HOW TO SET ABOUT EARNING A LIVING.

The question of women's work and wages is not to be settled in our generation. Every day's newspaper contains some complaint of inadequate pay or unfair treatment on the part of employers, with an implied appeal to the humane public to right the wrong. No doubt there is a certain foundation for the protest. Women are the weaker side in the controversy, and the weakers must on to the wall. But and the weakest must go to the wall. But no close observer of the feminine habit of mind can fail to have been struck with a certain air of condescansion which most women maintain toward their work, and which explains, in a degree at least, their discontent. Men take up their business, be it hard or easy, pleasant or hateful, with a matter-of-course determination to accomplish it which ignores its quality altogether. Women sigh over theirs, lument the hard necessity which brings them to it, patrovize it as not quite worthy their attention, and are always looking over the edge of it toward a free beyond.

Oi course this mental attitude is most noticeable in those women who have not been trained to work, and whose work is therefore least valuable. Of course, also, it must and does make them thoroughly uncomfortable, because it keeps them confound in the habitual contrasting of cur worldly fortunes with our merits, and with the better luck of other people not more deserving. Every year more and more young women from intelligent and refined piroles must earn their iving That is the condition of the time, which cannot be gainsaid. Two concessions on their part are equally necessary to their material sucsess and peace of mind. One is that they shall be willing to step outside the overcrowded ranks of terchers, of whatever sort, of incompetent authors and decorative artists, of copyists, saleswomen, or clerks, and courageously accept some vocation where there is still room, or find a new place for themselves. The other is that they shall abandon the foolish notion that they can be happy only in one way or under one set of conditions, when there are fifty other ways in which when there are litty other ways in which they may be happy, or at least steadfast and cheerful. Undoubtedly, women who set out to earn their own living do undergo more annoyances and mortifications than men. This is partly because the world is not yet adjusted to the new necessities which compel them to be wage-earners: partly because bad manners are more disagreeable to them than to men; chiefly, we think, because their abnumel sensitiveness makes them see affronts where none are intended. Feeling above their work, they are not willing to be identified with it, as men expect to be identified with theirs. It is not in human nature, of course, to love a vocation which in its nature is tiresome or disagrecable. But it is perfectly possible to ignore the disagrecable, to do the work with one's whole heart, because one's personal dignity requires that faithfulness, and to dignify the labor itself by the manner of its dis-charge. It is always the "how" that is i mportant, seldom the "what." A great man thought that "work is the great cure of all the miscries and maladies which beset mankind: honest work which you intend getting done." If, then, women would congratulate instead of pity themselves that they have to work, half of their faucied disshilities would vanish in thin air The question of wages makes no appeal to sentiment. It is simply one of demand and supply. The slop-shop worker gets 25 cents a day, because thousands of women oan do her work as well as she. The accomplished needle-women, going out by. the day to fit and sew, gets \$3 and her meals, because the demand for her kind of work is greater than the amount obtainable. Intelligent household service is even rarer, and commands proportionately better wages. Neither tears nor rhetoric nor pangs of suffering can change this state of pangs of sintering can change this state of things. Only the resolve of wemen to do the work that pays best, however hard and hateful, and to do it as men do theirs, without complaint and with out condescension, will avail. For rest, even the world of idleness and fashion displays instances of very bad manners, to which its denizens have to close eyes and ears. Its snubs and moults are not more gracious than those of sordid high place must suffer with a smile, and her end steadily in view. Most men are not gentlemen and most women are not ladies in this busy country where civiliza-tion is yet young. The wise recognize this fact, and maintain their own superiority, not by complaints of what they suffer, not by condescension toward the tark they must

Is Bismarck Superstitions?

perform, but by an undisturbable propriety

of manner and conduct, and a respect for

their work sogenuine as to prove contagious

-Harper's Bazar.

The Prussian people believe that Bismarck is superstitious. They say that he is awed by apparitions in unmhabited cas-tles, shrinks from dining where thirteen sit down at table, believes in unlucky days and adheres to the ancient belief of the influence of the moon on every living thing. But, according to Dr. Busch, this is all nonsense, with the exception of a single story which happened at Schonhausen (where the Chancellor heard mysterious footsteps in the ante chamber of his bedroom). "The jests about my supersti-tions," he said a few months ago, "are nothing but jests, or consideration of the feelings of others. I will eat at table with twelve others as often as you like, and will undertake the most important and serious business on a Friday.'

Wrote Poetrs and Then Bird.

Horace Shaw forced open the door of his sitting room at Attleboro, Mass, Monday evening and found his wile lying dead on the floor in a pool of blood. Her head was pieroed by a bullet, and a revolver lay by her side on the floor. Pinned to the bosom of her dress was a note containing this doggerel:

I had to do it; no friends have I. Send for Sperry. Good-by; good-by.

