His Favorite Niece;

—OR—

A SECRET REVEALED.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued).

They first discussed the weather and matters of general interest. Then Sir Arthur began cautiously to feel his way. He always thought afterward that this conversation had been a masterpiece of diplomacy. He commenced to talk about Glen and its surroundings.

"You will want a mistress for that beautiful home of yours some day, Sir Basil," he said.

The young baronet laughed.

"I suppose so," he said.

"Have you begun to think of looking out, or settling down, or whatever it is called?" asked the general.

"No; I have not had time. I am in no hurry. I should like to make some position for myself before I think of marriage," said the young baronet.

"Quite right," cried the general, hastily. He must not show his hand too soon. "Are you ambitious?" he asked suddenly.

"Yes," was the frank reply. "For my part, I do not believe in hereditary position; I believe that every man should carve out a name and fame for himself. I, for instance, would far rather be known as Basil Carlton, statesman, or skilful soldier, or able writer, than merely as Sir Basil Carlton, of Glen."

"I hope to Heaven," said the general, "that you are not a radical!"—and his thoughts flew back to Martin Ray.

"No, I am not a radical, but I think there are many fine and noble men in England to be found among the radicals."

"That may be," acknowledged Sir Arthur. "Politics," he continued, "are a fair game, at which every man can play. I respect the convictions of every honest man; but I loathe and detest men who trade upon others, make tools of them, and foster robbion and murder."

"That is not radicalism," said Sir Basil, calmly.

But it was not politics that the general wished to discuss.

"I suppose you would like to go into parliament, Sir Basil," he remarked.

"I have often thought of it," he said, "and I shall most certainly try for it. That is my ideal life—to serve my country in some way during part of the year, and to live on my estate during the remainder. One of my greatest ambitions is to have a model estate."

"A very noble ambition, too," reversed the general. "I approve of that. And you do not think of marrying yet? But you will want a wife to do the honors for you, if you carry out your plans."

"I had better make my mark first," he said.

The general looked at him keenly.

"You are not one of those who despise marriage, or think it of little consequence," he queried.

"So far from it. I think it is one step in life that makes or mars a man his happiness or misery most certainly depends upon it, therefore, I hope to look before I leap."

"Quite right," said the general, "you could not do better. Men have such different tastes. Now, what is your idea of a wife?"

Sir Basil laughed.

"I do not know that I have formed one yet."

The general looked relieved. If his heart was yet untouched, why could he not learn to love Leah?

"I should like to know," he said, in a jolly way, "what you would expect in a wife. What are the qualifications you deem necessary in a woman who would aspire to that position?"

"I have never thought about it; I suppose my ideas are not different from other people's," answered Sir Basil laughing.

"Would you marry, for beauty, name or position?"

"No, I should marry for love," said Sir Basil. "I should never care for beauty, though I should like the woman I love to have a fair face of her own. I do not care for money—I have quite enough, but I shall not be ill pleased if my wife has some fortune."

"His ideas are sensible," thought the general to himself. "I am sure that if I had thought of marriage at all, it would have been much in the same way." Aloud he said, "I should like to ask you one more question, and I beg that you will not think me curious."

"I know your true friendship for me," said Sir Basil, "and I feel that no one, you might ask me would be prompted by idle curiosity."

"I should like to know," pursued the general, "if you have passed through the fever called love?"

"No, I have not," said Sir Basil. "I am heart-whole and fancy-free. I may add that I thank Heaven for it."

"So do I," thought the general. He was silent for some minutes, not quite seeing his way to the next question.

"If the story of the marriages of one generation could be written, it would be a wonderful volume," said Sir Arthur, musingly. "Some men are led into marriage. I was; and my marriage proved a happy one. I had never given a thought to it until some one told me that a certain lady favored me very much. I found it was true, and we were very happy."

Sir Basil was surprised to see that the general looked flushed and perplexed. He was a little amused, too, at his choice of such a subject for discussion. He wondered if Sir Arthur had any thoughts of marrying again.

