

SOME OLD NEWSPAPERS.

They are Worth Their Weight in Gold, and are Preserved Carefully.

It is extremely interesting to read in the newspapers of the last century the accounts there given of events which we regard as historic. Away upon the upper floor of the Boston Athenaeum is a well-preserved file of these old newspapers, worth to-day the weight in gold. Here are a number of bound volumes of the New England Chronicle or the Essex Gazette, a quaint publication which later on was called the Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser. In 1775 it bore the imprint of "Samuel Hall, Harvard College." A little later it was said to be "printed by Samuel Hall at his office next to the Oliver Cromwell Tavern in School street." Still later the name of Hall disappeared and it bore the name of "Fowles and Willis at their office opposite the new court house, Queen street." The issues of this antique old paper for March 21, 1776, (it was printed weekly) is very interesting, especially those which mention the arrival of the British troops, which they mention as "the evacuation of Boston," and the evacuation of the city.

Read what it says: "Last Sabbath the British army in Boston, under General Howe, consisting of upward of 7,000 men, after suffering an ignominious blackade for many months past, disgracefully quitted all their strongholds in Boston and Charlestown, fled from before the army of the United Colonies and took refuge on board their ships. The most material particulars of this signal event are as follows: About nine o'clock a body of the enemy were seen to march from Bunker Hill, and, at the same time, a very great number of boats, filled with troops, put off from Boston and stood for the shipping, which mostly lay below the Castle. On the first discovery of these movements the Continental army immediately paraded, several regiments embarked in boats and proceeded down the river from this place.

"About the same time two men were sent to Bunker's Hill in order to make discoveries. They proceeded accordingly, and when arrived making a signal that the fort was evacuated, a detachment was immediately sent down from the army to take possession of it. The troops in the river, which were commanded by General Putnam, landed at Sewall's Point, where they received intelligence that all the British troops had left Boston, on which a detachment was sent to take possession of the town, while the main body returned up the river. About the same time General Ward, attended by about 500 troops from Roxbury, under the command of Colonel Ebenezer Learned (who unbarred and opened the gates), entered the town from that quarter, Esplanade Richard carrying the standard.

"The command of the whole being then given to General Putnam, he proceeded to take possession of all the important posts, and thereby became possessed, in the name of the Thirteen United Colonies of North America, of all the fortresses in that large and one of the most flourishing metropolises which the flower of the British army headed by an experienced general and supported by a formidable fleet of men-of-war, had but an hour before evacuated in the most precipitate and cowardly manner. God grant that the late worthy inhabitants, now scattered abroad, may speedily recoupy their respective dwellings and never more be disturbed by the cruel hand of tyranny; and may the air of that capital be never again contaminated by the stinking breath of Toryism."—Boston Advertiser.

ABOUT JERUSALEM.

Parts Concerning the Present Condition of the Holy City.

Dr. Gliman, the lecturer, resided for fifteen months in Jerusalem and his hearers received the full benefit of his observation and experience in that sacredly historical region.

Said the speaker: There are two seasons—dry and wet. The dry or summer period is of eight months' duration, and although the heat is not excessive, there is no rainfall in that time. The wet season is divided into three seasons—of light rain and two in which the fall of rain is heavy and uninterrupted. The spring season is really December and the time of harvest is March and April. The houses are lined with eave-troughs, and every square inch of space which can be occupied with some arrangement for holding water is thus utilized. The water thus secured is kept in cisterns, and from these reservoirs the people get their supply during the heated term. This country presents its most favorable aspect to tourists during April, it being a veritable garden of flowers. The choicest and most valuable specimens of the floral kingdom in this country grow wild in Palestine, the roads from Jerusalem to Damascus being lined with them.

Extensive precautions for the preservation of health are necessary here, great changes in temperature occurring from noon to midnight. In May and October the streets become the most unhealthy, the peculiarity lying in the fact of its always lasting an odd number of days—three, five, seven or nine. This is the most trying time of the year, the Syrian or malaria fever being most prevalent.

The "lepers' colony" consists of a few miserable huts, a splendid modern hospital has been provided for them, but they refuse to live in it, preferring to beg.

The camel, which is poetically termed the ship of the desert, is literally the freight train here, all commodities being brought on camels' backs from Joppa.

Jerusalem has a great aqueduct system, centuries old, the water supply coming from Solomon's pools, which the speaker declared, were the handiwork of Solomon. There are five aqueducts and their courses are some nearer to the general ideal of nature's nobleness than any other nation, being graceful, gentlemanly and splendidly proportioned.

