whose family lives in Germantown, has written an interesting letter home from his ship, the lowa, which is cruising in South American waters with the south Atlantic squadron. The officer tells how last month the squadron was halted in the harbor of a little southern city that was much excited over a lottery drawing soon to be pulled off. An ensign on a sister ship of the Iowa bought for \$1 a one tenth chance at the \$100,000 prize, and then, out of idle curiosity, attended the drawing. There was considerable rig marole for a time, and a dark-skinned native posted on a board a numberthe winning number. The ensign looked at his ticket and it was the same number as that which had won He could not, he said afterward, speak. He had to walk out into the air. His delight was indescribable The next day one of the officials of the lottery brought to him aboard his ship a bag containing \$10,000 in gold. As he is poor, and as he is also married. he thinks the money will come in very handy.—Philadelphia Record-

# PACE THE KAISER SETS.

ONE DAY OF HIS BUSY CAREER TELLS THE STORY.

Also Those Given to Recreation, Business, Friends, Correspondence and Dining-Even at Night He Will Rise and Write - His Quickness of Repartee.

The London Telegraph recently, propos of the world-wide interest in the kaiser's personality, went into an exhaustive study of his methods and faily activity. After discussing the kalser's amazing versatility, which surprises every one who comes into contact with him. the Telegraph con-"But the average man famillar with the prodigy of all that the kalser manages to do, wonders chiefly how he manages to do it. Genius may exist without the infinite capacity for taking pains, but it is the indefatigible application added that distinguishes the doer from the dreamer. We shall understand the kaiser better when we follow nim through a "specimen day"

of his existence. The kaiser attacks the morning at the outset with cheerful and vigorous alacrity. He is often up with the lark. and always before the postman. He not seldom rises as early as 5 o'clock, and is in any case sure to be astir be fore 7. When he has braced himself with a cold bath he invariably dons uniform, and then goes straight to breakfast,

In the circumstances of the meal is found the keynote of the way in which Kaiser Wilhelm combines a tranguil and charming family life with all the conspicuous energy of his public career. It is the pride of the German empress, and, indeed of her husband, that she regards herself in the good old Teutopic fashion as being the first housewife as well as the first lady in the land. She herself supervises the preparation of breakfast, which, to suit the taste of the emperor who abbors complex and insubstantial kickshaws, is a rather plain and robust meal, consisting of tea, bread and butter, cold meat and eggs.

In this, as in other things, there is quick dispatch, and before the kniser quits the table the younger children come in to bid their father a brief and They are brisk "good morning" brought up with a keen discipline, but they probably know that the kaiser carries their photographs with him wherever he goes, and there is possibly no household in the world whose members are on more loving terms. But there is no time in the morning for dalliance, and after these pleasing lit tle interviews all separate for work.

His majesty goes straight to his study, where he confronts a mass of correspondence as immepse and miscellaneous as comes in all probability before any living person. The letters are usually geveral hundred in number, and with the assistance of his staff, Kaiser Wilhelm works his way rapidly through. Petitions he puts aside to be examined and reported upon by others. When there is something familiar about an envelope the emperor cuts it open himself, passing on the letter with the necessary comment to his secretaries; occasionallythough, of course, the case is rarereserving some favored communication to be answered with his own hand.

To the few whom he counts as intimates, whether on account of friendships formed in old college days or made since, the kalser is known to have sometimes written letters of extraordinary frankness, sincerity and interest. But, with the increasing demands upon his minutes such confidences must be exchanged now at intervals few and far between. Then there are reports upon a thousand matters, great and small, public and private. A bird's-eye view of the whole correspondence is obtained. is sorted out for further investigation by the staff, and before the emperor has disposed of what he wishes to reserve for his personal and prompt attention the interviews of the day commence.

The kalser receives his ministers, distinguished naval and military officers and other experts of the public service. Great persons arrive, the embassadors of foreign powers present themselves, and various able and remarkable men, whether subjects of the emperor or visitors from other countries, are seen by invitation. It is typical of the mind of Wilhelm II. that no subject is too difficult for his strong and interse intelligence to cope with and nothing is too minute to excite the lively suggestiveness of his lighter talents. It, of course. goes without saying, that all this activity is not packed into the morning's work alone. The emperor goes on receiving reports and holding andlences throughout a large part of the whole day, and between visits he turns over important papers and concentrates his mind for a few fruitful seconds upon a topic which has engaged something

or another in his unlimited interests. But the imperative orders of the doctors re-enforce the kaiser's own healthy tastes, and insure a sufficient daily allowance of the constant physical exercise which keeps his complexion brown and maintains his vigor. When he hunts or holds a review, he is, of course, abroad with the sun. But in the ordinary course of the routine we have sketched, the emperor leaves his study about 9, and rides or drives or walks, usually accompanied by the empress.