"There are some very knotty points about this same love-making," continued the general. "I do not think taking it as it is conducted now, that the ladies have a fair chance."

"Why not?" asked Sir Basil.

"The advantages are mainly on the side of the man," said the general. "If a man sees a girl and likes her, he has but to tell her so; she can say 'Yes,' or 'No,' as she pleases."

"Certainly," chimed in Sir Basil.

"Reverse the question. If a young girl sees a man and likes him ever so much, she cannot say so."

"It is certainly not the custom of English girls!" laughed Sir Basil.

"Do you think it fair to the weaker sex that they should be obliged to conceal their sentiments?"

"I must confess I should not like to see the custom reversed," replied the baronet. "Besides, there is a view of the matter which does not seem to have struck you, Sir Arthur. Women are more clever than men; they have a thousand quick instincts that we do not possess; and I fancy that, if any girl gave her heart unsolicited, there are many ways in which, without losing either her dignity or her modesty, she could let it be known."

The general looked hopeless, helpless. This view of the subject had not occurred to him.

"I mean," continued Sir Basil, "that, without saying one word, by her face and manner any woman could make a man understand that she liked him."

"If that be the case," thought the general to himself, "why has not Leah done so?"

Then he remembered that she was too proud and cold; she would die rather than stoop to that. But he must save her. Even the duchess admitted that at times an unhappy love proved fatal.

"I should like to know your opinion, Sir Basil," he said. "Should you think less of a girl if she had a great affection for a man who had shown no signs of any for her?"

"Certainly not," he replied.

"I will put a case to you," said the general warming now to his work. "Suppose that a lady, young and beautiful, all that is most gracious and graceful, meets a man and likes him so well that her liking grows into love for him, and that love takes such complete possession of her that not only her happiness but her life is endangered; would you think it prudent or discreet if some of her friends, some one who loved her, told him of it?"

"I should think it the kindest thing to do," said Sir Basil, carelessly.

"You would approve of such a line of conduct?" said Sir Arthur.

"If the man so loved were quite free, I could see no objection to it," said Sir Basil.

"Thank Heaven I hear you say so!" cried the general.

"Why, what has it to do with me?" asked Sir Basil.

"I—I know some one," stammered the general—"some one who cares for you in that way, whose life is wrapped up, so to speak, in yours."

"In mine!" cried Sir Basil. "You must be mistaken, General."

"I am not, indeed. Think of all the people you know, and see if you cannot find some clue."

"I am sure I cannot," said Sir Basil, quickly. "I have not mixed much in ladies' society, and of those I know I cannot imagine one caring much for me."

"Yes, there is one," declared the general, slowly. "What the noonday sun is to the flowers, you are to her. She loves you as I believe very few women have the power of loving."

"How do you know?" cried Sir Basil, in astonishment.

"I found it out by accident. I would have given a great deal not to have known it. I have never been happy since."

Sir Basil grew pale and agitated.

"How strange that you saould know that! Are you quite sure? Is there no mistake?"

"None. I could almost say I wish there were. I assure you that I have been most unhappy ever since I made the discovery. I have not known what to do. I honestly believe that in time the girl will die if her love remains unrequitted. It seemed to me that in keeping her secret I was almost helping to kill her; in telling it Heaven only knows what other harm I may do. If I did not believe it to be a case of life and death, I would not stir in the matter. Even now, far as I have gone, unless you wish it, I will not mention the name."

"I do not know what to say," declared Sir Basil, deeply agitated. That any one loved him so deeply touched him.

"Think over it," continued the general. "You are heart-whole and fancy-free; why not make this girl happy? If you loved any one else, it would be a different matter; but you do not."

"No, I do not," said Sir Basil, slowly.

And then for some minutes there was silence between them. It was the expression on the general's face that made Sir Basil speak at last.

"Tell me who it is," he said, abruptly; "I should prefer to know."

"Heaven grant that I am doing right," said the General. "I would give my life for her, because I love her so; but, if I do her any injury while seeking only to do her good, I shall never forgive myself."

