BISMARCK'S WIFE.

The Cause of Many of the Iron Chancellor's Troubles.

Although But Little Known to the Outside World the Princess Is a Power Among German Nobles Her Antipathy for the Emperor.

Bismarck's sorrows are crowding hard upon him. These last years of his life are not happy ones.

What few people know is that Princess Bismarck is in reality responsible for many of his misfortunes. The outside world is almost unconscious that she exists, for she keeps in the background, but when she does speak she is likely to show little of that diplomacy which has made her husband famous, says the New York Press. On one occasion when she abandoned her habitual reserve, although she startled her hearers, she revealed herself as the counselor of her husband and as a woman of extraordinary strength of mind and daring.

The occasion will be well remembered—indeed it can never be forgotten—by those who were privileged to be the guests of the prince at his official farewell reception. There were present several members of the cabinet (among them poor Von Bottcher, who had been forced to act all along as buffer between emperor and chancellor and who not seldom got abused on both sides,) the whole staff of the foreign office and a large number of dignitaries of state.

Bismarck was unusually silent and apparently in a mood of grief rather than resentment. The princess, on the other hand, was almost beside herself with rage. She exclaimed in a loud voice: "It was I who advised my husband to bear no longer with the emperor's petty interferences in matters which he does not understand. But to accept my husband's resignation was an act of infamy which the knave shall repent to me. He shall recall my husband on his knees. To dare to treat Germany's greatest man like that! Woe upon him!"

The word translated for want of better interpretation with knave was "Bube," the most offensive term in the German language if applied in the sense of anger to a man, and the threat against the emperor was conveyed by the following words: "Das sol mir der Bube bussen."

There was a moment of awful silence and then followed a stampede led by the ministers, who rushed out of the palace as if a pestilence were upon them, and in an incredibly short time the Bismarck family found themselves alone in the brilliantly lighted saloons. I do not believe anybody has dared to repeat the princess' dreadful words of import to the emperor, though, no doubt, the fact of something very shocking having been said by the princess was probably reported to his majesty. When people talk of the mere possibility of a reconciliation between the emperor and Bismarck they are ignorant of the conditions under which they parted.

Many men have, after all, been more unfortunate than Bismarck. He has been well paid; no statesman ever better. He has been raised from the obscurity of a Pomeranian "krautjunker" with an incumbered estate and only enough worldly possessions to eke out a bare living to the dignity of a prince of the empire and the duke of Lauenburg, endowed with a magnificent estate in the Sachsenwald, the ancestral estate of Schonhausen, purchased for him by the nation, and the estate of Varzin, clear of mortgages. To put it in plain figures, Prince Bismarck enjoys now a competency closely estimated at fifty thousand pounds a year, and, better than all, he is still the idol of a large part of Germany's population.

DEFENSE OF THE PEACOCK.

It Is Not True, as Said, That His Feet Are Ugly—How He Courts.

"Who says the peacock has ugly feet?" remarked Taxidermist Wood, of the Smithsonian institution, to a Washington Star reporter. "I have heard and read that piece of nonsense ever since I was a child, and I understand that it is recorded as an ornithological truth in classic Greek and Latin. You will come across mention of it even in fables. To my mind it affords an illustration of the fact that most people never use their own physical senses actively but depend for their notion of life and things upon the observations of others.

"I have just finished mounting this pair of peacocks. Isn't the male bird a beauty? You can see for yourself that his feet are decidedly pretty and well shaped and rather small in proportion to his size. They are very slightly bigger than those of a turkey and are decidedly handsomer. The same can be said of the hen bird, inattractive though the latter is in other points. Wherever in the feathered kingdom the cock bird is the handsomer he does the courting, while in the comparatively unusual case where the female is more gorgeous she it is that takes initiative in the love making.

"It is a curious thing to observe that the male peacock in courting his chosen mate approaches her not with the brightly colored face of his feathery fan toward her but backward. Then, on coming close, he wheels suddenly about with every plume trembling in the sunlight and dazzles her all at once with his beauty. As for the popular misconception respecting his feet, there can be no doubt as to how it originated. When the peacock is pointed at, being naturally a wild bird, he is apt to drop his fan and scuttle away. Thus the impression was conveyed to the ignorant that he imagined his feet to be objects of attention and accordingly sought to hide them. Of course nothing could be more absurd."

AN ANCIENT SAYING.

How the Phrase "Beaten to a Jelly" Originated.

