TWO BRONTE MEN KILLED.

East Saeinaw, Oct. 3.—At twenty five minutes past 12 o'clock has night, three boilers exploded at the lar factory and salt works of Degraw, Aymer & Co, at Carrolton,

operated by Ladue & Pninney.

The smoke stack was carried some distance and fell acress the roof of the oar factory The roof of the salt block was badly damaged and the hoiler house was shattered in pieces while fragments of the boilers, weighing several hundreds each, were burled with ter-rific force several hundred feet distant. The steam dome was thrown 125 feet and buried two feet into the ground.

Another section was hurled through the air and, whirling in its flight crushed through the roof of the salt block fully thirty feet high and twenty feet from the boiler house, and fell through the whole building, breaking in two an inch iron feed pipe in the salt block, and then crushing in the floor fell to the Another steam dome was carried half way

over the salt block and, crushing through the roof, fell into one of the salt tanks. James and John Pickard, firemen, were instantly killed. Both were married men with families and came here a few months ago

from Bronte, Ont. At the time of the explosion the men were supposed to have been eating their suppers.

Johd, who had charge of the briler which exploded, it is thought, was sitting beside his boiler, and his brother, who assisted in firing the boilers in the main building, was sitting outside between the mill and the boiler house. The remains of John Pickard were found about twenty-five feet from the scene of the explosion, with several pieces of lumber lying across his legs. When extricated an THE BEARDLESS TRAIN KOBBERS examination showed that his right arm was broken near the shoulder, and that there was a large cut on his left leg. His body was so badly scalded that the skin pealed right off and his neck was broken. The remains of James Pickard were discovered only a few

feet from where he was supposed to have been sitting. An examination of the body showed that his left leg was broken just below the knee, the sole of the shoe on the right foot was torn off and the foot cut There was a gash in the back of the head about four inches deep. He was scalded but A youth named John Murphy, who was sitting inside the boiler house of the main building, received a out on the head and another in the back, but neither were serious. Another boy who was also sitting in the same place was lifted several feet by the shock

and stunned to some extent, but nothing

Nore—The remains of John and James Pickard, who were well known to many

citizens, passed through Hamilton, en route

serious. The damage will reach \$9,000.

CROWN LANDS.

for Bronte, yesterday.

Decision by Judge Macdougall in the Que The following is a full report of the decision given by Judge Macdougall, at Aylmer, in re the cancellation of crown lands in the Pro-vince of Quebec. In delivering judgment in the case of Holland vs. Ross Bros., on demur-rer filed by the defendants, he dismissed the demurrer, reserving judgment on the law answer Bled by the plaintiff until after proof.
In doing so his Honor said that
the contention of the defendants that the location ticket under which Mr. Holland held his land is not a title giving rights of ownerwhip, but merely a right of occupation or lease, was wrong, for the location ticket used in the administration of public lands was really a deed of sale when accompanied with possession. It would be held so if the transaction was between private individuals, and if there was any difference between a private individual and a government, it would be against the latter, because the Gevernment had adopted a system of promises of sale, and it was sanctioned by a large number of statutes passed from time to time. He cited the case of Dubrielle vs. Lafon taine, in which the Court of Appeals had held that Dubrielle's location ticket was a promise of sale, and being followed by possession, was as good as a deed of sale. thought, therefore, that the deed of sale in the case should be maintained if the allegations of the plaintiff should be sustained by the evidence. As to the demurrer that the plaintiff, not being proprietor, had no right to claim the lots, his Honor said that the whole case turned on this very point, whether the plaintiff was proprietor of the lots or not. If he sustained his location ticket he was the proprietor, therefore he had the right to claim the timber. it was the ground for a demurrer. As to the question how far the Province of Quebec represents the old Government of Canada in respect to the administration of the public lands, his Honor did not think this was just the time or way to raise the question In his opinion the Province of Quebec tool the position of the old Government of Canada with regard to the administration of the lands, but the matter would come up more regularly upon the pleas to merit, and after proper investigation. The validity or invalidity of the cancellation would depend a good deal upon the proof to be made in the cause. His Honor concluded by aying that there was another part of the se, a very impertant part too-the absence of notice given either by the Crown Lauds agents, or the Minister or the Deputy Minis-, to the plaintiff before cancellation. The pleading did not show whether Hol-and was ever notified that the cancellation would take place, or was called upon to show why it should not be made. Of course it was a matter that required proof, therefor the best way to dispose of the case at the present stage was to dismiss the demurrer

SAM HAZEL'S CRIME.

and to reserve the answer in law.

A Horrible Deed Committed in Southern Illinois, and the Murderer Allowed to Escape. The Sheriff of Union Co., Ill., says: " liberal reward will be given by citizens, and

Mollie Dalton, a child six years old, on the

13th day of August, 1881."