"Tell me," said Sir Basil. "I—I dare not guess."

"Yes, I will tell you," replied the elder man, solemnly. "Heaven grant that I am acting wisely! It is my niece and adopted daughter who loves you."

"Your niece? Miss Hatton?" cried Sir Basil. "You cannot surely mean it. Why, the duchess told me that she had had more offers of marriage than any woman in England!"

"So she has," said the general.

"And you say this proud, beautiful girl loves me? It seems incredible!"

"She loves you with all her heart," replied the general, "and you are fancy-free. Let me mention this—she is true, gifted, generous; she has some of the noblest qualities of a woman; she will be one of the wealthiest heiresses in England. Think over it, Sir Basil. She would be so happy, poor child, while I—I cannot tell you what it would do for me—I love her so dearly, and she is so unhappy."

"Are you quite sure that there is no mistake?" asked Sir Basil. "Your niece could aspire to any position—socially speaking, I should be no match for her."

"There is only this matter for consideration," said the general—"she loves you. Ah, if you had seen her tears!"

"Tears!" repeated the baronet, in great distress. "You do not surely mean that she has shed tears on my account? You make me feel as though I had been in some measure to blame."

"I should like to add this," said Sir Arthur—"I should like you to remember this one thing always—what my heart has dictated I have done for my niece; I have told you the story, and I leave it with you to act upon it as you think best. We will never resume the subject; let it be buried between us for ever. I have spoken for her sake against my own will."

Silently they grasped each other's hands, and parted.

"Heaven grant that I have done the right thing!" said the general to himself. "I believe men make a dreadful muddle of everything of the kind; but I hope for the best."

Sir Basil's thoughts were far more tumultuous. He admired Leah exceedingly; but he had never dreamed of marrying her. He had felt no tendency whatever to fall in love with her. She had always seemed to him beyond his reach. He remembered all that the duchess had told him of the offers of marriage she had received; and this beautiful girl, who might have been Countess of Barberry, loved him secretly!

It was some time before he could collect his thoughts, and then a thousand memories filled his mind—of looks and words, the true meaning of which he had not understood until now. How blind he had been! He had said that a man would understand even the faintest signs of a woman's regard; but had he understood?

The beautiful, proud face rose so clearly before him. He had not thought much of marriage; but it appeared marvellous that he had but to speak one word and she would be his. He was not in love with her, but his heart beat when he thought of her. He was one of the least mercenary and most generous of men, he would have scorned the idea of marrying for money; but it was not unpleasant to think of the immense wealth that would be his if he wedded Leah Hatton. He could make good use of it. Would any one believe that this grand, imperial creature cared enough about him to shed tears? He was still young; not only was his heart touched, but his vanity was flattered; it raised him in his own esteem that he should all unconsciously have won the love of such a woman. He would cultivate her society more, and, if he found the general's assertions to be true, he would ask her to be his wife.

As he returned to the house, calmer in mind after this decision, it seemed to him a strange coincidence that he should meet the duchess and Miss Hatton. The duchess spoke gayly enough. Leah's face flushed crimson, and a thousand welcomes shone in her dark eyes. For no other man living would her face have so changed and brightened. On the previous day Sir Basil would not have noticed it; now it struck him.

"We are going down to the beach," said the duchess. "Will you accompany us, Sir Basil?"

"With pleasure," he replied. "I have been there once this morning, and very beautiful the sea looks."

They strolled on to the yellow sand, where the waves rolled in briskly and broke into sheets of white foam, and sat down to watch the incoming tide. In one heart there was unutterable happiness; Leah had read something in Sir Basil's face which she had never seen there before. In another heart there was unutterable perplexity, for Sir Basil saw that the general had not been mistaken. Reading all that passed now by the light given by his words, there was no doubt but that Leah loved him.

"They are beginning to understand each other," thought the duchess, as she listened to the two voices. "It is possible that it may all come right in the end."

The two hours they spent that morning on the beach seemed to Leah to pass like two moments; and her face grew so beautiful in her new-found happiness that it dazed Sir Basil when he looked upon it. Her sister Hettie, her father, and all the horrors of her past life were forgotten in the bright present.