Sperry is the name of the local undertaker. Mrs. Shaw was an attractive woman of 27, and had one child. Her is a successful jeweller, in busi ness for himself. She had been despondent for some time, and lately had been living with her father. She got the key of the house from her husband at the shop Mon-

Rad Books for Boys.

The School Journal suggests as a topic for consideration at coming teachers' conventions, "What means should be taken to suppress the publication of pernicious literature among our youth?" The Journal cites numerous proofs of the terrible offects of such stories as "Buffalo Bill." 'Jesse James," and the like, upon the minds of children, and mentions that in Montreal a boy committed a forgery, in Toronto a lad shot his companion on the street, and in such cases the cause was too much dime novel-reading.

Mrs Ilnshur, wife of Col. Upshur, recently, in India, was standing on a rock while a tiger was raging around. The lady

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WHOLE NO 1,246 NO. 46.

THE POCABONTAS HORROR.

Sickening Sights at the Mine-Recovery of the Budies. A last (Friday) night's Pocahontas (Va)

despatch says: The work of recovering the bodies of the dead miners has been progressing all day. The entrance to the mines has been so crowded with sorrowful men, women and children all day that the workmen were at times much inconvenienced. Finally ropes were stretched around the mines, and the grief-stricken mounders compelled to keep outside the boundary. At 9 o'clock this morning nine bodies had been brought out of the mine and all laid in a row on the ground, while the crowd was allowed to walk by in single tinually self-conscious. If there be an file. The work was anxiously watched, and infallible recipe for human misery of a on more than one occasion two or three mean and pitiable sort, it is probably to be women would be kneeling beside a shatwomen would be kneeling beside a shattered corpse, searching eagerly for some mark to identify a husband, son or brother. Each body has been so mutilated and burned that it is scarcely possible to distinguish colored men from white. The spec-tacle of the laborers reverently endeavoring to find the body to which some stray arm, leg or head belonged was one of the many sad incidents of the day. Most of the bodies were stripped the day. Most of the bodies were stripped nearly nude by the explosion. No one but what was terribly mangled. Several of them were disembowelled, and others were them were disembowelled, and others were word looked in each other's arms, orgrasphaged by the common of them were disembowelled. facts it is deemed certain that they were instantly killed by the explosion, and were not compelled to endure agony of sufferings. Of the first nine taken out seven were men and two boys: not one could be positively identified, although each was surrounded for several hours by weeping and wailing woman, who feared that the sickening horror before them was all that remained of a near relative. About noon the bodies of two colored men and a boy were brought up, and the excitement, which had commenced to subside, again renewed. The colored men were identified as George and J. Maxwell; the boy was Boone Maxey. The work of recovering the bodies is necessarily slow, owing to the terrible stench in the mine, which prevents the rescuing party from remaining long in the mine.

THE SOUDAN.

uccessful Sortics by Gordon - He is Ordered to Leave-Arabs' Curiosity Gratified.

A last (Wednesday) night's London cablegram says: A despatch received at Cairo from Gordon, dated March 30th, says that on March 25th Gordon disarmed 250 Bashi-Bazouks who had mutinied. The following day he shelled a rebel camp on the Blue Nile, killing forty of the enemy. March 27th the rebels fired upon Khartoum from a village opposite. They were soon forced to evacuate the village, losing fifty-nine men. Bashi Bazouks occupied it and held it until the 30th. On that day the rebels returned in force and drove them out, but then retired. The White Nile district is quiet. Gordon estimates the rebels about

Khartoum to number two thousand. The British Government has sent posi tive orders to Gordon to withdraw from Khartoum with the garrison as soon as possible.

The latest advices from General Gordon,

dated April 4th, say in an engagement on March 30th the rebels lost forty men killed and eight wounded, together with sixteen

horses.

The Governor of Kassala is asking daily the garrison is in a panicky state.
In an engagement at Khartoum

March 24th the rebel camp was shelled and 116 rebels killed or wounded. A crowd of Arabs picked up a shell and tried to discover its mechanism, when it exploded, killing sixteeu and maining many others.

A COURT SCENE.

Justice Drops the Scales and As ume the Pistol.

A San Francisco despatch says: In the Sharon divorce case yesterday, Mrs. Shawan, a witness for the defence, was accused by plaintiff's lawyer with being s disregutable person. She put her hand in her pocket as though to draw a revolver, but was checked by defendant's lawyer The witness' son also attempted to ap proach plaintiff's lawyer, but was stoppe by the latter's son, who threatened to shoot him if he attempted to draw a pistot. The court ordered the witness and her son to be removed from the room, and declared a recess. In the afternoon the court refused to hear further testimony in the case un less assured no one in the court-room were armed, and it would require the certificate of the policeman at the door to that

THE STEINMANN DISASTER.