The Farmer and Fruit Grower, published at Anna, in the same county, says: The cene of this crime was in that rugged portion of Union county six miles east of Dongola, at the house of a woman named Nancy Keller. The parties to the transaction were a woman the name of Dalton, mother of the murdered child, the womas Keller, William Hazel, a brother of the murderer, and Samuel Hazel, the brute described above, who is said to be a former inmate of the penitentiary August 31, was there with his brother and the Dalton woman and her child. After 8 o'clock the two men went to the premises of a neighbor, a widow, and stole four chickens. The woman came out and objected and was shot at by one of the men, the ball grazing her face. They took the chickens to the house where the women were, and had some of them prepared for supper. Sam Hazel had ordered Little Mollie Dulton not to go to sleep, and she replied, "Me won't." supper the child began to nod and the brute would slap her face to keep her awake. His rough treatment at last made the little girl cry, when he seized a cowhide and commenced beating her. This he kept up for an hour and a half, and the effect on a tender child of

six years may well be imagined. He then

sent her out to gather kindling wood for the

fire, and after a short time shouted "Mollie, — you, where are you?"

THE YORK HERALD.

VOL. XXIV.

RICHMOND HILL, THURSDAY, OCT. 20 1881,

WHOLE NO. 1,212.-NO. 20.

The child out iu the dark replied : "Here me." Hazel then went into brought her into the house kicked her from one side of the room to the other like a ball. He stamped the little form until no sign of life was apparent, and one of the women said: "Mollie is gone." "Yes, replied the fieud, "to hell headforemost. After a white, as if realizing the enormity of his crime, he brought some water and tried to restore the little one to life. Finding that this failed, he took a burning brand and held it to her "foot," saying with an oath that he would "see whether she was dead or not." This brutal experiment also failed to restore consciousness, and at about five o'clock on Thursday morning, September 1, Mollie Dalton died. Samuel Hazel, the perpetrator of this, the most cruel and cowardly murder ever committed in Southern Illinois, was allowed to escape in broad daylight, a fact which does not speak well for the citizens of that portion of the country. Tardy information was furnished to the officers in this city, and all they could do was to strike the trail, but every effort will be made to capture this de-mon. Wm. Hazel, the brother, who stood by and saw the life beaten out of the child, is in jail in this city.

How Their Captors Turned an Honest Penny.

LITTLE Rock, Oct. 8 .- A new and sensational phase was made public to-day in the case of the train robbers. It will be remembered that a passenger train on the Iron Mountain railroad was robbed by three beardless robbers on the night of September Texas and one in the Indian Nation. They were brought to Washington and a special term of court eld yesterday, when the robbers pleaded guilty to fourteen indictments each, five years to each indictment. making the term of punishment seventy years

The pursuing party which captured Stephens and Delaney consisted of four men, named Huddleston, Belvins, Moore and When arrested the robbers had about \$9,000. After counting the money Huddleston proposed to the captors to divide the money among themselves. Belvins objected, claiming that the money ought to be secured to the railroad company. The plan was finally agreed to.
The money was equally divided among the
four in the presence of Stephens and De
laney. In consideration of the latter keeping the matter secret, each of the four swore an oath that he would annually pay to the families of the train robbers \$100, and leave no means untried to secure their release from the penitentiary after conviction. The reason for not releasing them at once was because the reward of \$1,000 awaited their delivery at Hope. On the route Belvius continued to manifest dissatisfaction at the transaction. Reaching the village of Mineral Springs the party took quarters for the

During the night Huddleston asked Belburing the night Huddleston asked belvins where he had his money. The latter replied: "Under the pillow." Huddleston remarked: "We may be robbed. Mine is between the mattresses." He advised Belvins to place his there also. Belvins did so. When Huddleston asked him to go down town to get some cigars, he replied it was too late. Huddleston insisted. Belvins turned to leave the room. Huddleston's pistol was discharged. Leaping back Belvins inquired the cause of the shot. Huddleston replied that the pistol went off accidentally. Noth-

ing further passed during the night.

In the morning the party continued the journey to Hope. Passing along the road reciting that the offense charged was com-Huddleston's pistol was again discharged, mitted "in the Baltimore and Potomac depot,

are getting monotonous."

At the next village Belvins deposited his money with a friend, fearing he would be killed if he retained it. The party finally reached Mope and turned over the prisoner to the authorities, came to this city, and received the \$1,000 reward offered by the State for the capture.

All the captors appeared at the trial at Washington yesterday, when Belvins divulged the whole matter to Supt. Buchanan, of the Iron Mountain road. Huddleston Moore and Dollahid were examined separately. Each made affidavit that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of any money. Subsequently Moore approached Buchanan and stated that the money could

The train robbers, Stephens and Delaney. were interviewed, testified to the facts as given above, and declared they would not have divulged the affair if the parties themselves

be procured.

had not given it away.

Huddleston, Stephens and Delaney were confronted with evidence, gave way, made a clean breast of the whole affair, promised immediate restitution and were permitted to go for the money, having secreted it along the coad. It is not known whether they will be prosecuted or not. It is supposed they will

Dan Rice's Romantic Marriage.

