

## TREASURE TROVE.

**TREASURE TROVE AT MYCENÆ.**—Some remarkable discoveries have been made by Mr. Schliemann at Mycenæ, an ancient city in Greece, chiefly among the tomb on the Acropolis.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Argos (from which Mycenæ is distant about five miles), telegraphing on Nov. 24, reports:—"In the great circle of parallel slabs beneath the archaic sepulchral stones, considered by Pausanias, following tradition, as the tombs of Atreus, Agamemnon, Cassandra, Eurymedon, and their companions, Dr. Schliemann has discovered immense tombs containing jewellery. He found, yesterday, in one portion of a tomb human bones, male and female, plate, jewellery of pure archaic gold weighing five kilogrammes, two sceptres with heads of crystal and chased objects in silver and bronze. It is impossible to describe the rich variety of the treasure."

The same correspondent telegraphs that "Dr. Schliemann has found in the tomb already referred to another great quantity of woman's jewellery in gold, and handsomely worked. Immediately after beginning excavation at an adjoining tomb a large head of a cow in silver with immense horns of pure gold, was found. All these objects were marvellously worked. Among other discoveries are nine silver vases and numerous swords of bronze."

By another telegram we learn that on Nov. 28 "Dr. Schliemann, continuing his researches in the tombs already described, found, yesterday, the following articles of pure gold, splendidly ornamented:—A helmet, two diadems, a woman's large comb, a large breastplate, three masks, six vases, two bracelets, two rings, three brooches, an immense mass of buttons, leaves, and other articles, three large girdles, a silver vase, a stag cast in lead, with a mass of swords, daggers, axes, and warriors' knives, all of bronze with twenty-five flint-headed arrows."

The *Times* publishes the following telegram from Argos, dated Dec. 2:—"In the tomb previously referred to Dr. Schliemann has discovered a large golden mask and an enormous breastplate of gold. He also found the body of a man, wonderfully preserved, especially the face. The head was round, the eyes large, and the mouth contained thirty-two fine teeth. There is, however, a difficulty about preserving the remains. There were also found fifteen bronze swords with great golden hilts—a mass of immense golden buttons, splendidly engraved, ornamented the sheaths of the swords also two great golden goblets, and a great quantity of other objects in gold, articles in earthenware carved wooden box, several articles in chased crystal, ten large cooking utensils of bronze, but no traces of anything in iron or glass."

A telegram from Athens to the same journal, dated Dec. 5, states that "Dr. Schliemann has succeeded in preserving the dead body of the man to which reference was made in a previous telegram. There were found on his right three large splendidly ornamented golden goblets, one alabaster goblet, two silver goblets, 134 richly ornamented large golden buttons, four golden sword-handles, eleven bronze swords and jewels."

The *London Graphic* also gives the notice of Dr. and Madame Schliemann.

A POLYCHROME anique mosaic has been discovered at Sens, France, which is of great beauty, and representing two stags face to face, with a vase between them, and in a fine style, decorated with leaves on which the stags appear to browse. The whole is enclosed by a border of leaves of the laurel, and fruits harmoniously disposed.

Another paper alluding to the subject remarks:

The dragon which of yore guarded hidden treasures must be dead. In no previous period have the hoards of antiquity been so freely rendered up to antiquarian enterprise. General di Cesnola's former finds in Cyprus have been completely cast into the shade by the last, and Dr. Schliemann has been rifling the tombs of the Atridæ to good purpose at Mycenæ. Dr. Schliemann's discovery is less important from the intrinsic value of the metal ornaments found than from their age and the beauty of their design. The historic eminence of the supposed dead, also, in this case lends an additional element of interest to the discovery. The skeletons and ornaments were found at a depth of only about nine inches from the surface. It is wonderful that they were not sooner turned up; but superstition during the classical period and ignorance afterwards have apparently protected them. The Assyrian excavations and those at Budrum, and recently at Olympia, as well as those in Cyrus, have been conducted by men who are guided in their researches by more accurate knowledge than their predecessors in the same work. Owing to portions of the Chesil Beach at Portland, where two of the Armada treasure galleons sunk, having been displaced by