Cantain Schoonbaven Attributes the Wreck to the Westward Current. A Halifax despatch says: The inquiry into the loss of the steamer Daniel Steinmann was resumed there yesterday by Captain Scott, of the Marine and Fisheries Department. Captain Schoonhaven, of the ost vessel, appeared voluntarily with Mr. Ronne, Belgian Consul. He gave a full account of the disaster as far as he was able, and attributed the loss of the ship to the strong current to the westward which prevails in the neighborhood of Sambro Island, which had put him a few miles out in his reckoning.

The Dream Amended

Tennyson in the "Dream of Fair Women," edition of 1883, made Iphigenia

The tall masts quiver'd as they lay afloat,

The tempes and the people, and the shore;
One drew a sharp knife thro'my tender throat
Slowly and—nothing more.
Whereat the critic of the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1883, exclaims: What touching simplicity! What pathetic resignation! He out my throat—nothing more! One might, indeed ask: 'What more' she would have?" For many years the poet left the lines as they were first now, as every one knows, they stand thus:

The high masts flicker'd as they lay afloat;
The crowds, the temples waver'd, and the The bright death quivered at the victim's throat Touched: and I knew no more.

Surveying the Northwest

The Government surveying parties are preparing for work in the Northwest. Half a degen surveyors from Toronto and one Toronto, this week, in a case involving the from Oakville will start for Battleford tolay The appropriation for this work is \$300,000, only half of the sum appropriated last year. During last season 27,000,000 acres were surveyed and sub-divided into him, the distance between them was immaterial.

SIXTY YEARS IN CHAINS.

Family Secret Bevealed by Death-The

Love That Existed Between Brothers A Huntingdon, Pa., telegram says: A confinement of sixty years, which was the result of insanity—a secret long kept from the public—terminated here yesterday in the death of Daniel Hawn, in Juniata township, six miles from this city. He had been confined since 1823 by his brothers, and was 84 years old. The maniac was one of five brothers who, when young med, worked together on their father's farm. His malady is said to have been caused by trinking from a cool stream white over heated in barvest time. He was imme diately confined by his brothers, and was world. But once in the subsequent sixty years did he regain his freedom, and the was about fifty years ago, when he succeeded in excaping from the house. He was soon captured and returned to his imprisonment. The room in which he was kept was of small dimensions, with but one window, and to prevent him from reaching the latter he was chained in an opposite corner. A stove was placed in a small opening in the partition, with the front facing into a hall, so that fires could be

Plants in Living and Bed Rooms

The following observations of an emineut gardener and able writer are well worthy a place in our columns: "Are plants in come promotive of health and encerful ness? In the case of all living rooms I answer in the affirmative. Delicate people complain of headaches and sickness from heir presence, and will, therefore, have them excluded, and rightly too. Plants with powerful odors will sometimes produce that effect. I have known ladies that could not go near a jessamine; others that hated musk; some that would faint at the pro-pinquity of a heliotrope; and others that only approved of miguounette when not newrer than a furlong. All of us have something peculiar in our likes and dis-likes. It is rather ill-natured to consider such peculiarities as mere fid-fad imagi naries. Common prudence would say, 'Keep at a distance from whatever harms you.' In bed-rooms that are shut class at night I would advise dispensing with flowers having powerful odorr, even though agreeable to the olfactory nerves of the owner. If he prefers retaining them it would be advisable to place them nearer the floor than the couch on which he reposes. But why not have air in the sleeping room at night, instead of shutting it up close, when the weather is at all favorable, and thus serve the interests of the occupants and those of the plants at one and the same time! The idea of the unhealthiness of plants in living and sleepng rooms has been suggested by our chemical friends demonstrating the influence of regetation on the atmosphere and the resiprocal action ever going on between the animal and the vegetable world. They taking oxygen gas from the atmosphere, and throwing, by exhaling, carbonic gas into it, and that, from this and other causes, but for living vegetation the air would become impure and unit for breath-ing. The solid parts of plants being chiefly carbon—of which charcoal may stand as a familiar type—and every for assistance. He reports that many green part of a plant having the Bashi-Bazouks have joined the rebels, and in the atmoshere during life, its quality is thus lessened, while the action of the sunbeam enables the plant to decompose the arbonic acid thus received, to retain, add or assimilate solid matter (the carbon) to teelf, and to set the other constituen (oxygen) free for the benefit of the animal world. Thus it would seem that the nearer we get to healthy vegetation the more likely we shall be to get the benefit of thifresh forming oxygen; but, as if to damp our enthusiasm, we are presented with lesser and a greater drawback to our satisfies action. The lesser is that all unhealth parts of a plant—yellow leaves, etc.,—and what is more painful still, all flowers in proportion as their color recedes from the green, vitiate the atmosphere rather than mprove it, even during the day. The cond drawback is that at night, or in darkness or much shade, even healthy plants exhale carbonic acid gas and inhale oxygen and just in proportion to their size and powers deteriorate the atmosphere like ourselves, and therefore become, especially after twilight, very undesirable neighbors in our dwelling and sleeping rooms. To this beavy accusation I reply that in gen eral the size of flowers in proportion to green leaves grown in rooms is so small that during the day the advantage greatly out-weighs the disadvantage; and though un-doubtedly plants do give off carbonic acid gas at night, yet at that time the rooms are generally at their coolest, and as this gas is omething like three to two heavier than common air, it will, in such circumstances all to the floor, and only be mingled with the general atmosphere by the heat and the sunshine of the following day. Unless the plants were extra numerous the absorption of oxygen would not much influence th air of the apartment. All, or almost all, injury might be avoided by szeing that the plants were lower than the seat or couch of the owner. I believe this the more because dew, the condensed moisture in the air near the ground, holds much more of this gas in solution in general than common water doss. On the whole, then, unless in the case of delicate invalide, or of plants with very large flowers having a powerful odor, I believe that healthy plants in rooms are decidedly beneficial, and pronotive alike of cheerfulness and health, and that this is especially the case in large cities and towns."—Land and Water

