

Luttrell first put in an appearance in this house. Now, I don't want to seem inhospitable—far be it from me; a thirst for knowledge alone induces me to put the question—do you think he means to reside here permanently?

"It is certainly very strange," says Letitia, unmoved by his eloquence to even the faintest glimmer of a smile, so deep is her interest in the subject—"He very odd thing. If, now, it were a place where a young man could find any amusement, I would say nothing; but here! Do you know, John?"—mysteriously—"I have my suspicions."

"No!" exclaims Mr. Massereene, betraying the widest curiosity in voice and gesture—no wild as to hint at the possibility of its not being genuine. "You don't say so?"

"It has once or twice occurred to me—" "Yes?" "I have certainly thought—" "Letitia!"—with authority—"don't think, or suspect, or let it occur to you any more; say it."

"Well, then, I think he is in love with Molly." "John breaks into a hearty laugh."

"What is to be a woman of penetration," says he. "So you have found that out? Now that is where we may fall. But are you certain? Why do you think it?"

"I am almost convinced of it," Letitia says, with much solemnity. "Last night I happened to be looking out of one of the windows that overlook the garden, and there in the moonlight I saw what I took for a young man. Molly gave him a red rose; and he took it, and gazed at it as though he were going to devour it; and then he kissed it; and after that he kissed Molly's hand! Now, I don't think, John, unless a young man was, you know—"

"I altogether agree with you. Unless a young man was, you know, why, he wouldn't—that's all. I am glad, however, he had the grace to stop at the hand—that was not Molly's lips he kissed instead!"

"My dear John! I have said anything so very true? Were you never kissed by a young man?" "Only by you," returns Mrs. Massereene, laughing apologetically, and blushing a rare delicate pink that would not have disgraced her at eighteen.

"Ah, you may well be excused, considering how you were tempted. It is not every day one meets— By the by, Letitia, did you cease adverting at that point?"

"Yes, I did like to remain longer." "Then depend upon it, my dear, you did not see the last act in that drama."

"You surely do not think Molly—" "I seldom trouble to think. I only know Luttrell is an uncommonly good-looking fellow, and that he means to marry the girl."

"He is good-looking," says Letitia, rising and growing troubled; "he is more than that—he is charming. Oh, John! if our Molly were to fall in love with him, and grow unhappy about it, what should we do? I don't believe he has anything to offer us."

"He has something more than that, I know, but not much. The Luttrells have a good deal of spare cash throwing about among them."

"What of that? And a poor man would be wrecked for Mary. Remember what an expensive regiment he is in. Why, I suppose as it is he can hardly go to himself. And how would it be with a wife and a large family?"

"Oh, Letitia! let us have the marriage ceremony first. Why earth will you say that the miserable man with a large family so soon? And wouldn't a small one do? Of what use to pile up the agony to such a height?"

"I think of no one but Molly. There is nothing so tender as her engagement, and that is what it will come to. Do you remember Sarah Annesley? She grew thinner and thinner day by day, and her complexion became positively yellow when Percival went away. And her mother said it was suspense upon her upon her."

"So they said, my dear; but we all know it was indignation."

"John!"—austerely—"what is the exact amount of Mr. Luttrell's income?" "About six hundred a year, I think."

"As much as I should like to have," says Letitia, with a slightly relieved air. "And will his father allow him anything more?"

"Unless you insist upon my writing to Sir William I could not tell you that."

"Six hundred a year is far too little. It is most as much as we have."

"If you are not in the army, and you are not a fashionable young man."

"If you say that again I shall sue for a divorce. But seriously, Letitia, perhaps you are exciting yourself about nothing. Who knows but they are indifferent to each other?"

"I fear they are not. And I will not have poor Molly made unhappy."

"Why not poor Luttrell? It is far more likely, as I see it."

"I don't want any one to be unhappy. And something must be done."

"Exactly." After a pause, with ill-concealed coquetry; "will you do it?" "Do what?"

"That awful something that is to be done."

"Certainly not. It is your duty to—do—find out everything, and ask them both what they mean."

"Then I won't," declares John, throwing up his arms descriptively. "I would not be bribed to do it. What I ask a man his intentions, I consider his business. The only thing I can do is to look him in the face again? They must fight the best battle they can for themselves, like every one else. I won't interfere."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Poisonous Cheeses.

