ally, the color fading gradually from a deep pink at the center of the cheek, till it became scarcely distinguishable. Their hair was arranged to represent wings of butterflies, an oil being used to produce the requisite stiffness, while brooches of unique design held the folds in position. When our curiosity had been satisfied, we and three friends of ours hired a carriage and drove for a few hours around among the interesting localities, among other things seeing divers laying cable preparatory to raising a sunken steamer. We visited the shops in Victoria where Indian curios were kept, and saw many curious articles, useful, ornamental, and otherwise. The Hyders, who live on San Jaun Island, are very skillful workers in gold and silver, more so than any other tribes on the sound. They excel in design, showing great originality in this direction, and their carvings represent figures of which a white man would never dream. They can take a double eagle and pound it out into a thin saucer, preserving the faces just as they were on the original coin. Another tribe, living farther north, are superior workers in slate, of which a black variety occurs in their territory. They take particular pleasure in producing figures of monsters, who play a part in their mythology, and they also work up the slate into bowls of odd design. In one of the shops we saw a quantity of a fish known as the oolachan, or candle-fish. They are brought down from Hudson's Bay in large quantities by the Indians, who use them, when dried, as candles; they burn for some time, with a smoky flame a little larger than that of a candle. When pressed, these fish, which are from six to eight inches long, yield a fat of the consistency of syrup, and which the Indians use as we do butter; they seem to relish it greatly, but it is rather too oily and strong for the unaccustomed palate. We returned to the steamer a little before two o'clock, and before long were speeding along toward Port Townsend, which we reached some time before dark, having had Mt. Hood and Mt. Baker in view a good part of the time. The passengers were not allowed to land, however, till a pompous young disciple of Æsculapius came aboard to see if the vessel had been fumigated; and he having been satisfied, we went ashore and enjoyed ourselves while the steamer remained. The business portion of Port Townsend is built over the water, while the residences are built on a high bluff, sloping abruptly to the water, and command an excellent view of the neighboring portion of the sound. At nine o'clock that evening the steamer left Port Townsend, and next morning when we awoke she was lying moored to the wharf at Seattle. After a hasty breakfast we stepped ashore, and bade a lasting adieu to the scenes of our imprisonment.

H. G. G.

"By Art's Sly Hand."

(RONDEAU.)

A country lane with wild flowers fair,
A lowly cot half sheltered there,
And on a bank close by there lies
A maiden coy, with laughing eyes,
And rosy cheeks, and sunny hair.

A palace hall where nobles meet,
A queen with princes at her feet,
Her beauty placed, I should surmise,
By art's sly hand.

I long for power Fate to defeat.
Ha! my Garudâ stone will cheat!
Presto! the maid's in queenly guise;
The queen to country lane fast hies,
But still tries beauty to entreat
By art's sly hand.

J. E. S.

A Tale of Ye Olden Times.

In the war of 1762, between France and Spain on the one hand, and England on the other, many of the islands in the West Indies fell into the hands of the English. One of the last to yield was Martinico, the principal mart of trade in the center of the French possessions in the Caribbees. Its capital surrendered without a blow, after the fall of Fort Royal before the combined attack of General Monckton and Admiral Rodney; for the wealthy planters, fearing that a long contest would ruin their estates, signed their willingness to capitulate. Havana, pressed by the English and the forces from the northern colonies, which arrived at the scene of