Dan Rice, who was the best known shows man in the country twenty-five years ago, has experienced strange vicisaitudes during the last ten years, and has varied his professional career with occasional experiments in the line of religious exhortation and tempers nee cru-Yesterday the Court of Erie county desertion, and thus terminated what was in its earlier days a very romantic union. In 1845 the snowman was exhibiting in Girard. Erie county, and his attention was attracted doubtless \$200 by the Governor, for the arrest of Samuel Hazel, for the murder of arms. He asked her name, and, subsequently fixing his residence in Girard, he kept up a lively interest in the girl, who was the daugh ter of a leading citizen, deacon in the Presbyterian Church and President of the local bank. At that time Dan rolled in wealth and spent his money tavishly, not only in the erection of a magnificent house, but in adorning the town. He was married to an estimable woman, who had been on the stage, and about fifteen years after his arrival in Girard she sued for and obtained a divorce. afterward Dan carried off his youthful ina-morata, much against the wishes of the paternal deacon who disinherited his daughter reputations. Wm. Hazel lived with the Keller | but when Dan failed in 1873 was reconciled and took them to his house. The showman's extensive property was sacrificed piecemeal in unprofitable ventures, and his life grew irregular. His professions of temperance and religion were looked upon as advertising schemes and his wife grew cold and finally declined to see him. It is said he refused to jockey boy for Henry Clay on his Lexington farm, and at one time was considered worth half a million, owning among other property an opera house in New Orleans.

-I know by beauty's token.
The crimson and the gold,
The wayside aster neetling,

I know by all these tokens October's everywhere.

Its silken purple gold,
The radience, amber-colored,
In air and sea and sky,
The dewdrop's luster showing
Her frosty lover nigh,
The forest leaves now falling,
Fast thro' the songless air—

THE GUITEAU INDICTMENT.

A Specimen of Legal Verbiage. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- The following is the first count in the indictment against Gui

District of Columbia, County of Washing

The grand jurors of the United States of America in and for the county and district aforesaid, upon their oath present that aforesaid, upon their oath present that Charles J. Guiteau, late of the county and district aforesaid, on the 2nd day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, with force and arms, at and in the county and district aforesaid, the said district constituting a judicial district of the United States, in and upon the body of one James A. Garfield, he, the said James A. Garfield, in the peace of God and of the United States of America, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did make an assault and tust the said Charles J. Guiteau, a certain pistol of the value of five dollars, then and there charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol be, the said Charles J. Guiteau, in his right hand then and there had and held, then and there, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did discharge and shoot off to, against, and upon the said James A. Garfield, and that the said Charles J. Guiteau with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said Charles J. Guiteau discharged and shot off as aforesaid, then and there felonionsly, wilfully, and of his malice afore-thought, did strike, penetrate and wound him, the said James A. Garfield, in and upon They were pursued and captured, one in the right side of the body of him, the said was and one in the Indian Nation. They James A. Garfield, then and there, with the loaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid dis charged and shot out of the pistol aforesaid by the said Charles J. Guiteau, in and upon the right side of the body of him, the said James A. Garfield, one morta wound of the depth of six inches, and of the breadth of one inch, of which said mortal wound he, the said James A. Garfield, from the said second day of July, in the year last aforesaid, until the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at and in the county and district aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live; on which said nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, and in the said county and district aforesaid, the said James A. Garfield of the mortal wound died.

The second count is precisely like the first, with the exception of the last clause, which reads: "Of which said mortal wound the said James A. Garfield then and there in-

stantly died."

In the third count the last clause is varied, as follows: "Of which said mortal wound he, the said James A. Garfield, from the 2d day of July, in the year last aforesaid, until the 19th of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, at and in the county and district aforesaid did languish, and languishing did live; and on which said date and year and county and district aforesaid the said James A. Garfield of the said mortal wound died."

The fourth count is identical with the third, except that it omits the last twelve words of the final clause and substitutes the following "To wit: At and in the county of Washing ton and district of Columbia the said James A Garfield of the mortal wound aforesaid died. The only variation in the fifth count is a change in the order of mention of the places where his death is said to have oc-

curred.

The sixth count is like the third, except in The seventh count repeats the recital of gloves because they have bought a hat that the sixth with regard to the place where the suits them. offense was committed, and in all other re spects is like the fourth

The eighth count also repeats the recital of the sixth with regard to the place where the assault occurred, and is in all other respects like the fifth.

The ninth count is varied by the introduction of the recital that the district in which the offense is charged as committed constitutes a judicial circuit of the United States, and the county, etc. where said Garfield died form part of a judicial circuit of the United States other than the judiciary circuit of the United States consisting of the District of Columbia.

a judicial district of the United States and the State of New Jersey, within the limits of which said Garfield died constitutes a judicial district of the United States other than the judicial district of the United States consisting of the District of Columbia. In other respects this count is like the one immediately preceding.

