

Manassas Gazette

February 19 or 26, 1892

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ONE OF THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIERS MADE FOR
Headache, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism,
Enlarged Liver, &c., and all complaints
dependent upon a disordered stomach

Positive Cure for Impure Blood.

1000 Styles of Paper Hangings

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GLASS LAMPS.

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MAGNIFICENT HAND-PAINTED
DOME SHADE PARLOR LAMPS.

\$1.75, \$2.75, \$3.50.

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WM. M. LONGWELL & CO'S.,
7th Nov 90 MANASSAS, VA.

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MAN AND
BEAST!

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Cuts, Sores, Sore Throat, and all Diseases that
require an external remedy.

Greenlaw's Cholera Cure!

For Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus,
Acute Pains in the Stomach and Bowels,
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Greenlaw's Golden Remedy.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Cramps, Sore Throat,
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There seems but little doubt, he says, that our climate is undergoing a change. For 10 years the seasons have blended so gradually that no definite line has marked the outgoing of one or the incoming of the other. The winters, if we may call them such, have been mild and snowless, save with rare exceptions; while our summers, that formerly sent joy to our seaside and country resorts, bow stand as history and leave a sad remembrance of "what might have been" had not the seasons changed.

There are strong adherents of the claim that the Gulf Stream pressing nearer to our shores has caused the difference in our climate. This theory, if true, would apply to the change in our climate for the reason that as yet we have no tangible proof that the Gulf Stream has changed its course, and if it has, it could not, in any sense, affect the climate of this country. Its waters may literally wash our shores, and yet the change would not be perceptible even in the vast States. For all storms and atmospheric phenomena pass from west to east. And the prevailing direction of wind being off shore, the winds would necessarily carry any change that might occur into the ocean.

Again, the rotation of the earth is a most important factor to prevent weather conditions traveling to the westward. These facts alone are sufficient to dispel the Gulf Stream.

Furthermore, the change in climate has not been of local nature, but has been as great or greater in the central valleys and extreme West as in this vicinity. Even the Southern States have, and are still undergoing considerable change. They no longer have their mild winters, as in former years. High pressure areas have followed each other in rapid succession into that vicinity, and caused the temperature to remain below freezing point for periods equal in duration to some of the more northerly States.

The cause for such a change is not easy to trace, and all theories and deductions advanced to solve the problem can only be verified by a long series of observations covering a number of years. It is necessary to start from the birthplace of storms that cross our country. These storms, or the majority of them, develop in the extreme Northwest, beyond the limits of our country, or pass from the North Pacific Ocean. Others, again, develop in the extreme Southwest or come in from the South Pacific. Very few cross directly over the central mountain districts. The storms that move across the mountain range, by the time they reach the eastern side, are almost entirely without precipitation. All the moisture they start with (which must be considerable to give them energy enough to cross the mountains at all) has been deposited on the west side, in consequence of the warm moist air meeting with the colder upper currents. For the winds are forced to a much greater height than would otherwise be the case. Therefore, by the time they reach the east side of the mountain they are dry. This accounts for the arid lands of the West. In nine out of every ten storms I find the movement of the storm centers toward the central plains on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, whether they come from the Northwest or Southwest. They linger in that neighborhood, apparently with but little energy at first. Finally they develop and take a northeasterly course across the country.

Storms, like a current of electricity, follow a course of the least atmospheric resistance. Of this we are fully aware. Then why should most of the disturbances move into and over a country where the air is dry, and the greatest possible resistance is encountered, instead of moving off in a natural path? Because the land that was once an arid desert is to day skillfully manipulated in a scientific way, so that 4,300,000 acres of land in Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Utah are under a state of cultivation by artificial means. Irrigation has done for the central plains what nature has failed to do. It is this spreading of water over such a vast territory—this putting of an oasis in the desert—that has been the attraction to draw and assist in the development of storms in that vicinity. Thus they have been brought from a southerly into a more northerly course, leaving the great lakes the next nourishing place in their natural course. Thus the storm centers that in former years passed eastward over the Central and Southern States and then up the Atlantic, find a much easier course over the lakes and down the St. Lawrence Valley. The high pressure areas then sweep to the south behind the storm, causing "northern" in Texas and colder weather during the winter months in all the Southern States. What remains of such cold waves after the centers of high pressure get to a position where we can get that portion of the wave which is due us is hardly perceptible. I cite, for instance, the year 1889, where 29 storms crossed the country, 25 of which passed to the north of this city and but one to the south. This of itself accounts for the warm winter of that year.