(To be Continued.)

Two hundred and twenty-four gallons of fresh water weigh a ton.

The Farm

HINTS ABOUT SHEEP.

Care should be the watchword at all seasons, but more especially when the lambs are being dropped. The ewes need plenty of fresh air and exercise and a good warm inclosure in which they should be compelled to stay nights and on rainy days. A few good hurdles should be constructed to separate the ewes from the rest of the flock till the lambs are three or four days old. These need not be more than 3x6 feet. Feed is of prime importance to the breeding ewe. This should consist primarily of good clover hay and oats, supplemented by a few roots. If the above ration cannot be had, wheat, bran, oats, good bright corn fodder and mixed hay may be substituted.

Early lambs need special care. Much attention should be given to feeding. The ewe's supply of milk soon ceases to satisfy the cravings of their growing appetites and they early learn to eat both hay and grain. Lambs should have a run of their own, to which the sheep have no access. Here the lambs may profitably be fed a little clover hay and ground oats, or, what would be better still, oatmeal. As the grass begins to grow great care should be exercised in not making too rapid a change from the dry to the succulent food, as at that time sheep are very susceptible to scours. The male lambs should be castrated before they are three weeks old, if the conditions of the weather are favorable, as less danger attends the operation at this age than at any other time. This is most easily done by snipping off the lower end of the scrotum, when the testicles protrude and can be taken away with little or no trouble.

All lambs should be docked, the earlier the better. This operation is very simple and can be performed by almost any one. A convenient device is a block of hard wood about 1 foot high. Lay the lamb's tail on the block and draw the skin on the tail toward the rump. Part the wool about 2 inches from the rump and with a sharp chisel and mallet the operation is quickly performed. The skin which was drawn up will now close down over the wound and a rapid and smooth healing result.

FARM NOTES.

Among all callings and occupations there is none that will give so sure and continuous an income as farming, provided it is worked with a system. Farming pays, and is one of the most healthy and enjoyable occupations.

According to statistics the average factory hand in the cities gets $12 a month after paying for board and washing, while the average farm hand gets $14 a month, including board and washing, the comparison showing a balance of $2 a month in favor of the farm laborer.

One of the most profitable investments the farmer can make is in the needed machinery properly to operate the work of the farm. The best machines are always the cheapest, even if prices are the highest. The farmer should be a skillful operator of farm implements and farm machines. An ignorant, awkward operator of a machine may soon destroy its usefulness. Not every one who drives a mower or a binder can handle it skillfully and save it in wear and breakage.

An average corn and timothy crop will use and take from the soil some 300 pounds of nitrogen. If the farmer would buy 300 pounds of nitrogen to put back into the soil as a fertilizer it will cost him $45. But he can save most of this expense by growing a good clover crop, which will supply, as we have seen, plenty of nitrogen for the corn crop. In growing clover, an excess of phosphoric acid will have a tendency unduly to stimulate the crop and force it to early maturity, which means poorer growth. Therefore, if fertilizer has been used on the wheat at the fall planting, the farmer will find it desirable to apply potash as a top dressing in the spring, say from 100 to 200 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. The object is to maintain a proper balance of plant food necessary for the different crops in the rotation.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Keep the colt's feet rasped level. If allowed to wear uneven there will be a bad twist and strain on the soft, young joints.

The important matter in farming as in other matters is preventing waste. The farmer's most important duty, if he keeps stock of any kind, lies in culling the herd by disposing of inferior animals and replacing them with better animals.

Men differ as to the advisability of letting the cows out to drink when the temperature is twenty degrees below zero. Some say the cows will do better than if kept in the barn and watered. The general opinion is, however, different, and many farmers have their barns supplied with arrangements for watering the stock indoors.

