

THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.

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THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.

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CURRENT EVENTS.

A small fire occurred at Carson. A large tract of land in Yolo county is to be divided up and sold to colonists.

Joe Howell was one of the winning horses at Salt Lake recently.

The Chicago Times has sent a properly equipped scout to hunt after Crook.

At Cincinnati an ex-Alderman and his wife were found drowned.

Great destruction is reported by a tornado which passed through East Lebanon, Ohio. The Governor of Rhode Island was installed on the 29th inst.

Some members of the Spanish Black Hand Society have been condemned to death.

Cadet Bowman has been dismissed from the Naval Academy.

Two children of K. R. Fovris, of Bowling Green, Ky., were burned to death.

No prospect of settlement is shown with the iron and steel workers of the West.

General G. P. Buel died recently near Nashville, Tenn.

The Duke of Albany wishes to be Governor-General of Canada, but Gladstone says no.

A riot occurred at St. Petersburg which was repressed with difficulty.

A boiler exploded at Opelousas, La., killing two men and wounding four.

The reduction of the public debt during May was \$2,500,000.

The impression in Washington appears to be that Crook will come out all right.

Five prisoners broke jail at Milad, Idaho, and have not been recaptured.

The labor troubles among the Illinois coal miners appear to be far from settled.

A fire at Virginia City caused a loss estimated at \$30,000.

Frank Harrington, the painter who fell from a building at Portland a few days ago, has died from his injuries.

Julia Blondell, a weak-minded woman of thirty, has become involved in a disreputable affair with a man named at Stockton.

John Walters, a sawmill engineer near Portland, was caught in the flywheel and seriously hurt.

William Roberts, alias L. C. Montgomery, has been arrested at Seattle on a charge of a series of forgeries in Texas and Colorado.

A fire at Red Bluff burned two ice-houses and an old building belonging to the railroad company.

McDowell, the murderer of Maggie O'Brien, has been sentenced to death at San Bernardino.

Alfred Anderson, who killed his brother near Portland last October, has been sentenced to death.

Trot, the husband of the woman murdered over a year ago near Gal, has been arrested for the crime. He charges it upon Giovanni Lenti.

The Secretary of the Interior makes another decision on railroad lands. Of course it is for the railroads.

Crook's Trade Conference assembled at Detroit and organized with D. A. Wells as President.

There is a reasonable prospect of a settlement of the Illinois striking coal miners' differences with their employers.

In the rowing race at Point of Pines, near Boston, Hanlan defeated Kennedy by twenty lengths.

The Chicago iron manufacturers seem to have declined to agree to the scale of wages agreed on at Pittsburg.

In the star-route trial recently, Merrick depends for the defense on affidavits and deliberate perjury on the witness stand.

At Des Moines, Ia., the house of a coal miner was blown up and the occupants injured, because he refused to join the strikers.

The New Zealand Government has agreed to extend the present mail contract for two years under certain conditions.

In the star-route trial Merrick continued his argument, in which he was especially severe on Merrick's opponent.

The agent of the Allan Steamship Line at Galway, Ireland, has received a threatening letter.

Immigrants come from Tombstone that the Indians have stolen or murdered Crook, and are now raiding in Sonora.

Malcolm Carrick, an insane man, has escaped from his friends at Hayward. They fear that he may injure his mother.

A railroad accident occurred at Stratford Hollow, Vermont, by which the engineer and fireman lost their lives.

At Rostoff, Russia, the unfortunate Jews have again been made the victims of the brutality of the Russian populace.

The current of German opinion appears to be unfavorable to the French operations in Cochinchina.

Twenty-two men were drowned near Milan, Italy, recently, by the upsetting of a boat.

The negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican have been broken off and pronounced a failure.

HOW JACKS ARE MADE.

Ingeniously Constructed Machines that Bite Off Thousands a Minute.

The iron is received from the rolling mills in sheets from three inches to twelve inches wide, and some three feet to nine feet in length, the thickness varying, according to the kind of work into which it is to be made, from one-eighth to one-thirty-second of an inch. These sheets are all cut in about thirty inch pieces, and by immersion in acid cleaned of the hard outside dainty scale. They are then chopped into strips of a width corresponding to the length of the nail or tack required. Supposing the tack to be cut in an eight-ounce carpet tack, the strip of iron, as chopped and ready for the machine, would be about eleven-sixteenths of an inch wide and thirty inches long. This piece is placed firmly in the feeding apparatus, and by this arrangement carried between the knives of the machine.

At each revolution of the balance wheel the knives cut off a small piece from the end of this plate. The piece cut off is pointed at one end, and square for forming the head at the other. It is then carried between two dies by the action of the knives, and these dies, coming together, form the body of the tack under the head. Enough of the iron projects beyond the face of the dies to form the head, and while held firmly by them, a lever strikes this projecting piece into a round head. This, as we have said before, is all done during one revolution of the wheel, and the knives, as soon as the tack drops from the machine, are ready to cut off another piece.