Freaks of the Tornado. Many interesting incidents of Tuesday's tornado in Georgia continue to come in. In Stewart County the three-storey frame mansion of Mrs. Grace Miller was lifted in the air, the sills upon which it rested were blown away, and the house was dropped almost exactly into its old position, where it now stands with its foundation sills gone. At Judge Wimberly's the tornado struck pine forest and for five miles in a straight line left a clearing 30 feet wide.

Contracts by Telephone.

point whether an agreement made by tele-phone was good in law. The Chief Justice held that so long as the witness could recognize the voice of the party speaking to

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Care of Trees, Bedding out Plants and Chickens.

AN ECONOMICAL PAINT.

(Compiled by a Practical Agriculturist.)

Tomato Culture and Sanflowers. I dug out in the early springtime a I dog out in the early springtime as many flat turnips as were needed, and having filled the cavity with carth, planted two or three tomato seeds in it, selecting the best plants, when they were two or three inches high, to remain, and pulling up the others; and when it was time to set in the warden through the turning with its contents. others; and when it was time to set in the garden, placed the turnip, with its contents undisturbed, in a hole deep enough to cover it two or three inches. Setting out in this way, there is no cutting away of roots, and need of little water, as the plant has not been in the least disturbed. especially if account to the set of th has not been in the least disturbed, especially if accustomed to the air out-ofdoors for a week or two before being set in the garden. I have started tomatoes so early that the plants were in blossom several days before being set out, not being at all retarded or checked in growth thereby. Cucumbers, melons, etc., started in the same way, I have had in bloom when set out, with the same in bloom when set out, with the same result. After being put in the ground the turnip soon decays, furnishing a little food for the plant. If the turnips are to be kept long before setting out, it will be well to put them in boxes, filling the interstices with moss, sand or earth, kept moist. As too long to represent the hot significance. too long exposure to the hot air of a warm will cause them to wilt, the earth must be kept moist, whether the turnip is in or out of a box. Instead of going to the trouble of procuring, sharpening and set ting stakes, and pulling and taking care of them at the end of the season, I started sunflower seeds in the same way as described. To prevent too much shade I cut off the leaves of the sunflowers as far above the tomato plantas is necessary to give it all the air and sunlight desirable. The Rus-sian sunflower, because of its very tall growth, is the best for this purpose. The sunflower makes the best and most profitable of stakes, because it is so easily ob-tained—no loosening in the ground or breaking of stakes when loaded with fruit; and the seeds of the flower, which are better than corn for poultry, abundantly pay for all the time and labor in caring for

Exercise Borses Daily.

them. The leaves of the sunflowers will be

greedily eaten by cows or pigs, and are said to be much better than green corn

fodder. The Russian surflowers also make an excellient bean pole, though it is not necessary to start them so early as for tomatoes, as a growth of a foot and a-hali

by the first of June (bean planting time) is all that is needed.