There is no other part of the farm stock which pays so well as a well managed flock of sheep, and if the proper arrangements are made for their accommodation, there is the least possible labor or trouble in the care of them. What sheep want is an arrangement for pasture and lodging separately from the rest of the live stock, for other stock are never so happy as when they are worrying or driving off the sheep. Thus a separate pasture for them is required, and in the pasture there should be a convenient supply of water. This is very important, but in the majority of instances it is neglected. The dew on the early grass is not sufficient to supply sheep with drink; when water is conveniently near, sheep will sip a little several times in a day.

MARES FOR BREEDING.

Like any good farmer who knows his business, and keeps hens only for eggs and meat, not for fancy breeding, we keep only a single breed, and this we try to keep pure, and at the very top of usefulness and practical excellence. We do not breed for "points." But any bird that does not come up to the type is soon disposed of. We don't want it. We also want healthy fowls and vigorous ones; and for that reason we have to avoid inbreeding. At least every other year we change the males. It is not necessary, either, to pay fancy prices for fancy birds. What we want is to get good, common cockerels that have no particular disqualifications, and such birds we can usually secure at a reasonable price, say $2 or $3 apiece at most, from some neighboring breeder, or at even less from some brother farmer who happens to keep the same breed we do; and is trying to keep his breed pure and high grade also. In fact, we have at times simply exchanged cockerels. But this is a matter that should be looked after in good season, preferably in the fall. If not already done, it is now the highest time, as the breeders dispose of their surplus stock early, and hold only fancy stock for fancy prices. Sometimes one is able to secure a good bird at the fairs and poultry shows in the fall at a fair price, and every farmer should look for such opportunities, or profit by them when they happen to come within his reach.

EGGS A SPECIALTY.

A general opinion that exists among poultrymen is that it pays best to keep poultry for both eggs and market, but there are those who cannot devote any portion of their time to the care of chicks, preferring to rely upon eggs as a source of profit. There is no community in which the supply of eggs is fully up to the demand, and when eggs are made a specialty they are produced daily, and cash is received accordingly; but with fowls for market the returns are not so immediate, as chicks require a certain period for growth. When the poultryman is not too far away from retail markets, and can dispose of his fowls himself, thus saving commission, freight and other losses, it pays to keep poultry for the eggs they produce, as eggs known to be strictly fresh are always in good demand at quite an increase in price over those which cannot be relied upon. Those who cannot give the poultry regular and constant attention, shelter them properly, provide suitable food in liberal quantities at frequent and regular intervals and pay strict attention to cleanliness and thoroughness in all the details of the management, need not expect to ever succeed, for success and profit mean hard work. It matters not what the specialty may be, success depends upon the management.

Scott's Emulsion

is a food-medicine for the baby that is thin and not well nourished and for the mother whose milk does not nourish the baby.

It is equally good for the boy or girl who is thin and pale and not well nourished by their food; also for the anæmic or consumptive adult who is losing good flesh and strength.

In fact, for all conditions of wasting it is the food-medicine that will nourish and build up the body and give new life and energy when all other means fail.

50c and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

The Reason Why "SALADA"

is sold only in sealed lead packets is to preserve its natural delicious flavor and aroma from contamination. The name "SALADA" on each and every genuine packet is "The Quality Guarantee." Black Mixed or Green. Highest award St. Louis 1904. Sold only in lead packets. By all Grocers

THIEVES' AID SOCIETY.

Mutual Protection and Assistance Afforded to the Members.

"I have no doubt that people have wondered when some crook caught in the act and without friends in the place in which he came to grief could give bond," said Frank G. Miller, an ex-convict, to an Ohio State Journal reporter with whom he had previously became acquainted.

"There is nothing strange about it," continued Miller, "for we have an organization for mutual protection and this has representatives in every large city and in some of the smaller ones of the United States and Canada. Usually in the smaller places these are lawyers, and if the crook is "pinched" in a place where he has no friends he knows whom to send for.

"Should the case be an aggravated one and the crook in good standing with the organization the amount of bond required is learned and the society is notified to send enough to square a couple of bondsmen. The crook disappears, the bondsmen settle and tell how they would like to bring the fellow to justice, while at the same time they are wishing for another job of the same sort, for they are well paid, and the lawyers get better fees for looking after our business than any ordinary practice pays."