Editor of the American Cultivator:—There can be no doubt that poisonous cheeses are frequently caused by the use of zinc vessels in the dairy; and I am fully convinced that dishes of this metal ought never to be used, either for culinary or dairy purposes. When milk is allowed to stand in zinc vessels, a lacteal zinc is formed, as well as a compound of casein and oxide of zinc, both of which would give rise to nausea and vomiting if taken into the system. A solution of sugar left to stand a few hours in a zinc vessel, in the heat, will contain a considerable quantity of the salts of the metal. Milk, as it is well known, will become much sooner acid than a solution of sugar; consequently, if zinc is employed either in churns or dairy utensils, some of it will be dissolved, and thus a disagreeable taste will be imparted to the milk, butter or cheese. Moreover, its use should be prohibited, as a small amount of lacteal zinc will cause violent spasmodic vomiting. Milk being so delicate a fluid, and so easily affected by deleterious substances, great caution should be taken in using in the dairy any metallic utensil which might injure its quality.—A.H.W.

Salt Poisonous to Poultry.

I have experimented with salt in feeding poultry, and have come to the conclusion that the notion that salted food is poisonous to them is mere nonsense. I have fed it in every form—salt soup from boiled ham, or salt beef, in which I mixed corn meal and salt, and allowed the poultry to eat all they pleased. I have mixed it many times (always once a week) with corn meal, middlings, etc., for old and young alike, which they all seem to crave, and which they eat voraciously, and instead of any of them being sick or dying, they are all the better for it. I am convinced from experience that they need such food, just as do nearly all other animals. I make the food fully as strong of salt as we do our own food generally.

Hint for Cattle.

Farmers who produce milk for the city market should raise the crops, so far as possible, upon which their cows are to be fed, such as hay, made of early cut grass, early cut oats or barley, fodder corn with matured grain, to be fed on the ear or to be ground and fed as meal; also some parsnips or mangold-worms, and a few turnips. Fodder corn, well cured, or corn grown for the grain, and cut up when glazed and cured, makes excellent feed for milk cows, and costs less than good English hay per ton. The art of feeding cows has much to do with the profits of a dairy, and it is well worth the farmer's while to grow his own corn for his cows both for forage and meal than to buy Western corn or corn meal. The cow must be wisely selected and cared for, as she must be looked upon as a machine to convert farm forage into milk.

Tar on Trees.

To the injury of one of our subscribers as to the effect of common tar applied to the trunks of trees as a wash, we may state that, when applied in small quantities, and only upon narrow strips for the purpose of checking the growth of insects, it is not only safe, but always considered injurious and liable to kill the tree or at least destroy its usefulness. We never heard of its being applied as a wash, and can see no way in which such an application could do any good.

Breaking in Horses.

There are oftentimes trouble in getting young heifers to take kindly to their first milking. A correspondent of *The Rural Home* tells us as follows how he manages them: As the time of the year has come when heifers are coming in that never have been broken to milk, I will send the readers of *The Rural Home* a few hints on this subject. The best way to break a heifer is to take her to a stable, and give them a mess to eat while milking, and if they are nervous, take a common surcingle, and put it around the body just before the hips, and in front of the udder. The next night, sit down to boss, and give her a milk pail, and let her suck the teats by hand, squeezing. At first be gentle, and in a few weeks both will stand still to be milked.

Planting Potatoes.

One cultivator likes to know the practice of another cultivator, not so much for imitation as to compare notes. He can see better in this way how improvements may be made, than when he endeavors wholly to copy after what he reads. In this view the following experience of a large Illinois potato grower, as detailed in the *Prairie Farmer*, has an interest. It is as follows: Select a section, and then cut the potato in as many pieces as the size of it will admit, each piece not smaller than two eggs in a piece, cut them out. Let them wilt a few days, and plant in rows three feet apart and fifteen inches in the row. In this way I can raise more marketable potatoes than in any way I have ever tried. I have for the last two years planted early Vermont for early use, as I find them to out-yield the early rose, and come in from eight to ten days earlier. In planting, plow a straight furrow and drop the potatoes half way on the furrow side, and let the next furrow cover them, and so dropping in every third furrow. I then plank the ground over, the driver standing on the plank. When the weeds are high to the top of the potatoes, cut the crop in four inches high. After that the cultivator is run close to the rows until it is time to lay by.