The city is only growing toward the west. The Consuls are erecting fine residences in this direction. The ten Protestant Consuls have built a good church and mission and have an English Lord Bishop. The Germans have three colonies in Palestine—at Jericho, Joppa and Mt. Carmel.—Detroit Free Press.

DIED IN POVERTY.

Plaid of an Old British Soldier

Paved-place, Southwark, is a cul-de-sac running out of Gravel lane, Borough, miserable, dark and dirty, and here during the early hours of Saturday morning James Gorman, able seaman, who was awarded the Victoria cross for conspicuous bravery in the Crimea, died in poverty and in receipt of parish relief. The story of why the deceased was awarded the cross will be repeated. At the battle of Sebastopol Midshipman Hewitt (the late Sir W. N. W. Hewitt, Admiral), Gorman, and about seven men of the naval brigade were stationed on some rising ground at the end of a long valley with two naval guns. The enemy were seen advancing in great force, when Hewitt received an order to spike the guns and retire. Hewitt said to Gorman: "I don't believe the Captain could have given such an order, because if they come down here they can annihilate the whole of the army and cut off our retreat," and calling upon the men he asked them if they were "game" to stay. They all answered in the affirmative, and Hewitt placed Gorman and four others in charge of one of the guns, and ordered them to load and fire, and the other gun himself. The enemy were held in check until some French officers seeing the danger they were in offered assistance and repulsed the Russians. Gorman and Hewitt were mentioned in the dispatches and were both awarded the cross. The deceased held medals for Inkerman, Balaklava, Sebastopol, Indian mutiny and relief of Delhi. He was severely wounded, and upon being told he would not live a week in 1862 he sold his pension. He was born in 1818 and came from Suffolk. He leaves a wife and several children totally unprovided for.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Savory Eggs.

Hard-boil four eggs and cut them in two; remove the yolks and fill the whites with a mixture of pounded olives, tongue, anchovy, a little mustard and capers; season each with a few drops of salad oil, or a squeeze of lemon, and grate over each the yolks of the eggs; serve on crisp dry toast.

Teacher—Come here, Tommy, and sit down.

Tommy—Don't want'er. I'd rather stand.

Teacher—Why, how is that, Tommy?

Tommy—Pa smashed his finger in the door this mornin' and I laughed.—The Judge.

THE ARAB WOMAN.

Her Social Condition, Dress, Pastimes and other Peculiar Customs.

The Arab woman, save in rare and pleasant exceptions, is hardly what the poets and painters have shown us. It is extremely difficult to discover it; and she possesses neither of those attractions after she is twenty-five, for she is a "wife" at from twelve to fourteen years of age, whatever that station or condition means among the Arabs. All there is about this being to become coarser over is that subtle prompting of the passions which even to the most unworldly mind peculiarly blooms like the rose in any soil of apparent coyness and mystery in the gentler sex.

The Arab woman is simply a vacuous, insensate, voiceless and dreamless human animal, save the head and in the streets and dead to the world when within the four windowless walls where the majestic being who owns her keeps her pened.

The dress of the Arab woman is all concealing upon the street and all revealing in her home. The outer garment is the hair white, usual of wool, sometimes of silk, often of cotton. It is frequently twenty feet in length and nearly two yards wide. Beneath this are precisely four articles of apparel, a gauze chemise, an unfastened corset, a pair of drawers, a pair of stockings, and a pair of slippers, pantaloons reaching to the feet and comprising countless yards of material and the tantalizing adroit tied tightly around the face and falling about twelve inches below.

Most women not satisfied with this refinement or perhaps more strictly speaking, most women whose husbands are not satisfied with this observation, further hide the face by bringing the hair down over one side of the forehead, so that but one eye, a dark eyebrow and a tiny patch of the forehead are visible.

Their feet are usually encased in brown or yellow slippers; danglers and banglets of indescribable swivel tinkle and chime from wrists, ankles and concealed portions of the figure; and in this swaying of ghostly hair, with humped "saddles" and in ring steps, those who are allowed upon the street at all wriggle, glide and scurry along like a bevy of escaped wraiths from among the silent graves upon the heights.

But this privilege of wandering about like a lot of sheeted specters is by no means a universal one. The young and fair see the sunlight only through the open courts of their dwellings or from the white terraces for a brief hour toward sunset. Only the aged and safe are ever permitted to visit the mosques with the exception of that on Friday, in company with servants or elders. Little excursions are allowed to the suburban marabouts, or sacred temples, and the khoubas at the cemeteries as at Beloeur, where they are allowed the cheerful diversion of filling with water the little cups resting at the heads of tombs; for the birds drink from these and fly to heaven with greetings from the souls at rest beneath.