Horses that are to do heavy work at the plough in spring should not be permitted to stand idle in the stable for weeks, or per-haps months, before the soil is ready for cultivation, but should have a shorter or longer period of exercise every day. is considerable danger, especially at the breaking up of the sleigning, of leaving the horses idle in the stable without the usual care and attention which they ordinarily receive when at work. This cught not to be done, as the horse is thus rendered less able to endure heavy work when the warm

days come. Grafting Wax. Last spring, after considerable trouble, this recipe was obtained for grafting wax, and as it has proved satisfactory, it is given for the benefit of others: Take 1 lb. of rosin, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beswax, and a little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of tallow. Melt together in a small iron kettle, and stir thoroughly that the ingredients may be well mixed. Pour into a dish of cold water, and when cool break into three or four pieces, and pull like molasses candy until white and fine-grained. When the whole is properly worked, divide into eight pieces, form into rolls six inches long, and wrap in oiled paper. To clean the kettle, rub it while yet hot with a teaspoonful of lard or tallow and wash out with soap and warm water repeat this, and rinse, and it will be as clean as ever .- O. A. O.

Economical Paint. A paint for floors, which economizes the much length in the Builder, as a recent German invention. For flooring, two and one-eighth ounces of good, clear, joiners' glue is soaked over night in cold water, and, when dissolved, is added, while being tirred, to thickish milk of lime, heated to pound of quick lime. Into boiling lime is poured—the stirring being continued—as much linseed oil as becomes united, by means of saponification, with the lime, and when the oil no longer mixes there is no more poured in. If there happens to be too much oil added, it must be combined by the addition of some fresh lime paste— about half a pound of oil for the quantity of lime just named. After this white, thickish foundation paint has cooled, a color is added which is not affected by lime. and, in case of need, the paint is diluted with water, or by the addition of a mixture of lime water with some linseed oil. The substance penetrates into the wood and renders it water-resisting.

The Nature of Cream. The behavior of cream by the addition of water is a subject that should be well understood by the owners of greameries. It is known that the addition of cold water to the milk causes the cream to rise with greater rapidity than it would otherwise do. But the effect of adding water to the cream itself is not so well understood. Cream i lighter than milk, and water is also lighter than milk. There is vary little difference between the specific gravities of cream and water. Indeed very poor cream may be of precisely the same specific gravity as water, while very rich cream will be lighter. Cream varies very much in its character. Of six samples the proportion of water conained have been found to vary from 50 to 72.25 per cent., while the proportions of actual fat have varied from 19 to 43 9 per cent. It is a fact that cream is only exceed ingly rich milk, and the milk of the cream has precisely the specific gravity of skimmed milk that is free from fat, which is 1.035. The fat of milk has a specific gravity of .9, so that it is quite easy to calculate how much fat there is required to make the cream weigh precisely the same as water. Then water and cream thoroughly mixed would not separate, and a certain proportion of water may be mixed with cream and if the water is properly thickened and colored, as it is sometimes, with starch and yellow matter, but a chemical analysis would nothing the adulteration. As a practical illu tra-tion of the possibility of dishonest treatment of cream we might refer to an experiment made by Prof. Muncy at the tance away, where the experimentalist had Iowa College, in which eight parts of placed them

water were added to two parts of cream,

and two and a quarter hours after the cream which separated was doubled in quantity, while in 12 hours the cream still showed an increased bulk of one part in 20, or 5 per cent. These facts show that the oream gauge and the milk can are neither to be depended upon as a test of cream, while the natural variation in quality, which is so large, must necessarily operate to the disadvantage of those whose cream is richest in fat, in favor of those whose

oream is poor.

Other Farm Notes Brittany cattle are small, silky-skinned docile and gentle animals, giving as rich milk as one can well desire. Brittany outter, delicate and superior, of which

be hurried out of the setting nest. For twenty-four hours, at least, from the time the earliest commence to show themselves it is better to leave them under or with the hen mother. They need no food for from a day to a day and a half usually. When they get strong enough to venture from beneath their mother's wings it is time to

An agricultural writer has found salt sprinkled on a manure heap an excellent He says: In warm weather it attracts moisture and keeps the manure from firefanging or burning from excessive ferment ation. In winter it keeps the heap from freezing solid, and at any season it makes

the manure more soluble.

Bedding-plants may be started in boxes kept in the kitchen to better advantage than in a hot-bed. Boxes that have contained raisins are well adapted to the purpose. They should be nearly filled with old manure and soil that is free from foul seeds, and fastened to a window-sill where the light will reach them. After the plants have made a good growth the boxes may be taken out of doors during warm

days. By that means the plants become gradually fitted for exposure.

Prof. Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural College, says a fortune awaits the man who invents a good, cheap farm-mill. But be adds that it must do more than "merely crack the grain, and break cobs into inch quare chunks." He has taken pains to get the opinions of a large number of stock raisers who use much ground and crushed feed, and "all agree that the machines now in vogue are awkward, unreliable and easily broken."