Items in Brief.

The crop grows more grasshoppers than any other year.

A farmer who has tried it speaks in the highest praise of gas tar for painting wagon wheels, stating that it tightens tires and spores better than anything else that has been tried.

A little dry sand covered over potatoes when they are first put into the cellar will destroy any unpleasant odor they may have. A sprinkling of dry, air-slacked lime will mitigate a tendency to rot.

Old oak must not be fed to cows alone. For every ten pounds of oak leaves, mix with four or six pounds of corn meal per day. Avoid sameness in diet. Corn meal alone is likely to put the cow's system in a feverish condition.

Stale bread moistened with sweet milk is recommended very highly for good food for young chickens the first few days. When a week old they may be fed on cracked grain sealed. When old enough to swallow grain give them plenty of it.

Hens should not be allowed to disturb the ground by laying their nests. Broken eggs and a bad hatch will result. If the setting hen cannot be isolated in any way, cover her over with an empty coop, basket or box, being careful to have her come off every day for feed, water, exercise and dust bath.

Turnips are necessary for horses. They should be cut into thin slices, or what is better, pulped finely and mixed with a little meal and some salt. Rutabagas are better than white turnips. One quart of oil-cake meal daily will be useful, especially in the spring, when they are shedding. This may be given with some corn-meal or other ground feed.

Directions for Reaching Stockings.

Cut the heel out within about a quarter of an inch from the top of the gore, and about the same distance from the sole, then rip it up altogether off the sole; pick up on one needle the stitches across the heel; on the second the stitches along one side of the sole and on the third the stitches along the other side of the sole; knit one round plain then your heel, only taking the last stitch of the heel with the first stitch of the sole at each side alternately at the end of every row. Continue in this way till the stitches were made like a horse's hoof. The heel is now made, your hand four teen stitches wide; sew with a needle the fourteen you have left after making your heel and the fourteen on the other needles; it is now completed.

Cure of the Eyes.

The following rules are given by a distinguished New York teacher to each of her pupils in printed form: "Things I must remember about my eyes. 1. Not to read or work by light at twilight or by any dim light. 2. Not to read or work in the evening by a flickering gas-light, but by a perfectly steady flame; either an argand burner, if gas, or a German student lamp. 3. To sit at the table with the light shall fall over my left shoulder on my book or work, and never on my eyes. 4. Not to bend down over my book or work, but to hold it up to my eyes, and not my eyes down to the book. 5. Not to read or work immediately on rising in the morning, or before breakfast. 6. Never to do fine drawing or fine fancy-work in the evening. 7. Not to be careless of my health, because whatever hurts my general health and strength weakens my eyes. Therefore: must: 1. Sleep enough. 2. Eat proper food at proper times. 3. Wear warm clothing and thick shoes. 4. Take a good long walk in the fresh air every day."

—Scene in a narrow lane. Footpad: "Say, farmer, your ox won't let the pass."

Farmer: "He won't let the pass?" Footpad: "There isn't room." Rustic: "Well, perhaps he'll toss you for it."

—They sent a boy to the Philadelphia House of Refuge because they could not find where his parents lived. When the boy was punished and he hung himself, the officials found his parents inside of two hours.

—The idea that you can read a man's thoughts in his face is all humbug. Look the man in the face who borrowed \$10 of you a year ago "for a day or two," and it expresses nothing but blankness—the blankest kind.

—It is said that the croak of the raven is equivalent to the B flat of a trumpet, and that the growl of a dog corresponds to the same note in a bassoon, while the bark of a cat is exactly the B natural of the hautboy.

—A subscriber writes to know if we think it is wrong to drink beer. Well, yes, in these hard times, when beer is so much cheaper, we should think it was very wrong. However, if you know where you can steal the beer, we suppose it will be all right.

—Pansies are the favorite flowers for bonnets and bouquets; they come in all the varieties which are raised by gardeners; but the deep purple ones and those of violet blue are most used. They do not imitate nature in size, for some of them are as large as poppies.