The last count is a repetition of the third, with an unimportant addition. Each of the eleven counts of the indictment closes with the following formal charge: "And so the grand jurors aforesaid do say that the said Charles J. Guiteau, him, the said James A Garfield, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder against the form of statute made and provided and against the peace and Government of the United States of America.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS

(Brocklyn Hagle.)
"You were out late last night, dear,"
said Mrs. Breezy, taking her seat at the
breakfast table and fumbling nervously with

"Oh, no," said Mr. Breeny. "It wasn't late. You see, darling, you were asleep when

I came in and-" "No, Mr. Breezy, I was not asleep, but as you say, it was not late for you. Nothing would convince you that the clock just struck three as you closed the hall door. Of course usiness detained you, my dear. It is wonderful how much business a man will find to transact after midnight, but of course we women know nothing about such things. We never can understand you men, can we, dear? We are always imagining all sorts of horrible things when you happen to stay a day or two without sending us even a line. Women are so nervous, are they not, dear? If we would only go to bed, and go to sleep, t would save a world of trouble, wouldn't it, dear? We might know that you great strong men could take care of yourselves. If you are obliged to sit up until two or three o'clock in the morning talking business with your oppose a divorce. Rice began his career as a customers, it is really ungrateful in us to complain, for of course you have the worst of it, don't you, darling? How it must have bothered you and how tired you must get, and think it is all for our sakes. When you come tottering home so tired that you can hardly get up stairs, and throw yourselves on without even the strength to remove your boots, we should appreciate your devotion in thus laboring to support us. Now last night, dear, when you stumbled over the rocking chair, and found yourself obliged to Ling to the head board to support your weary

your shattered nerves caused you to upset my fresh bottle of cologne, and scatter the contents of my work basket over the floor, you really looked the typical martyr of mar-ried life. Of course you do not remember it, dear. You were too tired and worn out with that horrid customer to remember anything. What a dry, stupid time you must have talking business up to three o'clock in the morn-

ing, and you look so sleepy and tired and used up this morning. I would really imagine you had experienced a severe illness if I didn't know it was those terribly reckless business cases which pull you down so. I see you have quite lost your appetite, dear. You haven't even touched your steak. Now dear, this will not do. You must not apply yourself so closely to business. It is killing you." and Mrs. Breezy's mouth curled into decided sneer, as she dug a tablespoon into the fried potatoes.

"But, my dear," said Mr. Breezy, making a heroic effort to swallow a little of the

steak, "it was a most important engage ---

"Of course it was," said Mrs. Breezy, a she poured out a cup of coffee with trembling hand. "Of course it was, love. Your engagements are always important. They will never keep over until morning, never. What if these engagements - these very important engagements—do occur five or six nights out of the week. It is a sign of your prosperity Should I complain if you found obliged to meet your customers at theaters and concert halls, and at poker parties in out-of the-way hotels? No, dear, you are obliged to adapt yourself to your customers mode of life. It is all in the way of business and we short-sighted wives are very unreason able to suppose for a moment that you fre quent such places out of choice, when even instinct would teach us that you would much prefer being home in the bosoms of your families. You dear abused husbands! How patient you are, to be sure, with us fidgety unreasonable creatures," and Mrs. Breezy

THE NEWSPAPER.

pushed back her chair with a jerk and lef

No paper read at the late meeting of the Social Science association has attracted as much general attention in the press as that of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner upon the newspaper. This is due not only to the fact of Mr. Warner's distinction us a literary man but to his long experience as a success ful editor. He is at the head of one of the chief daily journals in New England, and hi words are those of practical knowledge. Mr Warner puts more clearly than it has ever been put before a point which is of vital importance in considering the question of newspapers. It is that a newspaper is a whoily private enterprise for the pecuniary advantage of the proprietor. The relation of the public to the proprietor is precisely that of the buyer to any other merchant. He pays a certain sum for a certain commodity.
But he has no more right to undertake to manage the proprietor's business for him than to manage that of any other merchant. To ask a newspaper for an advertisement or for a notice of a private interest is as imperti nent as to ask the grocer to give his sugar and butter instead of selling them, to ask the baker to give his bread, or to ask the lawyer to plead a cause for nothing. The baker, the grocer, and the lawyer make their living by selling their wares, not by giving them away. and the newspaper is not a public charity, of which the besefts may be enjoyed without price, but it is a private business, carried on for profit, not for pleasure. Those who think that the publicity which it offers to an advertiser is not sufficient return for the cost of advertising will go elsewhere. But if they are satisfied to advertise, it is because they think the return is an equivalent. They pay for that and they receive it. But they have the ball whistling by Belvins's head. Quickly turning and drawing a revolver, Belvins remarked: "Accidentally discharged pistols belonging exclusively to the United States."