"The phrase 'beaten to a mummy' has been familiar to me from my youth and up, and I have always understood it as 'beaten to a jelly,'" says a writer in Waverly Magazine. "Does it not refer to the medicinal substance formerly known as mummy, which kept its place in our dispensatories until pretty late in the last century? It was variously composed and not always of the same consistence, but in general appearance would probably resemble that of soft pitch. I speak now of the spurious kinds, which were doubtless most common. Even the 'genuine' sorts were not, however, necessarily Egyptian.

"Penicher, in his Traite des Embaumemens, gives directions for the composition of mummy from human flesh expressly for medicinal purposes. He recommends certain parts of the body to be used, and these to be dried, macerated and spiced out of all likeness to their natural condition. Mummy so prepared entered into a great variety of 'balms' and other medicants, for which Penicher in his concluding chapter gives recipes from old writers. Some of these have the consistency of oil, others that of an ointment. It is clear, from the references in Nares, that mummy and its preparations were well known and from the 'make mummy of my flesh,' which Nares quotes from an old play, to 'beaten to a mummy' is a natural and easy stop."

ECHOES OF VANISHED DAYS.

Renan in His Old Age Compared Youth to the Vanished Atlantis.

The beautiful allegory, of which so pathetic a use was made by M. Renan in his "Recollections of My Youth," says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is thus translated, the translation being written by C. B. Pitman, and revised by Mme. Renan:

"One of the most popular legends in Brittany is that relating to an imaginary town called Is, which is supposed to have been swallowed up by the sea at some unknown time. There are several places along the coast which are pointed out as the site of this imaginary city, and the fishermen have many strange tales to tell of it. According to them, the tops of the spires of the churches may be seen in the hollows of the waves when the sea is rough, while during a calm the music of their bells ringing out the hymn appropriate to the day rises above the waters. I often fancy that I have at the bottom of my heart the city of Is; with its bells calling to prayer a recalcitrant congregation. At times I halt to listen to these gentle vibrations, which seem as if they came from immeasurable depths, like voices from another world. Since old age began to steal over me, I have felt more especially during the repose which summer brings with it, to gather up those distant echoes of a vanished Atlantis."

CUTTERS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

A Naval Officer Tells What the British Could Do in a Destructive Way.

"There isn't a city on the northern lakes," said Commander Evans, U. S. N., "that couldn't be easily and quickly destroyed by English gunboats. The English have fifty ships which can come in from the Atlantic by way of the present route. They carry six and eight-inch guns and could go to Cleveland, for example, stand off six miles, or so far away that only their smokestackes would be visible, and ruin the town in a very little while. A six-inch gun throws one-hundred-pound projectiles six miles and pumps them out at the rate of ten a minute."

"But couldn't we blow up the Welland canal and thus prevent the English gunboats from getting through the lakes?" asked a Cleveland Leader man.

"I don't think we could."

"The canal is less than twenty-seven miles long, and it has twenty-five locks. Dynamite could be put under a lock, couldn't it?"

"It could if the Canadians would let us," replied Evans. "There are twenty-five locks, that is true, but there is a fort at every one of them. Moreover, the Canadian militia is always kept at a high degree of efficiency. Four or five years ago I examined several of the forts on the Welland canal, and would have seen them all if my identity had remained unknown. They are strong forts, and would be ample protection to the locks."

"The big steel freighters on the lakes could be converted into gunboats and could be made the equal of the ships sent against us."

"So I have heard," replied Commander Evans, with a smile. "There was a time," said he, "when guns could be put on almost any kind of a vessel, but that was a long while ago. A big thirteen-inch gun, when fired, will lift a battle-ship a foot out of the water. That is an amazing fact, isn't it? The recoil of the modern gun is awful. A six-inch gun if discharged from the decks of any vessel on the lakes would go over the side and to the bottom, and the vessel would follow it. No, the steel freighters are strong and swift, but they were not built to stand up under the strain which even the smallest guns in the navy would give them. A six-inch rifle requires fifty pounds of powder at a charge, and ships which carry guns of that size must be constructed to take the recoil without damage. Ore, coal, grain and lumber vessels can't do it."

"The new cutters which Canada has built are one hundred and twenty-five feet long, merely tugs in size. Could they carry guns?"

"Certainly, if they were designed for guns. A lake tug could stand up under a six-inch rifle if that was the purpose of its builders."

FOR AMERICA.

The Star Spangled Banner Toasted by Moorish Hunters.

The author of "Morocco as It Is" had, as leader of his caravan, a man named Salem, who styled himself the khalifa, or second in command. This man had a small English vocabulary, and one day surprised the traveler with an unexpected display of borrowed patriotism.

