

and periodicals that are regularly issued and circulated: *Moniteur Ottoman*, founded in 1831, and published in French, Turkish and Armenian; *Presse d'Orient*, founded in 1854; *Gazette Medicale*; *Courier de Constantinople*; *Djéridel Havada*, chronicle of news; *Journal de Constantinople*, a paper of wide foreign circulation; *Commerce de Constantinople*; four Italian papers, one Greek, one Armenian, and one Illyrian.

Concerning the social, political, intellectual and moral condition of the people of this strange and wonderful city, and many other things that should be noticed by a popular tourist, a closely written volume would not suffice. But we have already exceeded our allotted limits, and a few words must close this long and doubtless tedious letter.

The accompanying illustration is taken from a most favorable locality, and represents the appearance of the city quite as truthfully as Atlantic or Pacific coast cities are represented by a similar style of illustrations. Should our stay here be sufficiently prolonged, we shall endeavor to give our readers another chapter on some of the more modern phases of this city. Till then adieu.

## ORIENT.

## HOW TO FISH FOR TROUT.

Always, if possible, fish down a stream. There are many reasons for this, among others the following: In fishing up stream the bait is continually coming home to one's feet after every cast, and the nearer it approaches the person, the less chance of a bite. The contrary is the case in fishing down stream; the bait is carried by the current away from the fisherman, and his chances of capture are each moment increased.

If the brook is large enough—and even in very small ones—if practicable, it is always best to wade in the bed of the stream, as by this means one can keep the bait in the water for long distances without making a cast, which, in the localities I am speaking of, almost always, unless skillfully done, ends in seeing one's tackle fast to some overhanging bough or bush overlapping the stream. Again, in fishing up stream, it is impossible to keep the bait stationary in any one spot one may desire to cast in, unless by standing upon the bank, and the chances of capture are thus greatly decreased; while in fishing down stream, one can not only hold the bait in any one spot, but by motion of the arm conduct it in any given direction—sink it toward the bottom, draw it up stream to the right or left—to tempt the hidden trout, the motion of the running water upon the bait giving one complete control of it by the slightest motion of the arm. To be successful in this sport, first give up all idea of using artificial flies; there is usually no chance to cast them, and very few fish will rise to them, and then only, usually, at early morn or sunset. Use a light but very short jointed pole, not over twelve feet in length, with fine delicate running gear and small compact reel; small hooks, gauged upon silk-worm gut, of any make that one prefers, there being

great diversity of opinion on this matter among fishermen. The Limerick hook has nearly gone out of date, and how it was endured so long is a mystery. The Kirby and Aberdeen have taken its place. Put no lead upon your line at any time; it kills the artistic and natural motion of your bait. Use, as the most killing bait yet discovered, angle-worms; and these may be much improved by being kept a few days upon clean moss in an uncovered, large-mouthed bottle, that they may scour themselves. In baiting, do not pay the slightest attention to whether the point of your hook is covered or not; it is of small consequence, or rather it is more deadly and better not to be covered than otherwise. The trout does not nibble, he darts; he takes, as a rule, the bait at once, or leaves it severely alone. You will find no more taking bait the year round than angle-worms, although grasshoppers at certain seasons are very killing. In baiting, take a worm by the middle and pierce the hook through a small portion, say, half an inch; then put on another in the same way, at the same time. If the fish are very small, half a worm treated in this manner will do; but a trout has a large mouth, and a large bait no doubt attracts. The dangling ends of the worms placed as above upon the hook have a peculiar and natural motion of their own in the water, which a hungry trout is utterly unable to resist; while one may, on the other hand, cover the whole hook and part of the gut with a worm stiffly strung on without motion, and the same trout will let it be carried past him by the current without winking.

There is a great science in baiting, and it chiefly rests in the skill of having the worms lively, and with the extremities left dangling. The bait is often carried over a little fall into a smooth deep pool; allow it to sink, and all the while it is doing so these four ends of the two worms are moving about in the clear water in a much too enticing way for any chance trout to resist. When you have a bite do not pull at all, but strike your fish, as it is called; this is done by a motion of the wrist, sharp, short, abrupt; not a jerk—a motion which is commenced sharply, but ends almost instantly and abruptly. I can liken it only to a quick movement of the hand in bringing a foil, in fencing, from *tierce* to *carle*. It is done by bringing the finger-nails, which are downward, holding the rod, suddenly to the left and upward, moving the end of the pole upward and to the left one or two feet. Having struck thus, you will, in most cases, have captured your fish. Be in no hurry to land him; that is a simpler thing to do; you can do it at your leisure, stepping back to a sure foundation, should you be in an uncomfortable position in reaching to make the cast, or make any other disposition

that you desire before raising your fish gently from the water, thence to your reel. The great mistake often made by those who do not understand this sport is to pull the moment they have a bite; the result usually is to see the trout wind himself around about some limb overhead, or if he failed to be hooked, which is often the case in pulling, to see the bait and hook in the same position, causing a loss of time, patience, and too often temper, especially when you feel confident that there are other trout in the pool ahead, and become aware of the fact that you have got to make a splash and dash and complete exposure of yourself to get at your dangling line, so that you may fish in vain in the same pool afterward. Remember that trout are very shy, and once having disturbed them, it is useless to fish again.

The tide flats at Puget Sound produce enormous crops. An item of correspondence from that section gives the following results of the threshing of this year's crops:

Except where the salt water overflowed during the high tides of last winter, the oat crop will average 70 bushels to the acre. Mr. Horace Brewster this year maintains his reputation as chief of the Swinomish farmers. On some of his land his oats threshed from 81 to 120 bushels to the acre—high figures, but correct. He had 500 acres under oats and his receipts were a trifle over 46,000 bushels. This, in connection with the 24,000 bushels raised by his sons on their 300 acres, will make a totality of 70,000 bushels on 800 acres, equaling an average of 81 bushels to the acre. Mr. Samuel Calhoun will average 75 bushels to his immense acreage, while Mr. Sullivan and R. C. White will do fully as well.

The Cinnabar mines, situated about eight miles east of Oakland, Douglas county, Oregon, have been recently purchased by the New Idria Mining Company, and work is being pushed rapidly ahead. Two new furnaces have been purchased which will be ready for use in three or four months. The mine at present has one furnace, capable of retorting 500 or 600 pounds of ore per day, from which, on an average, forty dollars worth of quicksilver is realized. The new furnaces will have a capacity which will enable them to retort about three tons of ore per day.

The *Gazette* at Colfax has been presented with eight onions weighing eight pounds, and a turnip of 16½ pounds, measuring 23 feet 2½ inches in circumference.