These machines are run at the rate of about 250 revolutions per minute. The shoe nail machines, for cutting headless shoe nails, are run at about 500 revolutions per minute, and cut from three to five nails at each revolution.

UP TO THE SITUATION.

"Speaking of curious coincidents," said a lawyer who had business in the City Hall recently, "I think I have the most curious case on the boards."

"What is it?"

"One day last week a woman came to me and engaged my services to file a bill for divorce. I hadn't got through with her when her husband came in to see me for my services for the same thing. They were of the same age, had the same grounds, and had met before for months."

"And you took both cases?"

"Oh, no, that would have looked a little queer."

"Then you sent one to another lawyer?"

"Oh, no, again. I am not furnishing clients to other lawyers. I saw that I was in a fix, and that I must do something to prevent one or the other from consulting another attorney, and so I acted as a mediator, and advised 'em to settle their trouble and live together, which they have done."

"What! You advise a settlement, and lose your fee?"

"Not exactly," replied the lawyer as he stroked his chin. "I charged twice as much for the advice as for securing the divorces."

FLOORS.—A new paper-maché process for covering floors is described as follows: "The floor is thoroughly cleaned. The holes and cracks are then filled with paper putty, made by soaking newspapers in a paste made as follows: To one pound of flour add three quarts of water and a tablespoonful of ground alum, and mix thoroughly. The floor is coated with this paste, and then a thickness of manilla or hardware paper is put on. This is allowed to dry thoroughly. The manilla paper is then covered with paste, and a layer of wall paper of any style or design desired is put on. After allowing this to dry thoroughly, it is covered with two or more coats of sizing made by dissolving half a pound of white glue in two quarts of hot water. After this is allowed to dry, the surface is given one coat of 'hard oil-finish varnish,' which can be bought already prepared. This is allowed to dry thoroughly, when the floor is ready for use. The process is represented to be durable and cheap, and, besides taking the place of matting, carpet, oil-cloths, or like covering, makes the floor airtight, and permits of its being washed."

THAT FETTERED HIM.—Not many days ago a handsome young lady entered the studio of one of the leading photographers in Madrid to have her likeness taken. After placing the lady in position the artist busied himself with the camera. When all was in readiness for the operation, what was his amazement to find, on glancing round, that his fair customer was holding a pistol to her temple!

"What are you doing?" he excitedly cried; "you will ruin my business, besides spoiling your pretty face."

Calmly smiling, the lady replied: "I have not the remotest idea of committing such a piece of barbarity, but I may as well tell you that my sweet-heart has deserted me, and that I want to send him my likeness in this position, intimating to him at the same time that I shall pull the trigger if he does not return to me at once!"

The photographer had no difficulty in complying with the lady's wishes, and a few weeks afterwards he had the satisfaction of taking the portraits of a young married couple, though without the revolver, which the husband had probably placed out of harm's reach.—El Mundo Pintoresco.

ABOUT BABIES.

How Infants of Respectable Parentage are Sold Before They are Born—Dr. Campbell Interviewed.

The following extraordinary account is from a recent issue of the New York Morning Journal:

The following singular advertisement appeared in a morning paper yesterday:

ADOPTION.—Any childless couple sincerely desiring to adopt a child, and to be of healthy, intellectual and aristocratic American parentage, can have the opportunity on or about the coming January. Address by letter only, KNICKERBOCKER, care Dr. Campbell's Sanitarium, 140 West 6th St., New York.

A Journal reporter called at the address indicated with a view of learning Dr. Campbell's method of doing business, and was ushered into the parlor of a handsome four-story brick house, where two young women were playing the piano.

The doctor, a very tall, good-looking man of about fifty, presently appeared and invited the writer into his private office in the rear of the parlor, and after apologizing for the disorder of the place, explaining that he had just moved in, having previously been in West Eleventh street, begged to be informed of his visitor's business.

"I have called, doctor," said the Journal man, "in reference to your advertisement of this morning. I wish to know what steps are necessary in order to obtain possession of the child."

"It will be necessary," said the doctor, "in the first place to satisfy me that you really desire to have the child and treat it well. I shall require excellent references before I surrender it, of your ability and intention to take the very best care of it."

"What guarantee have I, doctor, that the child is as described; can I meet the parents?"

HIS WORD OF HONOR.

"Not on any account. The only guarantee that is possible to give you is my word of honor. I will explain to you how impossible it is to introduce you to the parents: You see that it is a point of the utmost importance that the mother of the child should be ignorant of its fate; otherwise, some time in the future there would be nothing to prevent her from changing her mind and claiming it; but I assure you in the most solemn manner that the parents are people of respectability and wealth, and are both pictures of physical perfection. The husband is taller than I am—you see I am six feet by fully half a head, and the wife is a handsome brunette of about twenty-four years of age."