The party had stopped in the midst of a boar hunt to take luncheon, and as they were sitting on the mountain side, overlooking the sea, the khalifa suddenly proposed the toast of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The words were hardly out of his mouth when hunters and beaters to the number of fifty or sixty, who were sitting about hungrily waiting for the bones of the feast, sprang to their feet and shouted: "Hip, hip, hooray!"

The Moorish accent of the words made the occurrence all the more amusing. When the traveler expressed his surprise at hearing that familiar toast in a foreign land the khalifa laughed and said:

"Why shouldn't they shout for the stars and stripes? They are good Americans, as their fathers were before them. Let's hold a political meeting!"

He then explained that, sixty years before, the village had been taken under American protection by the consul and that it had remained loyal ever since.

FOR HIGH AIR SOUNDINGS.

A Frenchman Has Invented a Balloon for Making Meteorological Observations.

The employment of free balloons for meteorological observations at very great heights has long been discussed, but hitherto with little practical result, because as yet no balloon suitable for this purpose has been devised. M. Ch. Renard, a French scientist, however, has just presented to the Paris academy a design for such a balloon which promises to be a success.

His proposed miniature vessel for sounding the atmosphere, according to the New York Herald, is supplied with a very light self-recording barometer and self-recording thermometer, partly made of aluminum, each weighing less than five pounds. To prevent derangement of the registering apparatus upon the fall of the balloon he provides each instrument with an elastic guard so effective that the clockwork of the instrument is not interrupted by the shock of the fall. The total weight, instruments included, does not exceed twenty-one pounds avoirdupois.

If found to work satisfactorily this simple and apparently cheap device will mark a new era in meteorology. At present meteorologists know but little more by direct instrumental gauging of the upper atmosphere than the fauna inhabiting the floor of the Atlantic know of the gulf stream and its associate surface currents.

Civil Marriage in Hungary.

The ecclesiastical struggle in Hungary precipitated by Premier Wekerle is beginning to attract attention all over Europe. The premier is endeavoring to force the passage of a bill making a civil marriage sufficient in law, and the bishops are united in opposing him. The latter have issued manifestoes protesting against the proposed law on the ground that it is contrary to the law of God, and they have called upon the representatives, whose official acts they are supposed to greatly influence if not control, to vote against the measure. The fate of the bill is uncertain. It will doubtless be passed by the lower branch of the legislature, but may be defeated by the upper branch. This struggle has called attention to the fact that in all other continental countries the civil marriage is recognized as legal, and that in France, where the church fought so bitterly to preserve all of its rights and privileges, the civil marriage is now the only legal one, the religious ceremony being regarded only as a profession of faith.

A Mrs. David, at Ellensburgh, answered a knock at the door at 6:30 in the morning, last Friday, and was confronted by a tramp, who demanded something to eat. When she said she had nothing he struck her, bruising her forehead and blacking her eyes, and then ran away.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Some Wonderful Inventions for the Use of Doctors.

Electric Search Lights That Are Employed in Exploring the Interior of the Human System for Various Diseases.

"By the latest application of electricity to the medical science it has become possible to utilize the human head as a lantern. This was proved by Dr. Wendell C. Phillips the other night before a meeting of the laryngological section of the New York academy of medicine. The electrical apparatus used is called a "head illuminator." It consists of a small incandescent globe and an electric light of three candle power and about as big as a grape. It is adjusted to the end of a rubber tube, which in appearance resembles a lead pencil and through which the wires reach the globe. In demonstrating the properties of this light before the academy of medicine Dr. Phillips called a small boy to the platform and placed the instrument in his mouth. The boy closed his lips, all the lights were turned out and then the light in the instrument was turned on. Immediately the boy's cheeks became translucent and every vein and imperfection of the skin stood out with distinctness. The light also shone through the upper part of the face.

"The beauty of this illuminator," said Dr. Phillips to a Herald man, "lies in the fact that it enables us to read certain conditions of the head which could only be learned heretofore by operations or probings. If the light shines through one side of the face and not the other we know the dark side is affected. It also throws a light through the bones of the face and discloses formations of the bone which, under other circumstances, could only be ascertained by drilling to the bones. Placed in the corner of the eye, the light shines up through the cavity in the frontal bone just over the eyebrow. Catarrhal diseases are thus located."

Here the doctor placed a small section of rubber hose over the light which he held in his hand at the time.