> The newspaper, indeed, from its nature necessarily establishes a moral and intellec tual relation with its buyer which the groces and baker do not. It maintains opinions : i argues and appeals; it advocates or oppose public policies and measures: and as buyers are naturally those who agree with it the laws of trade make it seek to agree with them Thus the newspaper is very much what its public wishes it to be. If the opinions of the paper are such as to repel advertisers and buyers, the opinions will be suppressed, be cause the proprietor will hardly care to pub lish his opinions at a great and constant loss This seems, indeed, to imply that public The tenth count recites that the district in which the offense was committed constitutes the influence is reciprocal. In every great community the general tendencies of cal opinion, for instance, are already deter mined, and the newspaper which reflects any one of them ably and truly acquires by means of publicity and reiteration, added to ability, a natural leadership. This leadership it can exercise to the best results within

certain limits.

Editorial ability, professionally viewed, in the faculty and tact which, in the first place, discerns what is really news, and condenses and presents it accurately and entertainingly. Obviously what is news in one place, an under certain circumstances, may not be news in another. What is desirable in a weekly paper may be out of place in a daily paper. The faculty of distinguishing in such cases, and of adaptiveness to the situation, is a test of editorial ability. In the second place, that ability is shown in the skill with which the circulation of the paper is maintained and ncreased without compromise in the expression of editorial conviction. It is, of course. essential to the weight and influence of such expressions that they be known to be perfectly honest. There is no leadership in echoes and imitations. When, therefore, the opinions of a great and prosperous paper are steadily maintained, it is a just inference that they are widely shared. Papers that "wobble" infallibly betray either want of ability to discern opinion, or want of skill to maintain their own view. This is the reason that clever ournals value consistency so highly that rather than appear to be inconsistent they are sometimes willing tobe unjust. Mr. Warner's paper is certainly a very valuable contribution to a very interesting and continuous discus-

-An odious comparison: One of the most lisagreeable things in the world is the comnarison of the "I will" at the marriage cere mony with "I won't" after that event.

-A merchant died suddenly just after finishing a letter. The clerk added Since writing the above I have died. Tuesday evening, 7th inst." -A very curious seal has been found on

Washcommon, the scene of the first battle of Newbury, September 20, 1643, near the spot where the Falkland memorial is erected. measuring one inch and eight-tenths in diameter. It bears the device of a skeleton, with the surgeon's knife in the dexter hand, and legend with which it is inscribed is as follows: The Sosciety · and · Loyalty · of · Chyrvrgeons Hall London. This seal is supposed to have been used by the surgeons belonging to the Chirurgeons' company of London, attached to the Royal army at Newburthe overworked husband and father. When to the Royal army at Newbury, and it was OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

Party of Roughs Attack a Sick Woman in Bed-Her Child Trampled to

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 .- Mrs. Lucy Lynch, the vife of a sailor on a man-of-war, now absent on a long voyage, has been living since her husband left her with her uncle. Abraham Ayres, an aged cripple, on the first floor of a rear tenement house at No. 510 West Twentyeighth street. She had two children, one 3 years old and the other an infant of scarcely 14 days. Mrs. Lynch is about 21 years old and a woman of prepossessing appearance. The locality in which she resides is notorious for the bad character of the persons who reside there, and is considered by the police as sions unsatisfactory, at Little Falls, N. Y., little better than a nest of criminals, who and so she amused herself, and grieved her Lynch has been weak and ill, and had been compelled to remain in her bed. Early yesterday morning she was lying in bed with her infant at her breast, and her uncle sitting in the room trying to perform some household task. At about 1 o'clock the door, which had been left unlocked, was suddenly thrown open, and four young fellows entered without word of explanation.

They closed the door and two of them

stood by it, while the two others went to the

which Mrs. Lynch was lying and

seized hold of her. Their dastardly inten-tions were at once evident to Mrs. Lynch, and she tried to release herself from their rough grasps. The scoundrels, with loud curses, drew the bed clothing from her and dragged her and the child she clutched in her arms roughly from the bed and flung her on the floor, while their two companions stood at the door and prevented the old uncle from leaving the room and giving an alarm. Mrs. Lynch screamed at the top of her voice and fought the two ruffians as hard as her feeble powers permitted. In the struggle the child was pulled from her arms and the ruffians bent on accomplishing their hellish purpose, drag ged the unfortunate woman around, heat and kicked her and did everything to lessen her resistance. They paid no attention to the child, which was lying on the floor, and stepped on its neck and body several times in the struggle. At last Mrs. Lynch's screams produced some effect, for neighbors could be heard coming to her assistance, and the ruffians fearing that they would be caught,

eleased her and fled. As they went down stairs Mrs. Weeks, the nousekeeper of the premises, caught a glimpse of their faces and recognised them as Jim Walsh, Anthony Brown, a fellow known as 'Lively," and another as Dermody, four exconvicts, who had long been a terror to the decent people of the neighborhood. The infant had been trampled to death. When Mrs. Weeks entered Mrs. Lynch was lying on the floor, weak and exhausted, and her child was lying motionless by her side. When the infant was picked up it was dead, its life having been literally trampled out of its body. The police were at once apprised of what had occurred and at once took every person who could throw any light upon the matter into custody. Capt. Washburn sent out his officers to look for the four scoundrels, and instructed Detective Mc-Taggart to take Mrs. Lynch, who was still very weak, to the Jefferson Market Police

She was taken there during the afternoon ession and on her complaint warrants were issued for the arrest of the four men seen Mrs. Weeks. Coroner Knox was also notified of the case.