Now, we ask, is this state of affairs to be wondered at? I am inclined to believe not. The change is correct and it is natural. The change is not a new thing, but a return to the normal state of affairs.

Tabah Fishing.
The natives of Borneo have a peculiar method of fishing, prefacing their operations by stupefying the fish with the milky juice of the tabah, a shrub growing in the jungle.

On the day fixed for the sport, at about half an hour before high water, the river to be fished is staked across, at a short distance from its mouth. This precaution prevents any fish from passing, and those which have gone up stream with the tide are thus hindered from escaping into the sea.

A couple of canoes, containing tabah juice, and each having a native on board, proceed some distance up the stream. In the meantime, the sportsmen assemble a couple of hundred yards or so below the tabah canoes, each in his own canoe, and armed with a fish spear, the boat being propelled by a man in the stern. All being ready, a signal is given, and the natives in the two tabah canoes begin swinging sidewise, rolling the canoes this way and that, and singing a kind of chant, in which the others join. By degrees the canoes fill with water, and at last turn over, sending the tabah juice into the stream, the natives recovering the boats when the juice has all disappeared. Then every one is on the alert. The juice soon takes effect, and fish of all sorts and sizes are seen struggling on the surface of the water, half stupefied by the tabah poison. Then it becomes the case of "every man for himself," helped by his paddler, who, under his direction, steers for the fish, which are rapidly killed by the sharp pointed spears.

Sometimes a larger fish than usual attracts three or four canoes, the spearmen all striking at it, and the paddlers urging them on, and thrusting their canoes forward so as to drive others out of the line. The welcome cry of "breakfast" soon sounded, and leaving the natives to collect the fish, the travelers took to the shade of the boats' awning to enjoy their hard-earned meal.

Hot Pins for Self Defense.
"Arn't you sometimes timid?" I asked a young lady whose work sometimes takes her, late at night, into parts of the city where the "tough" element abounds, says the Boston Herald.

"Oh, not at all," she replied. "I carried you know."

"Armed? Do you mean you have a six-shooter concealed about you?"

"I was present," she responded, "at the awful ceremony of a woman burning herself with the corpse of her husband. I was conducted to the house of deceased, who was of the husbandman caste. I found the body laid on a mat, the widow heated by getting her hair combed. When she saw me she crept on her knees toward me, begging permission to burn herself with the body of her husband. As soon as the magistrate's leave arrived for the awful ceremony, the relatives placed the corpse on a bier which they carried, and on which the widow was seated. She was carried to the place of funeral, amidst a large crowd, on whom she scattered parched grain. The funeral pile was made in a hollow cone dug in the earth about four feet deep and five diameters at the mouth. It was lined with dry wood and partly filled with combustibles. After the widow had bathed in an adjacent tank, the corpse was placed in the cone. At this time she was so exhausted that her relation was obliged to bear her up in his arms. When again on her feet, she tore off a part of her robe, wrapped it around her eldest son, a child about 8 years old. After this, many men and women fell at her feet and kissed them.