—A schoolmistress, while taking down the name and ages of her pupils, and the names of their parents at the beginning of the term, asked one little fellow, "What's your father's name?" "Oh you needn't take down his name," he's too old to go to school to a woman," was the reply.

—From the Doctor.—The following epistle was sent by a prominent physician to the mother of one of his patients, with a present of one of the best of his English-made pills. I send, my dear madam, this scrap of a letter. I trust that your daughter is very much better. A regular doctor no longer she lacks.

—It is with pain that we observe an article in the *Popular Science Monthly* on "The Condition of Woman from a Zoological Point of View." Now, what has she done that she should be closed up like a hen? She doesn't carry her trunk with her; but perhaps it is because she shows her ivory tusks. Well, they do look nice.

—John Mill's stepdaughter, Miss Helen Taylor, writes, "Domestic life can never have all the elements of happiness it is capable of giving while women are careless of one large branch of men's interests in the world, and have serious thoughts ever reverie all the development of which they are susceptible until women share with men in all the tasks of life."

—London Truth.—"Those who say that the days of chivalrous manners are past and those of bad taste have come in would have been puzzled to understand the necessity of the last Aldershot ball, when a young cavalry officer took some of the gold cord from the edge of a lady's dress, first kissed it and then carried it in his mouth during the rest of the waltz. Peculiar people some of those cavalry-men!"

—The best and truest things are not always confined to clergymen. Sometimes a layman has serious thoughts ever reverie all the development of which they are susceptible until women share with men in all the tasks of life."

—The exploit of good old Sir Roger Trokromorton has been repeated in Austria. That worthy Catholic baronet waded that between sunrise and sunset a coat could be made for him out of wool from the back of a sheep that he had cut off with his own sheep at dawn, the wool was dressed and dyed, woven into cloth, and made to fit before night-fall. An Austrian clothier has done all this in eleven hours, so that he really has outstripped the Berkshire baronet, who allowed himself a monster horse procession has just opened the bicycle campaign in England.

—The bicyclists were massed in the neighborhood of Hampton Court, and at a given signal set out on a grand promenade through Dushy Park to Hampton Green, where they were met by a large number of thousands of the clubmen alone who took part in the excursion numbering over 1,400, which hundreds of individual bicyclists were "untouched." One hundred and four clubs contributed to make the aggregate number. Of these clubs, thirty were metropolitan and 26 were classed as provincial.

—The St. Petersburg Gazette points out that during the last fifty years all the vacant thrones have been given to German princes. In 1831 a prince of Saxe-Coburg was elected king of the Belgians. A few years later the Greek-*regent petentes*—chose Prince Otto of Bavaria for the throne of Greece. Prince George of Leiningen-Guttenberg succeeded to the Bavarian Empire. A member of the Hohenzollern family now reigns in Rumania. And, finally, the Hessian Prince of Battenberg is called to preside over the destinies of Bulgaria. This shows the remarkable capability of the German character in a marked degree.

—One may carry over grave matters too far. We have advocated the propriety of distributing one's property before death in order to save the peril of a will, and the probable verdict that you have been a raving madman and idiot, quite false, but we can hardly approve the course of a gentleman in Vermont, who seems determined to better the instruction. He had his coffin made, and his grave clothes, and then called in the village clergyman and insisted on his reading a funeral sermon. He gave a reason for the strange proceeding that he wanted to attend to all these little matters himself.

—Russia seems to have the highest death rate of any country that collects mortality statistics. The report of the Medical Bureau for the year 1874 has recently been published, and it shows that in a population of eighty millions, the deaths of the year were at the rate of from thirty to fifty per thousand. The ravages of diphtheria put it first in the list of diseases; next comes typhoid fever, and then cholera. In Russia, 14,000,000 sectarians in Russia who do not have vaccination, and this accounts for the large mortality from small-pox. As to the typhoid, it is called in Russia "hunger typhoid," for its greatest ravages are always in the famine-stricken districts.

—In New Zealand, as in California, the Chinaman abounds and there he has to resort to strategy to make good his position. It is related that in Otago, where Scotchmen are a majority of the colonists, a contract for grading a road was to be let, and the lowest bid was made by a Chinaman. Notice was sent the said M'Pherson to meet the Board and complete the contract. In due time they met, but behold! M'Pherson was yellow in hue and had an unmistakable pig-tail.