YEARNING FOR HER CHILDREN.

"You mentioned the possibility of mothers desiring to reclaim their children. Do they often do so?"

"Quite often. I have had at least fifty letters from one lady who is anxious to recover a little one that I had adopted for her, but there is no chance of ever seeing it again."

"Do you keep a register of what becomes of the children?"

"I rarely know what becomes of them. Most of the people who apply for children do not desire to have their names known."

"How, then, do you satisfy yourself of their respectability?"

"In this way. You go to your reference, whoever he may be, and tell that at a certain time a certain person, whom we shall call John Doe—in fact, myself—will call on him for references concerning Richard Doe—or whatever name you wish to assume. If the result of my inquiries are satisfactory, I notify you that when the child is born it is at your disposal, and you can send a carriage here at night and receive it. In order to avoid any future complications I prefer not to know the name of the person taking the child. I always endeavor to select people who are unlikely to have children of their own, as the event of a couple having afterwards a child of their own, the little waif is likely to be neglected or perhaps entirely discarded."

PRICES CURRENT FOR BABIES.

"Is the lady referred to in the advertisement now in the city?"

"No; but she will come to me for her confinement."

"Is any remuneration expected?"

"Not to the parents, but I always receive a reasonable fee."

"About what amount?"

"Well, the last one I received was \$100; before that \$50. I have received as low as \$25. I leave it entirely to the generosity of the client."

"How long have you been in the business, doctor?"

"Since 1856. I have caused to be adopted in that time a great many little strangers. I can give you references to at least 500 of the most prominent bankers, merchants and professional men of this city."

This touching little incident is from the Rochester Post. One rises from its personal with mixed feelings: "A beautiful young girl was about to be married to a bachelor of seventy years of age, but very rich. On the eve of her marriage she learned that his health had been suddenly swept away, leaving him a penniless old man. Did the noble girl desert him in this hour of trouble? She did, indeed, and her parents helped her, too, because they promptly recognized the unfitness of such a match between May and December."

Always in style.—S.

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

In a paper communicated to one of the English societies of mining engineers, on the pressure of gas in the solid coal, some singular facts are presented, these facts being obtained by means of a carefully contrived process of boring into the solid coal to a considerable depth, fitting in a pipe, and connecting it with a pressure gauge. At one of the mines, at a depth of nearly 1,300 feet below the surface, the pressure reached was some 104 pounds per square inch; and at another, the results showed respectively, 386 and 461 pounds. These enormous pressures are thought to sufficiently indicate the causes of many colliery explosions, and the consequent necessity of some efficient method of draining the gas from the coal seams.

One of the most encouraging among the various methods, of which have been brought forward for the preservation of bridge timber and railroad ties would seem to be that which, in the first place, subjects the finished timber to an adequate dry heat, and then immerses it in a hot bath composed of certain proportions of asphalt and carbolic acid. The effect of this treatment is that, on cooling, the solvent of the asphalt evaporates, leaving a skin or coating of asphalt on the surface of the wood, which resists water and keeps the antiseptic material fixed securely within the pores of the wood. The exterior of the wood, on the completion of this process, presents a smooth and dark surface, requiring no paint.

The influence of cold on iron, according to experiments made in France, under what would seem to have been exceptionally favorable circumstances for accurate testing, show that when a bar of iron breaks, through vibration or shocks, and the fracture presents a crystalline appearance, this crystallized state was that in which the iron was previously to its being used—the fact being thus attributable to faulty manufacture, not usage or cold after the completion of the piece. From this it is assumed that the testing of, for example, four or five per cent, of a large number of pieces of wrought iron does not furnish a really proper guarantee of the good quality of the remaining pieces, because of the varying care bestowed on the pieces, and the various treatment of them in regard to temperature and other points.

M. Carnot calls the attention of manufacturers and others to a non-poisonous and permanent green color, which may be prepared as follows: A solution of bichromate of potash is mixed with a sufficient amount of phosphate of soda, sodium acetate and sodium thiosulphate are added, and the slightly acidified mixture is boiled for an hour. A fine green precipitate is thus thrown down, which possesses the merit of not being volatile, and is perfectly fast against air, light, dilute acids, soap, etc. It may be used for painting, calico printing, etc. For dyeing, the material to be colored is treated with a mixture of bichromate, phosphate and acetate of soda, then boiled in a slightly acidulated bath of this sulphate of soda.

One of the most practical directions in which electricity is at present utilized, as an industrial agent, is its use for cleaning china paste prior to the process of baking. In the production of such wares, frequent drawbacks upon its appearance and value are