Cars in the setting of trees is profitably employed. Do not hustle in the tree as quickly as possible, thinking that the sooner its roots are covered the better. Dig a good-sized hole, and before putting in the tree spade up the bottom of the hole as deeply as possible. On this well-pulverized bottom the tree takes root quickly. Sift in time earth about the roots, and when the fine earth about the roots, and when the help is filled pack the earth tightly about the tree. If in a dry place put a mulch of straw or old horse maure, well supplied with litter, about the tree. In dry weather the mulch may be raised, a pail of water applied, the nulch replaced, and its effect will have been mostly applied.

Cures for Bright's Disease.

will last nearly a month.

Dr. Alex. De Borra, of Crystal Springs N.Y., writes that, after years of practical test of the milk diet for Bright's disease, he has a long list of cases in which he has made perfect cures. Great care is taken to t absolutely pure skimmed milk from nealthy and well fed cows, and no other food of any kind is given after the patient can bear five pints of milk a day. Up to this point, and until the stomach is able to take ours of so much is found to be the most trying period in this treatment, but no other medicine is given, and hand and hair-glove rubbing is daily administered Another correspondent takes exception to the claim made, that no drug of any thera peutic value in that disease has yet been iscovered. In support of his assertion he sends us a recipe which he claims has effected a cure in Bright's disease, as well as in dropsy, in every case in which it has been tried during the last fifteen years He recommends the drinking of an infusion of dry pods of the common white soup bean use of oil colors and varnish, is described at or corn bean. When the latter cannot be much length in the Builder, as a recent readily obtained the pods of the "snap short" bean will answer, and even the Limi bean, though the latter is of inferior strength. The recipe is as follows: "Take a double handful of the pods to three quarts of water; boil slowly for three hours until the boiling point, and prepared from one it is reduced to three pints. Use no drink pound of quick lime. Into boiling lime is of any kind but this, the patient drinking as much as he conveniently can; it may b

"Never Smiled on Bachelors." The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, has just been granted letters

administration of the personal estate of a gentleman who lately died in the county of Cornwall, and is pitally described in the record as a "bachelor, bastard and intes tate," says the St. James Gazette. Legal phraseology is not always so curt and unadorned; but then English law pever smiled on bachelors. The Legislature has even sought to make celibacy quari-penal, a tax having actually been laid upon the members of this hapless class in the reigns of William III. and Anne. Bachelor dukes (being 25 years of age) had to pay £12 10s. per annum, "common persons" 1 shilling in proportion. Again, in 1785, bachelors were compelled to pay a heavier tax on their servants than married folk. These things, it is true, were done before Malthus wrote. English charity, of course, has been catholic enough lude bachelors in the sphere benevelence. At Bowes, in Yorkshire, for instance, there is (or was quite recently) a fund for the payment of a small yearly sum of money "to two or one of the oldest sum of money "to two or one of the oldest bachelors in the township." The fund, originally the bequest of some person whose gradually reduced by mismanagement greatest destitution prevails. from £60 to £15; which, at 3 per cent., would give 9 shillings a year. So that even at Bowes a man has no excessive tempta tion to shirk what Bacon calls the "discipline of Lumanity."

According to an Italian scientist the fly, that useful operation is not only an unmitigated annoyance, which he has always been, but is one of the most active of winged agents in the diffusion of infectious maladies, epidemics, and even parasitic diseases. Dr. Grassi has shown by microscopical ex-amination of "fly spots" the presence of eggs of a human parasite, which the flies had transferred from a place some dis-

NEAT BREAKFASTS. ome Remarks of an English Gourmand.

If there be any one matter in England which needs altering, it is the breakfast table. As a rule, the first meal of the Englishman is about the worst meal of the Englishman is about the worst meal in the world. It consists generally of eggs or bacon, and though eggs and bacon are really good in their way, too much e.gs and bacon is calculated to drive away a man's appetite. More than this too core broads appetite. More than this, too, our break fast tables are seldom made to look pretty Well to do people, we hear, ornament this primal meal with flowers and plate and rare china, and because wealth can do this, and does it, prople not so well off think that they are shut out from anything of the sort. This is a very silly view of things. Two pennyworth of flowers will make a break-fast table look beautiful for a week, and send "the master" off to his work with a gleam of color and beauty of which he very often thinks during the day. Breakfast dishes, in spite of the British predilection for the dainties mentioned, however, are neither few nor far between. The very best breakfast in the world is that which commences with a plate of porridge. Soak over night a little coarse Scotch oatmeal in water. Next morning boil this into porridge, and eat with sugar or salt—both are good—and a trifle of milk. In go and staying power this gives a man, it is equal to half a pound of steak. A boiled smoked haddock, and an egg, too, make another fine breakfast. Take the bones out of the haddock (cost 21), and the egg out of the shell (cost 1d.), mix together egg out of the shell (cost ld.), mix together and eat with a fork and spoon. No amount of flesh food, in moderation, can give quite so much bodily support to a hard workers a meal like this. A boiled tomato, too, is a capital relish for breakfast, at a cost, say, of two simple pennies. Another splendid dish for breakfast is made as follows: Take two slices of toast and steam them. This makes them soft, and ready for buttering.
Then place on the toast three or four sardines (cost 2d), put the other slice of toast
on the top and bring to table.
People who can't fanoy eggs or bacon
will be charmed with this dish. Cut into
slices with a knife, and nibbled through it
not only makes. not only makes a man's internal provinces feel comfortable, but may even give him a bit better appetite for anything which may follow. A man's breakfast, too, it should be remembered, is his start for the day; it enables him to do good work, and do it well. Dinner may be left to take care of itself, but wives who do their duty should take special pains with breakfast. of these receipts are suitable, and if break of these receipts are suitable, and if break-fast, from press of work or lack of time, must be swallowed hurriedly, an egg beaten up in a cup of coffee makes a good meal, and may be taken standing. This is an especially good thing for men to take who have to leave home very early in the morn-ing, and before the kitchen fire is lighted. A little spirit-lamp will make the coffee in