—"But," gasped the President, "your name can't be M'Pherson." "No," answered the Chinaman, "nobody catch my name in Otago less he named Mac." The contract was signed, and the Mongolian M'Pherson did his work as well as if he had really hailed from Glasgow.

—The blue glass mania, which has now almost disappeared, was not destitute of good results. It led to a great deal of scientific study of the influence of certain rays of light on animal and vegetable life. There is a paper on the subject in the *Comptes Rendus* by a French experimenter. He found that the blue rays are least necessary in spring and winter; while the red rays are more requisite to sustain life and prevent too rapid development. He notices the fact that most leaf buds have a brown or reddish covering. Red glass, by withdrawing the blue rays, sustains while it enfeebles life; green glass, by excluding the red rays, causes the plants to become weak and ultimately to perish.

DISASTERS AND CRIMES.

BURGLARY.

Paris, May 30.—The residence of Charles Kiggan, who committed suicide this morning, between the hours of 2 and 3. They effected an entrance by a window and carried off silver plate to the value of \$200. They escaped with their treasure without being captured.

A SAD SUICIDE.

St. John, N. B., May 30.—An inquest was held this afternoon on the body of James Kiggan, who committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat. The evidence showed that he had been drinking heavily, brooding over the disgrace brought upon him by his wife being placed on trial for receiving stolen property. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide while temporarily insane. Kiggan was a pensioner and was 50 years old.

BLEEDING TO DEATH.

Amanda Reynolds, aged 15, is bleeding to death at Patterson, from ears, throat and nostrils, the result of having a tooth pulled.

TROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.

At Trenton yesterday Geo. L. Tins and family were thrown from a carriage by a runaway. One of his twin daughters, aged 15 years, was killed.

WHOLESALE STEALING.

Raleigh, N. C., May 30.—Excitement prevails here over the reported arrest in Florida of General Littlefield, charged with complicity in misappropriating thirty million dollars of bonds voted by the Republican Legislature ten years ago to aid the Western North Carolina Railway.

THE POISONED BROOK.

ISLAND POND, Vt., May 30.—There have been five deaths so far of children who have been poisoned by the water in the pond. Potatoes topped by Paris green were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

SHOT BY A DISCHARGED EMPLOYEE.

Cherry Hill, May 30.—Willie Black, of Black & Co., wholesale tobacconist, was shot fatally this morning by a discharged negro, through revenge.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LINDSAY, May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock, in J. Thurston's steam saw-mill, by which a man named King was instantly killed. The engineer, Walker, and a boy named King, were also thrown in the brook, causing the belief that the latter was the prime cause of the mortality. There is terrible distress here; work is suspended, and there is great excitement. Another report states that 27 children were poisoned. The farmer who allowed a carcass to be thrown in the brook will be arrested.

LOSS OF SHIPS AT SEA.

There was some correspondence a short while since in the *Daily News* on the loss of ships, which were wrecked on the coast of Africa. Various vessels were assigned, among them being the disproportion of the length to the beam of vessels, the insufficiency of propelling power, and the clumsy stowage of cargo. But another cause was overlooked—the collision of the vessels with icebergs. Let me state incidentally a magnificent full-rigged merchantman of 1,650 tons burden was running under a close reefed main-topsail off Cape Horn, when a heavy snow-storm overtook and engulfed her. The fall was so dense that the vessel was unable to look out on the forecastle were scarcely distinguishable. Suddenly from forward came a sharp cry: "Ice right ahead!" The helm was put hard down: the noble vessel yielding, swept swiftly round, scraping with her flying jib, and struck a large icebergs. The vessel was so badly damaged that she sank in a few hours.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—The Sub-Prioresse of St. Mary's Dominican Convent recently received a letter from her brother, W. T. Corbett, stating that he would be arriving in New Orleans and threatening to assassinate several heads of the Catholic Church. The police were notified and Corbett was arrested while at the Cathedral inquiring for Father Houzel. He was held in custody until he could be sent to his home. His brother, he says, was engaged for attempting to kill the Duke of Edinburgh.