The victim exhorted the women to follow her example should they ever be in a similar state. The boy now threw a lighted torch in the cone, when it blazed with great fury. The widow walked three times round the cone, throwing in resin to enliven the blaze from a pot which she had under her arm, then jumped with alacrity into the flames and seated herself near the corpse. She was in a moment enveloped in flames, which the crowd increased by throwing in tow and other combustibles, and she kept clapping her hands, after the epidemics was nearly burned off her body. Her hands then fell; she was soon dead, but still the body kept its erect seated posture, and appeared like a statue of ebony amid raging flames. The crowd shouted loudly and incessantly, and said that such a resolute suttee was never seen. The police officer who attended, and who had seen many suttees, told me he never saw one where the victim was so calm and untrepid. I was within three yards of the cone; the poor creature had her face toward me; I shall never forget the dreadful sight, it was awful and horrible. Thanks to the exertions of the English government, those hideous Indian customs are to a great extent abolished. The thugs, or phansagars, sacrificing to Boh-wan, their Moloch, are wiped out and their nightmire removed from the breast of the poor Indian ryot."

This is the cheerful prospect held out by a French company which has just issued a prospectus of the "Jaffa and Jerusalem Railway Company." The distance is a fraction over 54 miles. The rails, "sleepers," three locomotives, and 43 freight cars are already delivered at Jaffa.

The method of transportation from Jaffa to Jerusalem is an ox-wagon or mule-team. The unfortunate pilgrim to the Holy Land who journeyed in this way began his discomforts in effecting a landing at Jaffa. The sea is very shallow on the coast of Palestine, and at Jaffa everything, passengers included, has to be taken off the ship in small boats, which put out to it for this purpose.

Palestine is nothing if not hilly, and the jaunt to the Sacred City is a bit of a job. Occasionally the road is rutty, and the wheels dig down into the landscape as if they were agriculturalists in a new land.

However, if the thing didn't break down, they arrived at Jerusalem with their anatomy in a condition which allowed them to open their Bodeckers and start in "to do" the sacred spot with praiseworthy heroism.

The Holy Land is one of those places which most people do not visit at all and few visit twice. So the pilgrims who have made their way thither before this year of grace 1893 will wish they had put it off till next summer, when the maiden locomotive will whistle and shriek and snort through the orange groves of Jaffa, while the smoke it belches forth will trail across the fertile valley of the Wady-Sunnar, along which the iron horse will sweep for most of its course.

The natives will rub their eyes and look at the wonder almost as Herod might have done in the years when the Christian era was in its baby days if he had seen such a phenomenon. The apostles would have had to wait for trains in that case, and various possibilities in the way of luggage and cabmen suggest themselves with rather a rude shock to the sentiments of the pietist.

The French company which has sprung this railway on the Holy Land is not dealing with subjects of Herod the Tetrarch, nor forcing Apostles to study timetables and eat at railroad lunch counters. With all their trials they have escaped this at least, those holy men.

The company has obtained an absolute concession for 71 years of the line from Jaffa to Jerusalem, with the option of extensions to Nabulus in the direction of Damascus, and to Gaza in the direction of Port Said.

A careful estimate has been made of the probable traffic which will be managed by the line. This estimate is founded on data and statistics collected on the spot, and it is supported by the consular reports of the foreign office and by the official records of the trade of the port of Jaffa. The company calculates on a gross annual return for its first few years of \$236,000. On this basis, a minimum net annual revenue is looked for of \$120,000. The payment of interest and the redemption of the bonds will take only \$63,400 a year.

This is not a very stupendous outlook for traffic to American eyes, which are used to seeing larger returns from the rails. But it is not bad for a little railroad only 54 miles long between Jerusalem and Jaffa. Jerusalem is now a city of 50,000 inhabitants, and will probably grow a little from becoming a terminus of a railway line.

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It is said that General Reynier once saved the French army in Calabria in 1806 from a complete rout simply by the manner in which he smoked a cigar. The English infantry fire had compelled the French to retreat. Reynier, fearing a panic, remained to the last and brought up the rear. Though the English fire was murderous, he had lighted a cigar and his retreating men noticed that the puff of the smoke went up as his horse moved slowly on with absolute regularity. Puff! A wait. Puff! Another wait. Puff! The enemy were pouring on, firing vigorously as they advanced; but nothing could accelerate Reynier's smoking. His soldiers rallied under the inspiration of the queer spectacle and got off in good order.