Forty Years Ago. Coffins were very plain and burial caskets

man's chest.

trice, and the egg can be beaten up with

to keep the raw morning air from a

a fork as quickly. The one poured into the other completes the dish, and makes a

chean and noursehing meal, and one calcu

ere unknown. Tombstones had larger epitaphs and nore verbosity engraved upon them. Eggs were a shilling a dozen and butter

considered high at eighteen cents per pound. The country retail trade was much better.

by rail. Business letters were more voluminous

and formal, and were written in a precise, round hand. The diet was more subcharged with

made of salted ham and hot cakes. Dinner was simply a hasty lunch at noon, and little importance was attached to the necessity for good digestion or a period

of rest after eating. New Orleans and muscovada molasses very black and chin, was the common sweetening for buckwheat cakes. Refined molasses

was almost unknown. Bread was home made. Coffee freshly ground every morning, and the grinding of the family coffee-mill was a familiar sound hours before the children

80:080. Negro minstrelsy was just cropping out in the travelling circus. There were generally but two performers, who assumed male and female characters. The popular

melody was "Jump, Jim Crow." People did not live as long as they now do, nor was the average health as good as at present. They are more meat, more grease, more hot bread, and more heavy lishes, and drank more at meals.

At funerals the undertaker cried with the mourners, the flow of tears being pro-portionate to the expense of the funeral. Young couples considered it a privilege to sit up all night with the corpse before burial.

Ireland Maurice Conroy died on March 19th at his

esidence in Market street, Sligo. The Kilkenny Journal on March 19th enered upon its one hundred and eighteenth year.

Dr. Lyons, M. P., Mr. M. Brooks, M. P. and Captain B. Lee Guinness have been appointed deputy lieutenants of the county of Dublin.

Rev. Dr. Blaikie, of Edinburgh, says that the coming Council at Belfast will be as numerously attended and as influential as ther of its predecessors.

Baron Dowse took suddenly ill on March 20th in the Record Court, county Antrim, owing to severe bleeding from the nose. He

is recovering.

A number of families have been flooded out of their homes between Athlone and Seven Churches, about six miles, and the

Tickled and Robbed.

An English judge, having received an intimation that a man he had sentenced to death wished particularly to see him, went to his cell, when the man said: "I stole your watch years ago. You were looking into a print shop in the street." "Yes," which we have been taught to regard as a said the judge, "but I always wondered scavenger of the air, instead of performing how the thing was done, because I particularly valued the seals which were hanging from the fob, and kept my hand on them. You did, save for an instant, when I tickled you with a straw behind the ear. He went on to explain that the watch was such a peculiar one, the name being embossed on it, that they had been afraid to sell it, and said, "If you get me ink and paper I dan give you a letter which will enable you to recover it." And the judge

A CHANCE FOR INVENTORS The World is Old, but Nobody yet can Clean Wheat Thoroughly of Cockle.

A New York dealer in grain ran his fingers through the wheat in a shallow straw board box on his deak yesterday as he said to a reporter:

"If you new paper reporters would apply your inventive faculties to a problem which I will place before you, I doubt not some one of you would add wealth to his

present glory."

The moving fingers were constantly tending toward one corner of the box. In

a short time the brown grains of wheat in that corner were thickly mixed with a very black grain of about the same size, though

a little shorter.
"That's cockle. The problem is to get

"How did it get there?" said the young "It's the seed of a weed, a very pretty one, too, when in bloom, that grew in the wheat field. It was gathered with the

wheat. "Why do you want to get it out?" "Because it has a bad taste and darkens

"Has the thing been tried?"

"Has the thing been tried?"