"Now notice how this shines through my thumb," he continued. "Well, if there was a splinter there it could be accurately located. Any disarrangement of the small bones of the hand could be ascertained in the same manner. This practical use of electricity in surgery is not new, however," added the doctor. "The first man to utilize it was Voltolini. In regard to these newer instruments which I have about me I have just added improvements. Here is a search light," said Dr. Phillips, taking up a curved piece of nickel made to fit over the head and come down between the brows. Between the brows was a lens which stood out like the glass of a bull's-eye lantern. It was connected by wires with a storage battery. A switch was turned and a bright light shone out from the apparatus like a star on the forehead of a ballet dancer. "This light," said the physician, "shines into and down the throat of a patient who is being examined for throat troubles. This latter examination can also be performed by the insertion of a small electric light the size of a pea. There is another instrument consisting of a flexible tube with a small lamp at the end and connected with a battery. The patient swallows the lamp, and when it reaches the stomach it shines through so diseased organism can be plainly read from the outside. The circulation is visible and an abnormal development stands out like a mole on a person's cheek. All these implements and devices," added Dr. Phillips in conclusion, "are the result of study made by prominent physicians and surgeons. I have not invented these things. I have only developed them. We haven't reached the highest development of the use of electricity in the medical science yet. We are working now on new lines."

WROTH MONEY.

A Druidical Custom That Is Still Observed in Warwickshire.

History books confidently assert that the Druids have long ceased to exist in England. Doubt is thrown on this assertion by a quaint custom held in the stormy dawn of a recent morning around the remnants of a British tumulus which exists at Knightlow in Warwickshire, where the duke of Buccleuch, as lord of the Hundred, exacted payment of certain tributes which date from the misty times of our Druidical ancestors.

The duke did not himself appear in the character of a Druid to collect the dues, but was represented by his agent. Payment is made by twenty-eight parishes of the old Hundred of Knightlow, the tax being called "wroth silver."

What it was instituted for nobody knows, and nobody knows exactly why it was maintained. It only produces about nine shillings, but if any parish neglects to pay the duke has the right to exact from it a white bull, with red nose and ears. The representatives of the different parishes must assemble at the tumulus before or on November 11, march thrice around a hollow stone, saying: "The wroth money," and deposit the tribute in the cavity, from which the duke's representative gathers it up, says the London Telegraph.

A philologer after the school of Dean Swift's "Greek and Latin derived from English" might explain the meaning of the name by saying that the parishes were "wroth" at having to pay it; but this etymology is at once nullified by the fact that inhabitants of the Hundred who care to get out of bed so early are entertained in a neighboring hostelry by his grace at a substantial breakfast, costing twenty times more than they pay in "wroth money." It is a curious custom, linking the distant past with nineteenth century civilization.

RASH TALK OF CASH.

Some Business Men Aid Robbers by Giving Injudicious Information.

The head of one of the oldest and most important financial houses in Chicago said to a Chicago Tribune reporter one day, with a great deal of emphasis:

"I much wish that our younger business men would exercise a keener appreciation of how injudicious it is to appear voluntarily in print by giving accurate information regarding such matters as the days on which their establishments have most cash on hand, the mails in which they usually make their heaviest shipments of cash, and all that sort of thing.

"Only this week a young bank official did all of this and more. Not only did he name the days that the institution with which he was connected has the most cash on hand and makes its heaviest transfers of money to the post and express offices, but he gave the same information regarding two or three other institutions of a similar character.

"There have been other cases where the same thing has been done by young men. It is seriously wrong, wholly and entirely unbusinesslike. To do so simply means the giving of valuable and otherwise wholly unattainable pointers to the highwaymen from whom we are hearing with such alarming frequency and in so serious a manner of late. Were an officer or employe connected with our institution to do anything of the kind he or I would immediately sever connection with that institution.

"The man guilty of doing such a thing, either wittingly or unwittingly, instantly forfeits all right to confidence. Such a man is either a fool or a knave, and neither should hold a position of trust. Most sincerely do I hope that our young men will be more on their guard as to this thing in the future."

Len Shunway, a lad of 17 years, is in jail at Ilwaco for breaking into the summer cottage of Mr. Crowley at Long Beach.

STATE NEWS.

In January the Cosmopolis Shingle Company shipped 2,500,000 shingles.

A logging railroad into the timber north of Montesano is being planned for at that place.

The Tacoma mill has closed down because vessels cannot be had to ship the lumber in.

W. A. Thompson is having a steam launch built at Hoquiam, 32 feet keel and 10 feet beam, for use on the Humptulips.

Work will soon be commenced on the creamery buildings at Montesano, and it is expected to have the plant in running order by the middle of April.

Two thousand cattle are being fed for market in the vicinity of North Yakima, and ex-Governor Moody is having 3,000 sheep fed in Cowychee valley.

Tuesday Inez Leonard, 13 years of age, was thrown from her pony at Dayton and suffered concussion of the brain, with results that may be permanently serious.