The latter, indeed, has many glimpses of him throughout his busiest days, for although he detests the idea of the interference of women in politics he knows, like a wise man, the value of wife's instinct, and likes to consult it upon many matters other than the issues of high policy. Upon returning from the airing in the forencon the

work of the cannot is resumed and continued up to lunchcon. This meal is taken, in the ordinary course, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the imperial children frequently join their parents, and a special guest sometimes appears. But in the sphere social intercourse the svening ushers in the brightest and by no means the least valuable hours of the kairer's day,

Guests are always invited to the 5 o'clock dinner, where the courses are generally few, though the imperial table is splendidly set out with beautiful flowers and precious plate. This is the rule, whether the company be small or large. Suppor is served at 9, when there are more guests. The interval between the two evening meals is often spent by the kaiver with the empress and their chadren, and to judge by the hilarious shouts which are often heard from the apartments where these little reunions are held they must represent the simplest and happiest mements, which this tremenlous worker allows himself.

It is at dinner and supper that the varied play of a many sided mind scintillates from every faucet. The emperor is distinguished among G-rmans by his quickness of repartee, but his conversational powers are in every sense striking. Out of the fullness of his thought and knowledge he discourses with unhesitating and vivid fluency. But in the desire of his endlessly receptive and assimilative mind for fresh information he questions like Napoleon. Human he is, in the old phrase, and nothing human can be foreign to him. When the cigars and Munich beer are handed around, or when he takes an exceptionally interesting visitor aside, he revents the life of his imagination without restraint, hever failing to learn something new from any one who has a genuine idea or a fresh fact to impart, but always exchanging full value from his own mental fund

When the long day is over the electric lamps upon the kaiser's writing table burn far into the night He reads often by a shaded light till slumber comes, and if he wakes with a valuable thought. It is fixed there and then, for paper and pencil are always at his bedside.—His Quickness of Repartee.

### BUTTERFLIES.

Winged Loiterers That Court Sunshine-The Monarch, Vicercy and Fritillary. Of all the "children of the air" that gladden the day, the monarch butterfly is one of the most noticeable. Its wings shimmer like gold alloyed with copper, as it pursues its lazy flight in the sunshine. The made monarch is a true dandy and carries on each hind wing a black sachet bag containing a strong perfume, most attractive to the other sex. The monarch is immune from bird enemies; the callow birdling that takes a blte from it wipes his beak in disgust, and forever after connects the noisome taste with orange wings-a too hasty conclusion which the viceroy butterfly takes advantage, and, by donning the monarch's uniform, escapes scathless, although any bird might find it a beaksome morsel.

Ofttimes the summer wayfarer notes ahead of him in the country highway a spot which seems a blotch of vivid sunshine. As he approaches it suddenly resolves itself into many glinting, yellow butterflies. These roadside buterflies are the most familiar of all their kind, and are therefore the widest known; however, few people ever see them when they are green caterpillars securely hidden among the leaves of clover in the fields that border the road. Perhaps it is the utter retirement of the larval life that makes the adults take to the road and become such incorrigible tramps.

"The sign of the thistle," is a favorite lounging place for many winged loiterers. Among these may be seen a large, tawny butterfly with a wealth of silver currency of dierent denominations scattered over the lower sursurface of his hind wings. The name of this free coiner is the great spangled fritillary. In all his arrogance does he perchance remember when he was a caterpillar feeding by night on the leaves of the modest violet, and hiding himself from sight during the day? It were almost worth while to be a butterfly if thereby he might remember all the experience stored up in two previous incarnations.-Country Life in America.

### Don'ts for Summer Boarders. Don't ask for ice water. The well

water is as cold as any self-respecting stomach will ask for. Don't expect half pint of cream on 29 strawberries. Don't ask for a glass of milk at every meal. It is not good for you. One home-spun cow equals eight quarts of milk, equals one quart of cream anthree meals a day for eight people! And where does the baby come in? Don't ask for ice cream nine times in seven days. The icahouse is four miles away. Don't wear too many starched things. Steam laundries are not found on every farm. Don't think any old thing will do to wear on the farm, but don't "dress" too much. Both extremes are in bad taste. Don't imagine that because country fare and ways are different they are not so good as city things you don't see or for things out of season. It's two miles to the store. Don't try to be a supe rior person. It may lead to mistakes Don't indulge in improving conversation-unless you need it. Don't sit up late or be late to meals. Both are unsanitary. Don't complain because there are no links; life is more than Don't ask for stertlized milk for the baby—unless you bring your own sterilizer. There are other "don'ts," but they can all be condensed into the Golden Rule .- The Prophet's Chamber.

