

Harsh Voices of the Genoese and the English Drawl—Facilitates of Speech of Americans—Beauty of Southern Voices—Defects of Tone and the Remedy.

Among the several possessions which serve to distinguish people as national gifts, perhaps the most important is the voice. In his use of these organs man does at times appear to take no pride in the distinction, and, seemingly not content to rest his claim for outgiving the lion upon what was, after all, a mere accident of birth, he tries also to outdo his kind, and the result is that in the pure tone is frequently abstracted in its passage through the throat and is so mingled with other sounds as to be scarcely distinguishable. A recent number of the London Pall Mall Gazette devotes an interesting article to the discussion of the disturbance of tone.

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There is a certain Scotch voice, which, when the speaker enjoys it, wishes, perhaps, that more voices were like that, but he hears in it no appeal to himself, no request for sympathy. This appeal is present in the voice of the Scotch woman. There is a touch of wistfulness, a hint of sorrow in their tones, only a faint suggestion of it in the respect of the man of the speaker. This tone seems to the foreigner to be that of education, because in most countries it is only the upper, more cultivated ranks of society, that such clear, soft voices are to be heard. In both Scotland and France, however, the clear, soft tones seem a national gift, shared by all ranks, and lost only when the voice has been injured by some trade or calling. The fishermen of both countries, indeed, "open-air" women generally, have lost any natural sweetness that may once have been present in their tones. Shouting and talking against the wind have done this, and the result is that the Genoese have the acutest harsh voices in the world, and they have a twang as well. The Genoese themselves attribute this to the oil, in the manufacture of which many of them are engaged, but it would seem more naturally to be the result of a frequent straining of their voices by hard and early work.

PAWN SHOP INDICATIONS.

There is a curious family likeness in pawnbrokers' windows, and, though they vary with varying times, they for the most part vary together. They are just now recovering their cheerfulness after a depression sympathetic with the late hard times. When times are at their hardest the pawnbroker's window is garlanded with American flags, and the English luxuries, or, perhaps, more accurately, with what men think at ordinary times the necessities, but come to regard as luxuries at a pinch. The most pathetic evidences of the recent hard times, as exhibited in the pawnbroker's windows, were the signs of the pawnshop, which were always some such tools as show-mans' hammers in midwinter, pawned by improvident men who cannot carry their few possessions over a time of idleness, and must trust to luck to obtain tools of their trade. Now, however, the signs are more varied, and the signs are more varied, and the signs are more varied.

RATTLESNAKES OWN THE TOWN.

Almost the only inhabitants of a Once Flourishing Oregon Settlement. From the Morning Oregonian. Connell, in Franklin county, where people are now hunting for gold, was some years ago a place of 400 or 500 population. The population is now consisting of a station agent, a night telegraph operator, and a Northern Pacific pump, section foreman, and a Chinese section crew. At one time there were hotels, saloons, stores, and all the other institutions to be found in a country town. Two railroads cross the place, one being the Northern Pacific main line and the other the Palouse branch of the O. R. and N. Company. The latter road had a roundhouse, water tank, section house, &c., and formerly had quite a pay roll. At present no trains are run over the track, the weekly train coming from Astoria, twenty-three miles east of Connell, and returning to La Crosse, on the O. R. and N. main line. Very few of the buildings are left in the place. They have been hauled away by ranchers and are now scattered over the country. The section foreman, and a Chinese section crew, are the only ones left in the place. The section foreman, and a Chinese section crew, are the only ones left in the place.

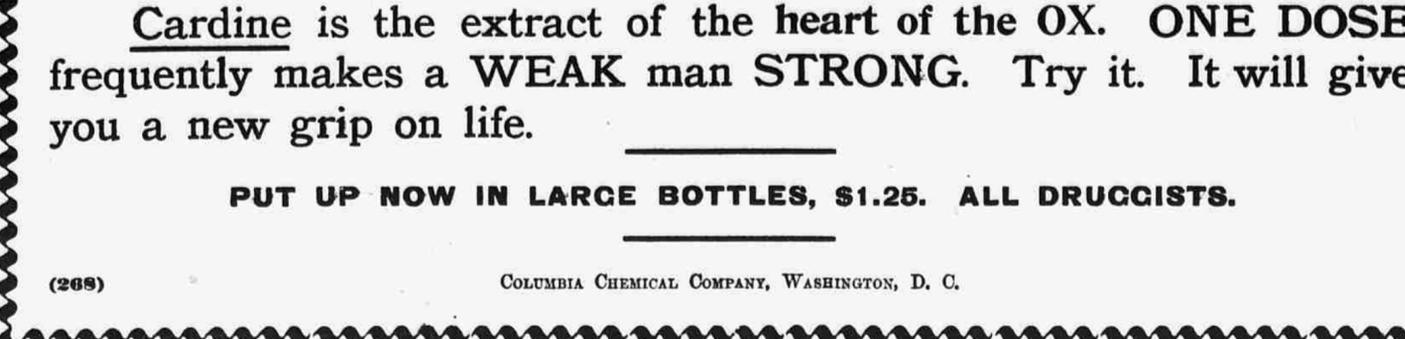
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THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

JUST NOW THE MOST CONSPICUOUS POTENTATE IN THE WORLD. The Boyhood and Youth of Abdul Hamid II. - His Personal Appearance - Various Estimates of the Character of the Man. From the Post-Examiner.