Mrs. William Thurman fell into the Wishkah at Aberdeen, Wednesday night, and was rescued unconscious, but was restored by vigorous rolling and shaking for an hour. Tightly clutched in one hand was a tin pail, that had been filled with beer shortly before her fall.

The steamer Almota is plying between Riparia and Lewiston, making three trips a week. The Lewiston will be put on as soon as the water rises so that boats can reach Lapwai, where 35,000 sacks of grain await shipment. There are about 200,000 sacks of grain stored along the river between Riparia and Lapwai.

Elsie Cox, of Palouse, met with quite a severe accident last Sunday week, while out hunting. He was taking aim at a flock of prairie chickens, when his foot slipped, causing the discharge of both barrels, blowing the the thiud and second fingers completely off of the left hand and shattering the flesh on the knee. He managed to get home with the aid of his brother.

Thursday night a deputy sheriff at Winlock, while on the watch for burglars that had robbed a store at Chehalis the night before, saw three men coming down the railroad track from that direction carrying a bundle. He ordered them to halt, and they began shooting at him with revolvers. He returned the fire, and both sides emptied their weapons without effect, except that the strangers ran away and left their bundle, which was found to contain a complete burglar's outfit.

Had an Item.

Detroit *Free Press:* "I have an item for the reporters," he said as he entered police headquarters at midnight.

"None of them here just now," replied the sergeant, "but I'll take it down."

"All right. Begin by writing down that a respectable citizen was last night making his way homeward."

"Yes."

"The stars were more or less obscured and the moon shone fitfully."

"I have it."

"He was within three blocks of his domicile when he was suddenly accosted by a strange man who sprang out of an alley."

"Go on."

"The desperado demanded the citizen's money or his life, and as he spoke he flourished a club in the air. The citizen is a man of nerve and courage, but being taken at a disadvantage he handed over his purse."

"I see."

"The purse contained only 7 cents, but what the citizen complains of is the principle of the thing. He would respectfully but firmly ask—"

"Yes, I know."

"You know what he would ask?"

"Certainly. He wants to ask: 'Where were the police?' The police were somewhere else, of course. Sorry they weren't there, but can't help it. Good-night, my friend."

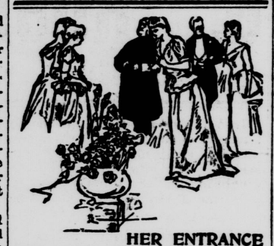
"Guardian of the peace of the sovereign people, good night!" replied the man as he buttoned his coat, and walked out like a crow-bar provided with legs.

Little Books.

New York *Tribune:* The miniature prayer-books and other toy volumes in which our great-grandmothers delighted have returned to favor. Some of the new prayer books measure two and a half by one and three-quarters inches. Nevertheless the portions of the service most used are printed in what is known as agate type and are readily read without a glass. These dainty little books are usually bound in white morocco, tipped with gold and silver, and cost $11 upward. They are sometimes suspended from a chain attached to a finger ring, so that they may be carried in this way. The little dictionary, which contains twenty thousand words, is even tinier than the prayer-book. Its print can only be read by a magnifying-glass, which is conveniently framed in the cover. It measures three-quarters of an inch by one and ene-eighth. The glass magnifies the type until it is about the same size as the ordinary nonpareil type of a newspaper.

A Monument of Bankruptcy.

The great tower at Wembley park, north of London, which is intended to be much higher than the Eiffel tower, promises to become a monument of bankruptcy. The company has spent $500,000, and the first platform has not yet been reached.



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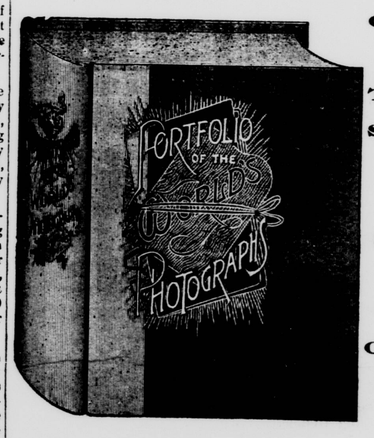

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, WASH., Nov. 1, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Andrew J. Davis, of Bucoda, county of Thurston, State of Wash., has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 262, for the purchase of the S½ of Section No. 22, in Township No. 16 N. Range No. 6 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Olympia, Wash., on Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1895.

He names as witnesses: F. B. Hayrs, of Cedarville, Wash.; Burt Lemley, of Cedarville, Wash.; James Hemphill, of Oakville, Wash.; G. N. Vanatta, of Cedarville, Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of February, 1895. JESSE F. MURPHY, Register.

Date of first publication, Nov. 30, 1894. 716

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