TWINKLINGS.

-A company is being formed in Dundee light the town with the electric light. -The Edinburgh bakers have advanced the price of bread from 8d to 81d for 4 lb loaf.

-The Princers Louise is at present at Bal moral, where it is understood she is paying her fairwell visit to the Queen before depart-

—The list of voters in Glasgow prepared by Mr. Campbell, city assessor, shows that there are now on the Parliamentary and municipal roll 65.123 voters, or an increase of 2,433 as compared with last year.

—An arched recess has been discovered in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, during the restorations. It is intended to piace in it a recumbent marble figure of the Duke of Rothe say, who was starved to death in Falkland Castle in 1402. -The elopement of Martha Neally, the

richest heiress of Clermont county, Ohio, with Dr. John McDonald, an already married man, was noteworthy from the fact that the girl's mother accompanied the couple in their flight. -McNeally reached across a Texas gaming

table and seized the stakes belonging to Philisps. His hand was instantly pierced and astened down by Phillips' knife; but he quickly freed himself and killed Phillips with

—A negro went home from a Georgia camp meeting in a state of ecstacy, declared he was going to heaven by the way of a tall tree that grew in the yard, climbed to the eight of seventy feet, and then undertook to fly the rest of the journey. The fall killed

-A meeting of Cleveland ironmasters has been held to consider the proposal of the Clyde ironmasters to reduce the production of pig iron. No decision was arrived at but a committee was appointed to discuss the matter with the Glasgow makers.

-It was reported at the ordinary meeting of the Glasgow School Board that 44 schools, accomodating 33,836 scholars, were in operation. There were 34.656 on the rolls of the day schools, with an attendance of 29,865, being an increase over last year of 1575 on the rolls, and 1654 in attendance. -A bitter quarrel in the Roman Catholic

church of the Holy Trinity, Chicago, is followed by a graver accusation than is usually made in such affairs-that of murder. Pastor Mielcuzny was found dead in his room, and assistant pastor Malek is under arrest on a seemingly unjust suspicion of having killed -Arthur Stern's wife disappeared unac-

countably, in Chicago, and, after several days of unavailing search, the husband said he had murdered her. He described to the police a spot where her body might be found buried; but they had only just began to dig when the voman appeared alive and well. -No more decay after death now. A Ber

lin experimenter has produced an imitation stone coffin which is said to be air and water tight, and but a trifle heavier than the ordinew coffins that they are durable, and can be wooden ones, and that the bodies placed in them will become mummified.

-- The forest fires which lately devastated eastern Michigan were not without compensation. While they destroyed many human lives and much valuable property, they also swept clean of brush and scrub growth thou sands of acres of good soil, which would otherwise have remained a wilderness, but which is now ready for immediate cultiva

Connecticut swamp, and a yoke of oxen were set to pull them out by a chain around their

but the horns of the other were pulled from anti cruelty society is prosecuting the man who made the attempt to save the steers, on the ground that the humane action would have been to shoot

-There are two gay old printers in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. One of them is 79 and the other 80, and the most of their life has been spent at the "case," in the art preservative of all arts. A few days since they decided to go off on a little sociable ex-cursion, and took a drive in company, the horse used on the occasion being twenty-five years old, the harness twenty years old and

the buggy forty years. -Fanny Clow found the ordinary diverprey upon the freight cars and shipping along the river front. Since her confinement, Mrs. friends by lying four days in a pretended trance. A watch was set, and she was caught eating on the sly, Her next fun was obtained by hiding herself, and letting it be supposed that she had drowned herself. This time she was detected in sending her own death notice

-The herring fishery on the northeast coast of Scotland has come to a close for the season. Though, compared with the extraordinary fishing of last season, the takes have been very disappointing, the quantity of fish caught has been larger than in ordinary seasons. Thus the total estimated catch on the east coast, 646,000 crans, while representing little more than two thirds of the quantity landed in 1880, is higher than in any of the four preceding years. The boats fishing from Wick show the poorest results, 579 craft bringing in an average of 97½ crans, while last season 655 beats had an average of 173. At the neighboring stations on the Caithness coast, on the other hand, the fishing has een considerably better than that of 1880. The average for 728 boats stationed at Peterhead has been 133 crans, while last year 608 boats landed an average of 247 crans; and at Aberdeen 501 boats brought in on an average 155 crans, against 217 for 316 boats