Perhaps the most cold-blooded commander who ever lived was the French General Saint Cyr. He was a great tactician, but totally neglected the morale of his men. He was never seen on horseback and never showed himself before the lines. On one occasion, when he was simply a general of division, the impetuous Marshal Oudinot, puzzled to know what to do in an emergency, asked Saint Cyr's advice, frankly telling him that he was "nonplussed." "You, monseigneur," said Saint Cyr, "are a marshal of the empire and I am a general of division. I shall faithfully carry out your orders, but it would not be becoming for me to advise you." Later on Saint Cyr succeeded to the command of the army and then adopted a peculiar method of generalship.

He formed his plan clearly, precisely, and with ad-
Then he sent his order
nates and shut him
absolutely forbidding
soul. Then he took
went to studying a hard l-
as tranquilly as if he had been in the
midst of profound peace. The battle
which won Saint Cyr his baton as a
marshal of the empire was fought while
he was fiddling in his tent. He had ap-
parently foreseen everything, and the
carrying out of his plans completely
crushed the enemy.—Seattle Soundings.

Rescued by a Pig.
"You think that you have seen smart things done by dogs," said a farmer. "I'll tell you, there's a pig on my place, about 6 months old, I reckon, that I feel pretty grateful to these days, and I don't reckon my feelings will change as long as I live. It was just a common pig—no fine breed, but it come of average good stock. I've got a little girl that's been delicate pretty much all her life, and I gave her this pig when it wasn't much bigger'n your fist, thinking it might amuse her. She raised the pig and always thought a lot of it, and they've been playmates ever since, every day that she was able to play out of doors.

"The other day I was out in the field, about 5 o'clock in the evening, when I heard the horn sound at the house. I knew in a minute something was wrong, just from the way it sounded, and I dropped my work and went running. When I got there my wife looked like she'd drop in her tracks, and she says: "Oh, Nathan, I can't find Nellie anywhere, and the last I remembered seeing her was 1 o'clock. She was playing under the big tree by the gate."

"It was a whole minute before I could gather up my senses, but when I could think, do you know what I did? I went and let that pig out. He ran around the yard a minute, and then stopped to eat some crumbs of cake Nellie had left under the tree by the gate. I thought I'd go crazy at that, but all at once away he went with his nose to the ground, running so fast that I could not keep up with him, though I am a pretty good runner. He turned out of the road and plunged into the woods, and I plunged in after him. Along the ridge he went, gaining ground all the time, and he turned under the tree, and I followed him. He was playing under the big tree by the gate."

Magic Glass.
One of the most curious inventions of this inventive age is what is called platinum glass. A piece of glass is coated with an exceedingly thin layer of a liquid charged with platinum, and is then raised to a red heat. The platinum becomes united to the glass in such a way as to form a very odd kind of mirror.

The glass has not lost its transparency, and yet if one places it against a wall and looks at it he sees his image as in an ordinary looking glass. But when light is allowed to come through the glass from the other side, as when it is placed in a window it appears as a parent like ordinary glass.

By constructing a y
sized glass one could
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tried."

"No; I am not an Italian, though I work among them."
"It can't be you've borrowed your brother's razor?"
"A razor! Oh, no; does my complexion justify the assumption that I could use that for a razor?"
"Well, then, what do you defend your self with?"