Miller went on to say that the organization had its regular officers who are better paid than those of legitimate societies, and that almost all of them are well respected, in the communities in which they live. Miller stated that the amount paid for membership and yearly dues was large and that only "square" crooks were allowed to become members.

When asked if they were not afraid that their officers would emulate their employers and rob the treasury, he replied that such a thing had never occurred but once. That man was afterwards found in the streets of Constantinople with a knife stick under the fifth rib and no one had seen fit to follow his example.

"Why," said Miller, "they know that if they should try to do us they would have a thousand men keener than any detectives on their trail and that when caught no earthly power could save them."

The crooks, according to Miller, have their club rooms in Chicago, New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and several other cities, and he declared that these club rooms, or houses, are fitted up regardless of expense. To be able to use them, however, one must also pay extra dues that would make the clubman of the cities blink.

MAN YOUNG AT SEVENTY.

His Average Life Is Being Yearly Increased.

"The time will soon come when a man will be young at seventy."

Dr. Harvey Wiley, Chief Chemist of the United States, says this. Science, he thinks, is paving the way for wonderful revolutions in the longevity of men.

"Scientific statistics prove conclusively," declares Dr. Wiley, "that the average life of man within the past few years has been increased from 33 to more than 40 years. I predict that before long the life of the average man will have been increased to 70 years. I believe that the Biblical injunction—three score and ten—was not intended to be regarded as the exceptional, but that it expressed the average age which man might hope to attain—which, indeed, he would attain.

"By exposing bogus patent medicines and educating the people not to take them, and by promulgating correct laws of health, this will be accomplished. There are three methods to prolong life, and all must be followed. They are temperance, work and play."

SETTLED THE DISPUTE.

"James," cried Mrs. Timmid, "there are burglars downstairs."

"Oh, no, there ain't, my dear," replied Mr. Timmid.

"I'm sure there are."

"I'm sure there ain't."

"I tell you there are."

"I tell you there ain't."

"Your husband is right, mum," interposed a low-browed individual, who thrust his head into the room at this juncture. "We're upstairs."

And as he started down he was heard to say to his pal: "I always believe in helping a husband out whenever I kin. I'm a married man myself."

WOMEN IN PARAGUAY.

In Paraguay the women are in the proportion of seven to one as compared with the men. The consequence is that the men are taken the greatest care of; and everything which is unpleasant or might be risky to the life of a man is done by the women. The streets are cleaned, ships are loaded, oxen are driven by them, and it is even said that they have taken part in their country's wars, acting as substitutes for their mankind.

MANY ARE DEAF AT BIRTH

REPORT OF BELLEVILLE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

Affliction of Almost Half the Patients Date From Birth.

Interesting information in regard to the treatment of the deaf and dumb is contained in the annual report of the Belleville Institute, just issued.

Twelve less pupils were treated in 1904 than in 1903, the number being 271, of which [illegible] were males and 134 females.

The total cost was $[illegible], an average of $211.80 [illegible] cost, including wages, of [illegible]. H. Matheson, M. A., [illegible] president, urges that the [illegible] which has been seven years [illegible] pended. In the past this has been done on the approval of [illegible] Mines. He reports an unusual [illegible] of illness during the year, including an epidemic of diphtheria, [illegible] which two died. The total number of deaths was three.

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.

Since the opening of the institution 1,316 cases have been [illegible], and an analysis makes an interesting study of the cause of affliction and the age of the pupils. The following table of causes is given:

Abscess	5
Accident	12
Affection of the ears	20
Bronchitis	4
Scaling	2
Burns	2
Catarrh	7
Canker	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	56
Cholera	1
Cold	18
Congenital	19
Congestion of the brain	17
Diphtheria	3
Dysentery	2
Drank Carbolic acid	1
Eczema	2
Falls	27
Fever, rheumatic	11
Fever, bilious	3
Fever, brain	3
Fever, intermittent	2
Fever, scarlet	4
Fever, spinal	2
Fever, malarial	1
Fever, typhus	1
Fever, typhoid	2
Fever, undefined	1
Fits	2
Gathering of the ears	4
Gathering of the head	1
Inflammation of the brain	11
Inflammation of the ears	3
Inflammation of the lungs	1
Inflammation of the pulmonary organ	1
Inflammation of the spinal organs	1
La Grippe	1
Measles	1
Mumps	1
Paralytic stroke	2
Pickets	1
Sunstroke	1
Scarlet	1
Scrofula	1
Scald head	1
Sore throat	1
Shocks	2
Sickness, undefined	1
Spinal disease	1
Swelling of the neck	1
Teething	1
Vaccination	1
Water on the brain	1
Whooping cough	15
Worms	1
Cases undefined and unknown	1
Total	1,316

AGE OF PATIENTS

The following table shows the age at which patients were afflicted:

Under 1 year	[illegible]
Between 1 and 2 years	[illegible]
Between 2 and 3 years	[illegible]
Between 3 and 4 years	[illegible]
Between 4 and 5 years	[illegible]
Between 5 and 6 years	[illegible]
Between 6 and 7 years	[illegible]
Between 7 and 8 years	[illegible]
Between 8 and 9 years	[illegible]
Between 9 and 10 years	[illegible]
Between 10 and 11 years	[illegible]
Between 11 and 12 years	[illegible]
Between 12 and 13 years	[illegible]
Between 13 and 14 years	[illegible]
Between 14 and 15 years	[illegible]
Unknown at what age they became hearing, but not born deaf	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

MARRIAGE OF RELATIVES

The following shows relationship of parents at time of marriage: Cousins, 61; second cousins, [illegible]; cousins, 24; distantly related, 1,1[illegible]3; unknown, [illegible]; total, 1,316.

Number of deaf mute families represented:—3 families contained 1; [illegible] families contained 3, 87, 95; [illegible] contained 2, 190, 1,012; [illegible] contained 1, 1,012; total, 1,316.

AUTOMATIC SAVINGS.

A new idea for encouraging [illegible] is being developed in Italy. [illegible] nothing more or less than an automatic bank. In a cast-iron [illegible] there are three slots. In the [illegible] coin is inserted—a ten cent piece. If it is false it is [illegible] rejected, and falls out of a slot. If it be good, the machine promptly drops from the third slot at the bottom of the box a coupon as the depositor hands over one or more of these receipts he can exchange them for a bank passbook at the regular savings bank, and his savings he will be paid by Government interest at the rate of 4 per cent. By means of this excellent invention the laborer is able to place a fraction of his daily wages at interest without the trouble or the incident on making a journey to the nearest post-office, a great convenience, seeing that such banks are open only at certain hours, and those not suited to the machine work with his hands.

BE KIND AN

Courtesy is N

Who, W

A despatch from Brook[illegible] says:—Rev. D[illegible] Newell Bra[illegible] preached from the follow[illegible] Be ye kind, tender-hea[illegible]

1. Courtesy has its [illegible] value.

Some years ago [illegible] from New York [illegible] their hotel [illegible] was commenting [illegible] of money that [illegible] ing into the [illegible] of beauty, [illegible] sisted that [illegible] to be turned [illegible] ican industr[illegible] urged that he [illegible] vantages [illegible] shops of Par[illegible]

"Do you [illegible] Americans [illegible] Paris?" said [illegible] with an [illegible] you the [illegible]

Then the [illegible] went in [illegible] was he [illegible] and his [illegible] kindness [illegible] said [illegible] gloves, [illegible] sit down [illegible] brought [illegible] keeper [illegible]

A.M.

Very soon [illegible] his hea[illegible] little b[illegible] is the [illegible] the tro[illegible] courtesy [illegible] though [illegible] in the [illegible] become [illegible] big [illegible] good [illegible] effects [illegible] remed[illegible] make [illegible] what [illegible] are in [illegible] youth [illegible] apt [illegible]

THE S

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