Indeed the dress of these women is sterner than for the most fervid artist's fancy. They never see their homes any male but their husbands and their children. The climate, like that of Cuba in winter, and excessively hot from May until October, has also much to do with this. There are really but two garments for every day home wear—one is a gauze chemise, through which the other is plainly visible. The second is the wide, ample trousers terminating just below the knees, and a most as fleecy and gauzy in effect. The lower women are bare legged, bare footed and bare headed at home. Vines of the weather Arab's will don pink, yellow or blue gauze silk hose and dainty yet unbecoming slippers.

Their hair will be coiled in a mple Grecian knot and fastened with some huge jeweled ornament, and perhaps a tiny skull cap, richly embroidered with red, green and blue.

But all are bedecked with jewelry. The poorer are fond of burnished copper bands about the arms, wrists and ankles, or brilliant quartz and glass cubes and crystals, strung on pack thread, encircling their necks. The rich are adorned with pearls, princely pendants, emeralds and sapphires, badly set, but always of fine and of great value. There is a legend in Algiers that the hidden riches of the wealthier Arabs, principally comprising silver, exceeds the sum total in value of all the plates and jewels otherwise possessed by a nationalities in the "white city."—E. L. Wakeman, in Cincinnati Times.

QUEER WAYS IN TIBET.

How the Natives Make and Serve Their Peculiar Customs.

"The people of Tibet have the funniest way of making tea you ever heard of," said Lieutenant Serkhill; "that far away country's most recent explorer. 'To begin with, the tea they use comes from Western China in the shape of bricks, which are pressed into such convenient shape for carrying overland. All sorts of teas are made into bricks for purposes of transport across Asia, it being very well understood by consumers in the herb that a sea trip spoils it. But the tea imported into Tibet is of very poor quality as a rule. There is in it as much weight of twigs as of leaves.

"Having pounded a portion of the brick tea in some sort of mortar, the Tibetan housewife puts in a large copper vessel and there permits it to boil over a fire made from dry manure. The resulting solution she pours into a queer-looking wooden churn through a narrow willow basket which serves as a strainer. To the liquid in the churn, before proceeding further, she adds a portion of butter and some salt. The mixture is then churned up in ordinary fashion, and when it is thoroughly mixed, is poured into a teapot of bronze. From the teapot it is dispensed into the little cup-shaped vessels which each Tibetan carries with him or her.

"The cup-shaped vessel I refer to is usually of wood, sometimes lined with silver. Tibetans employ it not only as their tea drinking utensil, but also as a dish for solid food. What they consume mainly as a substantial diet is parched barley. When a gentleman of Tibet feels hungry he sits down, and taking from a leather pouch a portion of barley he mixes a little water with it, and stirring it up into a dough eats it as that shape. This hunger is satisfied and he goes on his way rejoicing. In what we call the pleasures of the table the Tibetan takes no stock whatever. There never was a typical Asiatic yet who cared any thing about amusement in the ordinary sense of the word. He doesn't go to the theater—there is no such institution in the land of the lamas. Nor does he indulge in any other rational enjoyment of civilization, though he does not seem what might be called the primary virtues.

"Tibet is a very poor country, but its inhabitants do not warm themselves by the consumption of fuel. When the weather is chilly they simply put on more clothes in proportion as the mercury might fall, if there was a thermometer to register the temperature by. Their garments consist mainly for each individual of a plumbed coat with sleeves and a high collar, under which a shirt is sometimes worn. Boots, with soles of rawhide and uppers of cloth and cotton, are made for them in China. For rainy days a circular cap of felt is provided. The gun used by the Tibetans is a long fork of attached to it which is stuck in the ground to use as a rest for the weapon. Naturally, the deadly instrument is of primitive pattern, intended to be set off with a priming, and the native wears attached to his belt a number of little brass cones, each containing an equal quantity of gunpowder. Those people of the country who live on the great elevated plains or steppes dwell in black tents; but the villagers reside usually in two-story stone houses, the lower story being given up to a stable for the cattle. Not a few of the nobles have palaces, which are actually subject to China. The country is divided up, politically speaking, into many tribes, and not a few of these tribes are governed by chiefs who owe no allegiance to anybody—not even to the Chinese Emperor."—Washington Star.

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STORIES OF GLADSTONE.

When the great old man dared to say "No" to the Queen.

A tradesman in St. James street has a fine collection of Napoleons, of which I intend to tell you one of these mornings. This tradesman is a dealer in specialties and eye-glasses, and is patronized by the best people in London. It is interesting to hear him tell of notables with whom he has had dealings. Gladstone has traded with many years, and the man tells of an experience which illustrates the thoughtfulness of the man in a peculiar manner. Gladstone, who, on his way to church, had called to leave the ticket of admission for which his humble townsman had asked.