"I was present," she responded, "at the awful ceremony of a woman burning herself with the corpse of her husband. I was conducted to the house of deceased, who was of the husbandman caste. I found the body laid on a mat, the widow heated by getting her hair combed. When she saw me she crept on her knees toward me, begging permission to burn herself with the body of her husband. As soon as the magistrate's leave arrived for the awful ceremony, the relatives placed the corpse on a bier which they carried, and on which the widow was seated. She was carried to the place of funeral, amidst a large crowd, on whom she scattered parched grain. The funeral pile was made in a hollow cone dug in the earth about four feet deep and five diameters at the mouth. It was lined with dry wood and partly filled with combustibles. After the widow had bathed in an adjacent tank, the corpse was placed in the cone. At this time she was so exhausted that her relation was obliged to bear her up in his arms. When again on her feet, she tore off a part of her robe, wrapped it around her eldest son, a child about 8 years old. After this, many men and women fell at her feet and kissed them.

Means... more than six... debate on... as several... ill mean while... posed of, it seems... will be May before... ken on the last one of... bills. Mr. Bland, speaking for the silver democrats, says they will not object to the tariff bills having precedence, if the committee on rules will set a day for the consideration of the free coinage bill, but that they will give way to nothing unless such a day is set. He will not hear for the compromise proposition which has been suggested, that an early day in the next session of Congress be set for the taking up of the free coinage bill. Some sort of a compromise, such as can be approved by all conservative democrats, will have to be reached before the House can proceed much further. It is an absolute political necessity.

The movement in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people is making astonishing progress. Senator Palmer's speech in the Senate the other day in support of his proposed constitutional amendment to bring about the reform was a calm, strong, wise, and convincing presentation of the question. It had the ring of broad statesmanship and democratic trust in the people in it. The venerable but still vigorous Illinois Senator gave utterance in measured but earnest words to the deep distrust which the people have in recent years conceived of the honesty of the present method of electing Senators. The movement for a safer and more American method has now acquired an impetus which leaves little doubt of its success within the next few years. It is an issue of scarcely less importance to the welfare of the country and the maintenance of true republican institution than any now before the country.

A Fearful Squandering of Money.

Commiss... informs Con... not think" the... ions next year... 0," and that... list will begin... ere shall be no new leg... islation."

A most portentous "if" The pension list, which Gen. Garfield said would reach its natural maximum in 1872, has increased every year since and at an alarming rate. The increase from 1872 to 1882 was \$32,000,000.

The increase from 1882 to 1892 will be the enormous sum of \$100,000,000! The pension list next year will amount to one-half the total ordinary expenditures of the Government in 1890. It will exceed the cost of the combined pension lists of all the great European powers. It will equal the cost of two of the immense standing armies of the Old World.

And yet there will be a determined effort to pass through Congress a Service Pension bill which would add \$100,000,000 more to this enormous total.

Not another pension bill of any sort should pass.—The World.

Ex-Governor Wm. E. Cameron, of Petersburg, has concluded to make his future home in Tallahassee, Fla.

Mr. Wm. L. Royall, well known as the counsel for the foreign holders of Virginia bonds, an able attorney of Richmond, has accepted a position as editorial writer on the Richmond Times.

General Rosser, one of the surviving distinguished Confederate Generals, has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the district now represented by Col. O'Ferrall. The General is very popular with the old Confederate element in his district, and his friends say, stands a good chance of receiving the democratic nomination, as it is understood that Col. O'Ferrall will be a candidate for Governor.—Washington Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

A... pub...

Bob Ford, who killed Jesse James was shot dead in a saloon at the new mining town of Creed, Col. last week.

needed... while... what... etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are the government lighthouse keepers at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Croup, and turned into a Fever. Doctors were called, but to no avail.

Company... capital... less than... more than \$1,000,000, to be u... so shares of the par value of \$50 each. The principal office of the company is to be located in Fairfax county, with branch offices at such other place as the interests of the company may demand. The officers for the first year are as follows: Griffith E. Abbott, of Bryn Miner, Pa., President, Park Agnew, of Alexandria, Treasurer, and Luther W. Spear, Duluth, Minn., Secretary and General manager. The Board of Directors is composed of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Washington, D. C., and Park Agnew, M. B. Harlow, F. A. Beid and James R. Caton, of Alexandria."