—The explosion of twenty-one tons of gun powder in a burning freight car, at Council Bluffs, occurred on the day of Garfield's funeral, and therefore caused a panic among a part of the population, for when they heard the tremendous boom, accompanied by shaking walls and crashing glass, they thought something supernatural had happened. The accident had more literal causes for excite ment to those who were at work in the freight yard. They endeavored at first to extinguish the flames, but did not long delay their flight, which was wildly precipitate. After they had reached a safe distance two children were espied walking unsuspectingly toward the car. A man named Maclintock ran to them, and had carried them a little way when the explosion came, tumbling him and the little ones violently over, but not seriously -A lady who went bathing in the river put

on a pair of slippers with heavy cork soles to protect her feet from the pebbles. She had scarcely waded out to a point where the water eached her waist ere she was seized with a wild, untamed desire to stand on her head, but the conventionalists of society would be shocked by such an act, she knew, and by a remarkable exercise of will power, or some-thing of that sort, she managed to keep her feet under her. After wading out a few feet farther, however, the desire to indulge in a her head above water, towed her feet ashore. When she next bathes she will probably wear

third class mail matter through the San Fran- subjected to the closest scrutiny it appears cisco post office. Half of this is shipped by the government; the rest is private remit-tances. There is no armed guard or other precaution against robbery, and private shipnents are simply inclosed in ordinary wooden boxes. Before Secretary Sherman originated the present system of exchanges through the post office, gold was charged letter rates, or \$3.60 per \$1,000, and its transportation was profitable; but now the postage and registra-tion fee amount to only 70 cents, and gold sked why the government should compete pusiness of such a risky character.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

-M. Troupeau has lately made numerous experiments with head gear, in its relation to heat from the sun. He reaches these concluions, which may serve as useful hints: 1. Head coverings of conical and rounded form are cooler than those of flat shape; the helmet is therefore preferable to the kepi in hot climates. 2. A thick body, formed of a substance which conducts heat badly, protects effectually against the sun's rays. 3. No metal should be used in the construction of head gear. 4. A good ventilation, obtained gallery at the base isolating the head, causes a very sensible lowering of the interior temperature. A head cover of had onstruction may be made cool by good venilation.

-In a lecture delivered some time ago, before being entirely consumed. it up into cord wood, and Split it up into cord wood, and pile it up loosely, and it would burn in a couple of hours. Again, split it up into kindling wood, pile it up loosely, and perhaps it would burn in less than an hour. Cut it up into shavings and allow a strong wind to throw comparatively well separated from each other, and the log would, perhaps, be sumed in two or three minutes; or, finally, grind it up into a dust or powder, blow it in such a manner that each particle is surround ed by air, and it would hurn in less than a second.'

-A lamp giving light without heat, and hence termed the psychrophor, or cold light, has been brought out by Dr. Michael, of Hamburg. It consists of a glass globe ex hausted of air and containing phosphorescent substances in the form of powder. der is rendered luminous by electrifying it from a wire of electrode of aluminum, con-nected to the pole of a Ruhmkorff induction oil. This is performed at will in holding the electrode to the powder by means of an ebonite handle. The intensity of the light is regulated by regulating the strength of the current from the Ruhmkorff coil; but with a weak apparatus it is intense enough to enable s person to read small print when held near the eye This contrivance will have its use in surgery, where the heat of incandescent electric lamps or other light is against their

use.
--Those who have hot-bed sashes can dry horns. One was drawn to a firm footing, fruit by the heat of the sun in a manner

vastly superior to the ordinary method. box should be made like a hot-bed frame, but with a bottom, and it should have legs to raise it a few inches from the ground. The sashes should fit sufficiently closely to keep out dust and insects. In the front of the box at the bottom, make openings under the nox at the bottom, make openings under the middle of each sash, and at the rear, at the top, make similar openings. We do not recollect the exact size we used, but probably 12 inches long by three wide will answer. These openings should be covered with wire cloth, though in its absence mosquito netting or a similar stuff will answer. The fruit or or a similar stuff will answer. The fruit, or other article to be dried, should be upon trays or frames covered with some coarse fabric, and raised a few inches from the bettom of the box. The sash being so placed as to catch the full heat of the sun, the drying will go on in a surprisingly rapid manner. The air passing in at the lower openings will become quickly heated, and going out at the upper openings a current will be established, carrying off the moisture from the fruit, etc., in the most satisfactory manner. The product will not be so white as when dried by artificial heat, but for home use just as good, and it will be free from dust and the soiling by insects. We have dried the finest sweet corn imaginable with a contrivance like this, and have no doubt of its efficacy in drying fruit.

PEARLS BOOMING.

This Season's Fishing-Where the Gems are Found---Their Market Value.

"No." an expert said to a reporter in answer to a question, "finding pearls in fresh water is nothing new, but somehow the busi ness has received a boom, and I should say that there were probably two or three hundred persons spending a part of their time collecting them. They are found from Texas to Ohio. St. Clair County, Ill., and Rutherford County, Tenn., are good places for them, but the largest was found near Salem, N. J., a number of years ago. It was about an inch across and it sold in Paris for \$2,000. Most of them are very small and sell in lots for small sums, but one large one pays for the time. Along the Onio River all the boatmen and fishermen are in the business, especially boys. They wade along the flats and scoop up the unios with their hands, while others have regular arrangements for hauling them up by the quantity. The best are perfectly round and white, with rich orient. The next shape is the pear. Some are perfect all but one side, and this can be

concealed in the setting. "Small pearls for use in onvx need not be perfect, as they are half hidden in the setting, so the imperfect ones have a value as well. The best pearls, the round ones, are those found in the mantle of the animal. You see, the pearl, either in fresh or salt water, is merely the result of the animal's attempt to protect itself."