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This is a fair representation of the class of goods it is selling to its customers.

# SPORTING BREVITIES.

Decking horses has been declared a

crime in Michigan. Jimmy Michaels has determined to

the turf again and try the evele track. The American pole team is to invade

England next year again. It will spend \$50,000 in an effort to win. Frank L. Kramer has won the two

mile open professional cycle race at Vailsburg, N. J., in 4m. 11s. At the Grosse Point track, Detroit, Mich., Direct Hal has made a new rec-

ord of 2,00% for green pacers. England imported 394 automobile and motorcycles in May last and 1500 for the first five months of 1902. Sir Thomas Lipton says there is no

foundation for the report that he will challenge next year for the America's Jolly Bachelor, a horse without record, has trotted in 2.13% in a win

ning race at the New York Driving Club's meeting. C. H. Seeley has defeated Robert Moore in the final for the Con-necticut golf championship by 12 up

and 10 to play, at Hartford. Charley Mitchell has the locomotor ataxia, Kid Lavigne has the strait-jacket, and John L. Sullivan-well, but i's a great game while it lasts.

The governors of the Automobile Club of America urge club members o spend half an hour a day in educating horses not to fear motor vehicles. Arnold Lawson, a son of the Boston illionaire, has just brought from England the bulldogs, La Roche and General Domax, with which he expects to

sweep all the American dog shows. J. E. Gorman, of the Golden Gat Rifle and Pistol Club, broke the record in a revolver handleap at San Francisco, Cal., his score of 924 out of a possible 1000 beating by six points the previous record of 018, held by C. S. Richmond, of Savannah, Ga.

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

Elmer Flick can't hit this season. Keister has made eight home runs. The Pittsburg team carries six pitch

Doheny is pitching the best ball of

his life this summer. Keeler is the only Brooklyn player with a batting average of over .300.

President Dreyfuss, of Pittsburg, says he is not in favor of a return to the twelve-club league system. Schreckengost's throwing is about as quick and accurate as that of any

catcher now working in either league. The Brooklyn Club lays claim to forty-four players now in uniform and playing ball in many of the leading leagues.

Hulswitt, Philadelphia's brilliant shortstop, has accepted more chances in the short field than any other player in the league.

Pitcher "Pink" Hawley, the highest salaried player in the Eastern League, and Short-top Connaughton have been released by Buffalo. In five games "Rube" Waddell, the pitcher of the Philadelphia Americans,

struck out thirty-nine men and gave only seven bases on balls. All of Rochester's celebrated infield last season have had trials in the

National League, and only Greminger and George Smith have made good. John J. McGraw severed his connection with the Baltimore Baseball Club

as manager to become the manager of the New York National League team. "The National League," says the

Boston Globe, "might do well to drop Cincinnati and take in Buffalo, as the latter city is drawing ten to one better than Cincinnati." In the St.Louis-Cleveland game of June 30, a remarkable record

made. In the sixth innning Lajoie, Hickman and Bradley made bome run drives in succession.

The First Lady Doctor of Laws. Miss E. Temple Orme has become the first LL. D. of London, England. university. Miss Orme's success is all the remarkable inasmuch as she did not prepare for the examination in the usual manner. She took up the study of law by correspondence, and in this manner went through the entire course from jurisprudence to in ternational law. Miss Orme is anxious that her example should be followed by other girls, and that a great er interest be manifested in lega studies. "If women entered seriously into the study of law." she says. "no doubt the legal profession would in time be opened to them just as medi-cine has been."

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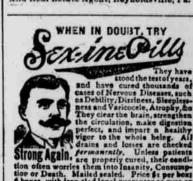
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Surprise for Ibsen. Henrik Ibsen, the noted author, recently received from a village in the north of Norway n letter, with which was inclosed an old, yellow sheet of paper. Examining the letter, he found to his surprise that it was the cer-tificate which he had received from the church on the day of his confirma-tion. The man who sent it wrote that he had left his watch in Tromso to be repaired, and that, when it was returned to him by the watchmaker, it was wrapped in an old sheet of paper, which proved to be the author's cer-tificate of confirmation. How the cer-

That the slave trade is still being carried on at Muscat was shown re-sently, when Portuguese gunboats cap-tured slave dhows and set free 700

tificate found its way to Tromso no

one seems to know.