THE GULF STRAM.—Even those who navigate its waters do not fully realize the strength of its current. Two or three years ago a government vessel was anchored in the stream observing the current. The wind was very light when a sailing vessel was sighted ahead, drifting to the northward. As she came nearer and nearer it became evident that there would be a collision unless steps were taken to prevent it. The crew of the sailing vessel trimmed their sails to the gentle air; but it useless, for onward she went, carried by the irresistible force of the current directly toward the bow of the steamer. As the vessels approached each other, by a skilful use of the rudder on board she was moved to one side, and the sailing vessel drifted past a few feet distant. The captain of the latter was as astonished as he was thankful that his vessel was not lost. All that he could cry out in broken English as he flashed by was: "I could not help it; the water bring me here."—February Current.

BILL NYE'S TRUTH.—The following from the famous humorist, would lead a publisher to believe that Nye had at some period in his life had to do with newspaper work, and that he had had experience with other than the bright side of the business: "A man may use a wart on the back of his neck for a collar button, ride in the back coach to save the interest on his money until the conductor gets around, stop his watch at night to save wear and tear, leave his i's and t's without dot and cross to save ink, pasture his mother's grave to save corn, but a man of this sort is a scholar and gentleman compared with the fellow that takes a newspaper a year, and when he is asked to pay puts it back in the office and has it marked 'refused.'—When a man wants a paper stopped he ought to pay up and inform the editor that his paper is no longer wanted."

A Famous Eulogy. Of all the eulogies in literature there is none more beautiful than the following upon Gen. Robert E. Lee. It fell from the silver tongue of that eloquent Georgian, Senator Benjamin H. Hill and is said to have been extempore. "When the future historian comes to survey the character of Lee, he will find it rising like a huge mountain above the undulating plain of humanity and he will have to lift his eyes high toward heaven to catch its summit. He possessed every virtue of the other great commanders without their vices. He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a soldier without cruelty, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without wrong, a neighbor without reproach, a christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guilt. He was Caesar without his ambition, Frederick without his tyranny, Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward. He was as obedient to authority as a servant and royal in authority as a true king. He was as gentle as a woman in life, pure and modest as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman vestal in duty, submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles."

How's This.—We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props. Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, Ohio. Wadling, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, Ohio. Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by H. D. Ashton Druggist. 1 mo feb 19

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse. Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are the government lighthouse keepers at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Croup, and turned into a Fever. Doctors were called, but to no avail.

A NEW SUB-DIVISION.—Mr. D. J. Howell has been awarded the contract for the preparation of a topographical map and the sub-division of the stores recently captured from the south of Hm...

Company... capital... less than... more than \$1,000,000, to be u... so shares of the par value of \$50 each. The principal office of the company is to be located in Fairfax county, with branch offices at such other place as the interests of the company may demand. The officers for the first year are as follows: Griffith E. Abbott, of Bryn Miner, Pa., President, Park Agnew, of Alexandria, Treasurer, and Luther W. Spear, Duluth, Minn., Secretary and General manager. The Board of Directors is composed of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Washington, D. C., and Park Agnew, M. B. Harlow, F. A. Beid and James R. Caton, of Alexandria."

THE GULF STRAM.—Even those who navigate its waters do not fully realize the strength of its current. Two or three years ago a government vessel was anchored in the stream observing the current. The wind was very light when a sailing vessel was sighted ahead, drifting to the northward. As she came nearer and nearer it became evident that there would be a collision unless steps were taken to prevent it. The crew of the sailing vessel trimmed their sails to the gentle air; but it useless, for onward she went, carried by the irresistible force of the current directly toward the bow of the steamer. As the vessels approached each other, by a skilful use of the rudder on board she was moved to one side, and the sailing vessel drifted past a few feet distant. The captain of the latter was as astonished as he was thankful that his vessel was not lost. All that he could cry out in broken English as he flashed by was: "I could not help it; the water bring me here."—February Current.

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