"Have attempts been made to force the growth of pearls?"

The great naturalist Linnaus "Yes. The great naturalist Linnseus thought he had discovered a plan to cause pearls to grow, which was to imitate the parasites already mentioned. The pearl mussels were taken from the water and the shells bored, then placed back and left for four or five years. The Swedish Government paid him \$1 800 for the idea, but it did not prove a success. The Chinese have done well with the pearl oyster. They sprinkle sand over the bed when the cysters or mussels are open and also put little images in the shells that soon become coated with a pearly luster. These can be seen at the Central Park museum. In Japan a similar plan is adopted with the unio byrıa.'

Is it possible to make spurious pearls?" "It would be hard to deceive a dealer, but they are made so skilfully that it is extremely difficult to tell them. For years a bogus pearl manufactory was carried on at Murano, a little town near Venice. The forms were made of glass, while the iridescence or orient was produced by quicksilver; but they were chiefly used as beads for the peasantry. Finally, the French took up the business, and noticing the richness of fishes' scales, they used them to produce the luster, and with great success. The dace and the roach were the fishes used. In Italy the smelt is taken farther, however, the desire to induse in a great success. The date and the local weak little gymnastic exercise overcame her scruples the fishes used. In Italy the smelt is taken from the Tiber, and its scales yield an extended for the screen or medius that can be about for a good resting place in the sand at the real pearl those imitations are tomed to the real pearl these imitations are tomed to the real pear should be the real pear should spurious ones seem dead and devoid of the blush and sparkle that is the beauty of the —On an average, \$200,000 in gold coin real pearl. The latter needs no artistic ullion, or jewelery is sent every day as adornment to set it off. Held in the hand and the best."

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Every once in a while a newspaper breaks into declamation over the perils of arctic navigation. Referring to the fact that it is now two years since the departure of the Jeannette and that nothing has been heard of her, the Springfield Republican remarks. "The search for the golden fleece fades into shipments are a loss to the postal depart- flat prose beside the daring and futile sentiment, besides offering temptations to criminal mentalism which sustains these repeated and enterprises. Nearly \$6,000,000 was sent across the California State line within a few geography." In the first place it shows the days, shortly before the last tax levy, to escape a-sessment. This state of things has becape a sessment. This state of things has befallen the Jeannette. She was provide the been brought to public notice by the recent for three years and other supplies were cached at St. Michael's to provide for the emergency turn of her crew upon the ice to that point. with regular transportation companies in It is hardly to be believed possible that the vessel and her entire company should disappear and leave no trace. Only once in modern the fate of Sir John Franklin's companions power and that the art of traveling on the ice the genius of Sir Leopold McClintock afterwards developed. Indeed, under the improved condition of later day Arctic explorations. it may be questioned whether there is anything more perilous in undertaking a voy-age in search of the pole than in embarking in the fall of the year on an overladen wheat-

carrying schooner at Chicago for Buffalo. Nordenskjold made his great voyage from sea to sea without losing a life. Even on board the Pelaris, a vessel ill-prepared for everything except mutiny and disorder, with two rival captains who were sailors and a commander who was not, the only man who did not come back safe and sound after all those romantic adventures was the chief. During the search for the Franklin expedition, which Prof. L. W. Peck, to illustrate the explosiveness of a mixture of dust and air, said: "If least log of wood were ignited it might be a least log of wood were ignited it might be a were sacrificed—probably no more than would have been lost in the ordinary naval service covering an equal period of time. Neither the ice, nor the snow, nor the cold, nor the sea has been the explorer's worst enemy, but the scurvy, and the progress of canning meat and vegetables offers an excellent means of defense against this scourge. It is said that Nordenskjold bids defiance to the disease. As it is too soon by a year to give up the Jeannette, so long as anything remains unexplored, it is too soon to talk about the futility of exploration. We know no more what we may find or to what use we may put the knowledge to be gained than Christopher Columbus knew of America when he sailed from Palos to find new passage to the East Indies.

> -There isn't any fairness in this life. If a woman wears a scant bathing dress she is accused of making a show of herself, and if she

wears an ample one she is said to be trying to hide her bad figure.

—"This butter, Mr. Spencer," said the dealer, "carried off the prize at the fair," and Seth spat out a taste of the compound and remarked: "Unless the prize was a ship's anchor and chain cable, I should think the butter could have carried it off easily."

-The barber's children are little shavers: the upholsterer's are little tackers; the butcher's are young lambs; the carpenter's are ships from the old block; the baker's cram baby tarts: and the angry man's are