the recent storms, searchers have been busy in the underlying silt, and a bar of silver, about three pounds in weight, has been found. As respects the raising of the precious metals from their native beds, the last returns show a steady yield both in America and Australia, three-fourths of the produce of both countries being derived from auriferous lodes in the quartz. One of the strangest stories ever told in connection with mining is being buzzed about Oregon. It tells of nothing less than acres of boiling springs, from which, instead of water, pour out streams of chloride of silver. Shiploads of precious metal are represented to be in sight, in the shape of a soapy grey substance, somewhat resembling quicksilver. "The molten masses bubble and boil with escaping gases. The substance is so heavy that a stone will not sink in it, but a stick or crowbar may be forced down into these pools of wealth several feet, when the immense gravity of the mass will throw it back into the air like an arrow shot from an Indian's bow. At least 160 acres are covered with these springs, ranging from a few feet to 100 yards across. Each one is surrounded with a rim of crystallised silver. Their depth is unknown." The mineral wealth of these western States is trifling compared with the wealth of imagination possessed by their citizens.

**PREHISTORIC JEWELS.**—Dr. Schliemann, in a letter addressed from Athens, incidentally alluding to the valuable discoveries made by him at Mycenæ, says:—"The mass of jewels is so great that you can fill with them a large museum. But what makes these jewels particularly precious is that they derive from the mythic heroic age, of which no museum has possessed as yet a single fragment of pottery."

## CURE FOR HICCUGHS AND COLDS.

We copy the following from a contemporary:

**EDITORS PRESS:**—Having seen your clipped article, credited to *Pottsville Miners' Journal*, entitled "Hiccoughing to Death," I deem it a boon that price will not measure or gratitude fathom in the breast of the afflicted sufferer, when he is informed that "veratria" powder, when agitated in a vial and the stopper removed, and the dust thus raised smelled up into the nostrils, so that he will not hiccough another single time after so inhaling the powder through the nose.

Nothing can possibly be a more perfect success than the effect of the above remedy. "Veratria" is a salt chemically produced from the medicinal herb, white hellebore. I would say that "veratria," used in the same way, is beneficially employed in colds, where the nostrils are closed or where the eyes are rendered heavy by a stoppage of the lachrymal or tear ducts, and also produces sneezing, which is nature's simplest remedy to clear the organs of the head when oppressed by a sluggish action of the emunctories of the part. We have seen a case of 80 hours' constant distress and many other more ordinary cases of hiccoughs cured as above stated. It can be procured at any drug store.

EMORY L. WILDARD, M. D.

S. F., Dec. 9th, 1876.

**THE ALLIGATOR BUSINESS.**—Between 17,000 and 20,000 alligator skins are tanned yearly, which are consumed by boot and shoe manufacturers in every portion of the United States, as well as exported to London and Hamburg. The alligators formerly came almost entirely from Louisiana, and New Orleans was the great center of the business. The Florida swamps and morasses are now the harvest fields, and Jacksonville, in that State, the great depot. The alligators often attain a length of 18 to 20 feet, and frequently live to an old age. The hides are stripped off, and the belly and sides, the only portions fit for use, are packed in barrels, in strong brine and shipped to the Northern tanner, who keeps them under treatment from six to eight months, when they are ready to be cut up. So far the leather has been mainly used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, but handsome slippers are also made of it.

**TO TRANSFER PRINTS, ETC., TO GLASS OR WOOD.**—Take of gum sandarach, 4 oz; mastic, 1 oz; Venice turpentine, 1 oz; alcohol 15 oz. Digest in a bottle, frequently shaking, and it is ready for use. Directions; use, if possible, good plate glass of the size of the picture to be transferred, go over it with the above varnish, beginning at one side, press down the picture firmly and evenly as you proceed, so that no air can possibly lodge between put aside, and let dry perfectly, then moisten the paper cautiously with water, and remove it piecemeal by rubbing carefully with the fingers; if managed nicely, a complete transfix of the picture to the glass will be effected.