"My own opinion," said the tradesman, "I have spoken to you as to the man of the naval brigade were stationed on some rising ground at the end of a long valley with two naval guns. The enemy were seen advancing in great force, when Hewitt received an order to spike the guns and retire. Hewitt said to Gorman: 'I don't believe the Captain could have given such an order, because if they come down here they can annihilate the whole of the army and cut off our retreat,' and calling upon the men he asked them if they were 'game' to stay. They all answered in the affirmative, and Hewitt placed Gorman and four others in charge of one of the guns, and ordered them to load and fire, and the other gun himself. The enemy were held in check until some French officers seeing the danger they were in offered assistance and repulsed the Russians. Gorman and Hewitt were mentioned in the dispatches and were both awarded the cross. The deceased held medals for Inkerman, Balaklava, Sebastopol, Indian mutiny and relief of Delhi. He was severely wounded, and upon being told he would not live a week in 1862 he sold his pension. He was born in 1818 and came from Suffolk. He leaves a wife and several children totally unprovided for.—Pall Mall Gazette.

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SEATTLE, February 16, 1890.

J. Eugene Jordan, M. D.

Doctor, my little daughter, 7 years old was taken with scarlet fever; she sick two days before I went for a doctor. He came and old me she had scarlet fever and was a very sick child, and seemed to feel quite concerned about her. I got the medicine he prescribed, and went to Goring's and got M. O. G. of your medicine, and stayed up her night and day gave it every fifteen minutes. By the way, I told the doctor not to come until I sent for him. He asked me if I knew what a dangerous disease it was. I told him I could come for him if needed. My mother has had considerable experience with scarlet fever, and she was the most frightened woman you ever saw, but I had confidence in your treatment.

From the first hour she took it she began to get better; in twelve hours her water commenced to flow, and from the first dose she began to recover and never stopped.

I had my little boy, 4 years old take a little of the medicine about two weeks a little of the rash came out on him, and that ended the whole thing.

Mo her says my little girl's rapid recovery is the greatest case she ever knew in all her experience.

I gave her just 50 worth of your treatment. A. H. PHATT Sacramento, Cal.

STIMULATE THE BLOOD.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the great blood purifier. They are a purgative and blood tonic; they act equally on the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, thus cleansing the system by the natural outlet of the body. They will be called the purgative, sudorific and diuretic medicine. They stimulate the blood so as to enable nature to throw off all morbid humors, and cure disease, no matter by what means it may be called. One or two of them taken every night will prove an infallible remedy.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purely vegetable. They have a laxative and safe to take at any time.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar coated.

Didn't He Die?—Have you read Longfellow's "Resurrection," asked one department clerk of another, "No," was the reply. "I didn't know he had resigned."

WHAT THE DRUGGISTS SAY.

Manufacturers of the Great Sierra Kidney and Liver Cure.

[GENTLEMEN: It pleases us to state that in our judgment California productions are coming to the front very rapidly. In the case of your remedy as in proportion to sales of any other kidney and liver cure or medicine for the cure of kidney and liver disorders, The Great Sierra Kidney and Liver Cure is the best selling article on our shelves, and is rapidly on the increase daily. Respectfully yours,

COPPIN & MAYHEW, Druggists, Twentieth and Mission streets, San Francisco, Cal.

The Pleasures of Moving—It isn't till a man moves that he begins to realize how easy it is to accumulate a lot of things that he can't use anybody in his family will ever use.

A HAUNTED HOUSE.

This body of ours has been likened to a one-roomed house. It often has a baton apartment—the stomach. It often has a kitchen—the lungs, the diaphragm and the lungs. It often has a living room—the heart. It often has a bedroom—the brain. It often has a bathroom—the kidneys. It often has a parlor—the liver. It often has a dining room—the stomach. It often has a study—the brain. It often has a library—the brain. It often has a garden—the lungs. It often has a park—the lungs. It often has a river—the lungs. It often has a sea—the lungs. It often has a sky—the lungs. It often has a sun—the lungs. It often has a moon—the lungs. It often has a stars—the lungs. It often has a clouds—the lungs. It often has a rain—the lungs. It often has a snow—the lungs. It often has a wind—the lungs. It often has a storm—the lungs. It often has a lightning—the lungs. It often has a thunder—the lungs. It often has a earthquake—the lungs. It often has a volcano—the lungs. It often has a comet—the lungs. 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