"Frequently. The earliest effort of the millwright's apprentice is to make a cookle separator. When he is old and on his death bed his latest fantasy is a something which does not take shape, except that a large spout streams pure golden grain, and a small one pours out only black cookle and

dirt."

"What has his craft done to take the burden from his mind and to relieve the pucket of the miller?"

"The most common method of separa-tion is an inclined vibrating screen. This is a sheet of thin metal with holes punched through it. The holes are large enough to allow the smaller grains of cockle to drop through, but too small to permit the wheat or the large cockle to pass. The large grains of cockle are as large as ordinary grains of wheat. So the screen is a partial

success only."
"What else has been done?" "The wheat has been dropped through a spout, through which a graduated blast of air rises, but the specific gravity of cockle is so near that of wheat that this was a total failure. One ingenious fellow noticed that when pressure was applied to a grain of cockle it was crushed to a powder, while the same pressure applied to a grain of wheat only flattened it. This was a promising discovery, for, by running the grain through rollers and then over a screen, with a gentle current of air to help the dust down through the presenter of a read-dust down through the dust down through, the prospects of a good separation were excellent. The details of construction and the fact that considerable

flour was lost when the wheat was flat-tened laid out this invention." The reporter had been handling the grains of cookle while the dealer spoke, and noticed that they were nearly all of

irregular outline.

"You are not the first one who has noticed that," said the grain dealer. "A Western man has constructed a horizontal western has has constructed a horizontal revolving cylinder of sheet metal, through which the grain is passed. Perforations in this cylinder supposed to be adapted to those irregularities let the cockle out. It is a pretty fair machine, and many are in use, but it does not completely ful the

"What is the best thing in this line?" "What is the best thing in this me r"
It is an inclined screen, say three feet
long by two wide. A best revolves around
rollers at each end of the screen so that
the under side of the belt sweeps along as
far above the screen as a grain of wheat is
thick. That keeps the grain of wheat from
the street was a state of the screen as a below. tipping upon end when it reaches a hole in the screen, and thus it passes over a hole the diameter of which is less than tne length of a grain of wheat. The cockle is not so long, and therefore it drops

through. Why is not that a practical machine?" "The belt is so wide that it will not run even on the rollers. It drags near the middle of the screen. Then there is a difficulty in the holes in the screen. They are too large for one grist of wheat and too small for the next But when you consider that as high as 20 per cent. of some grists

is composed of cockle you will see there is a need of a separator."

Stories for Leisure Moments.

A Maine girl, who is a graduate of shingled her father's house just for the fun A Butler county, Ky., somnambulist left

his bed, buckled a saddle upon an old log near the house, mounted it and rode for two hours, and then returned to bed without waking. Ewing Isbell, of Warren county, Kentucky, was born on Washington's birth-

day, his wife was born on the Fourth of July, and their only child was born on Christmas. While the Rev. Mr. Pierce was in his pulpit at St. Elmo, Ill., on a recent Sunday,

Mrs. Mary Smith, a young widow, left her seat in the body of the church, and, going into the pulpit, stood beside the preacher and announced to the congregation that she was determined to become Mrs. Pearce. Among the records of the town of Wor pester. Mass, is an account of a 6 year-old boy, who, in 1779, had his ear bitten off by a horse. The manner in which the injury

was received was carefully recorded by the

Selectmen, so that the loss of the ear should not be prejudicial to the boy when he grew to man's estate. Nine years ago James Lobdell was supposed to have been burned to death in his barn, at Oxford, N. Y. Bones resembling those of a human body were found and a funeral ceremony was held. He recently returned to Oxford, saying he had wandered

all over the Union and had never once communicated with his friends. At Central City, T. J. Young was tried for helping himself to coal belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad. He took it

from care passing through the town. Young's defence was that no coal could be b ought there and he was out. The jury's verdict was: "Not guilty, and case of malicious prosecution without justifiable Great are the Resources of the Advertiser.

In front of an establishment on Grand

in which roosts two pretty little yellow bantam chickens. A large number of dyed eggs are in a basket in one corner, and near them is a nest in which the hen lavs an egg daily. As the hundreds of people who throng the street pass by they are sometimes attracted by hearing the rooster crow. On a card in the case is the sign: "Easter eggs given away to all children with parents buying shoes here."—N. Y. Journal.

Emily Faithtull Sayings.

" Vulgarity, pure and simple, is pretend ing to be what you are not.

"Theft is not less theft because it countenanced by political usage." "The great need of the day is men who

are not for sale." , So long as the rich remain indifferent to theouteast poor the gulf between them

Sorrow is the porchway to joy, the pathway to maturity and peace. No one has ever become good and great who has not met and mastered sorrow.

It is more honorable to the head as well

as to the heart to be misled by our eager-ness in the pursuit of truth, than to be safe from blundering by contempt of truth.

will widen and deepen."