Just now the most talked-about potentate in the world is Abdul Hamid II., the Sultan of Turkey. Since the horrible atrocities in Armenia his government has been threatened by the great powers of Europe, and his life has been threatened by his subjects.

The Sultan of Turkey, as he is called, is a man of a high wall, and the view from the palace is magnificent, with the beautiful Bosporus winding its way around the city. The Sultan's palace is a magnificent building, with a high wall, and the view from the palace is magnificent.

Under the rule of the present Sultan, the Ottoman Empire has been in a state of constant warfare. In 1877 the war with Russia began, and the Sultan's army was defeated at Plevna. The Sultan's army was defeated at Plevna.

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The Mountains of Copper Does Not Exist. But Dalton Did Find a Ledge Which, It Is Said, Was the Source of the World's Supply of Copper.

From a time when the memory of the white men does not run there have existed among the Indians along the Alaskan coast legends of mountains of copper lying somewhere near the head of the stream that is called Copper River, because of these stories. This legendary land was never traced by white men until within the last few years. Its inaccessibility and almost impregnability kept out even the sturdiest of the hardy prospectors who have done so much to develop Alaska's mineral resources. The Indians declared that it was held by the spirits of a terrible fierce and warlike fellow, who would punish any intruder who dared the secret of the copper mines was theirs, and they guarded it most jealously. The white miners of Juneau came to accept these stories without question, and there grew up a sort of tacit understanding among them that the Copper River country would remain unexplored for years.

Years ago, when the trading post at Nutchuk, near the mouth of Copper River, was first established, there came into the place one day to trade some Indians, who said they had come from the upper river. These Indians had with them some rude cooking utensils, broaches, nose rings, and trinkets, which had been hammered out of native copper. The Indians would not tell where the metal came from. Neither cajolery nor bribes could get the secret out of them. When they started on the homeward journey, after several days at the trading post, some prospectors at Nutchuk cut off and followed them. When the Indians saw that they were followed they waited until the white men came up and then said that if the prospectors continued to follow them every man would be killed. The miners believed them and went back to Nutchuk.

In one of their Indian came, with similar copper utensils and trinkets. The stories of the mineral wealth at the head of Copper River grew, and several attempts were made by white men to penetrate the country and solve the mystery. Every such attempt was foiled by the Indians, and with the exception of a few grime miners, finally Leont Allen and a guide managed to cross the head of Copper River. E. J. Glave also went through the country. But both of these men were explorers, neither was a practical miner, and the prospectors along the coast, who eagerly questioned them on their return, gained but meagre information about the mountains of copper.

So it went until last spring, when the expedition was outfitted which finally succeeded in getting into the copper country and paving the way for its development. Jack Dalton was at the head of the expedition, and with him were Stokes and Hock, both experienced prospectors and miners, and all thoroughly familiar with the sort of pioneer work they would have to do. All had had experience on the Yukon and were used to the hardships of Alaskan mining. Dalton was a very tall, thin, white man, with a pair of glasses, who lived down on the Copper River, where he had been trading for years. Dalton established his white man had never been to the mountains of copper. Dalton was a very tall, thin, white man, with a pair of glasses, who lived down on the Copper River, where he had been trading for years. Dalton established his white man had never been to the mountains of copper.

Every day the Sultan of Turkey is a simple one. He rises early, takes a light breakfast, and then goes to the office. He reads the newspapers, and issues his orders. He works often until late in the evening. He is a man of a high wall, and the view from the palace is magnificent. The Sultan's palace is a magnificent building, with a high wall, and the view from the palace is magnificent.

BOTTLING LIQUORS IN HOND.

The Privilege Asked by Wholesale Dealers and the Treasury's Objections. It has been frequently a subject of remark among Congressmen and Federal officials in Washington, that the largest whisky distillers in the United States have been petitioning for a law permitting them to bottle their goods while these are in bond awaiting the payment of the Government tax. In Canada, it appears, bottling in bond is permitted, and is carried on to a large extent. The result is that the existing Internal Revenue laws of the United States are in many respects antiquated, and it is necessary to revise them. The Treasury Department has been petitioned for a law permitting distillers to bottle their goods while these are in bond awaiting the payment of the Government tax.

CONCERNING WALNUT.

A Wood Rarely Ever Fashionable in America. Now Goes Abroad Mostly. As a fancy wood, either in furniture or in house finishing, walnut has yielded most of its prestige to oak, and now the bulk of our American walnut goes abroad, Germany taking the major portion of it. At least 80 per cent of it is shipped to London, Liverpool, and Hamburg. It is a curious fact that walnut, which has fallen into disfavor, but the fact stands that it is unfashionable, and it must go. The foreign shipments run along between three and a half and four and a half million feet, and the bulk of it comes from Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois. It is a curious fact that walnut, which has fallen into disfavor, but the fact stands that it is unfashionable, and it must go.

Private Street Cars.

Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, was perhaps the first man to have a private street car; a car costing about \$3,000 was built in this city for him, and he used it for his private use. The car was built in this city for him, and he used it for his private use. The car was built in this city for him, and he used it for his private use.

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