A SPEECHLESS RACE.

Prof. Bell on the Increase of Deaf Mutes

A Washington despatch says: Among the memoirs transmitted to Congress by the National Academy of Sciences is a paper prepared by Prof. Alex. Graham Bell upon the formation of a deaf variety upon the formation of a deaf variety of the human race. Discussing the marriages of deaf people, Prof. Bell says it is evident there is a tendency among deaf mutes to select deaf mutes as partners in marriage, being continuously exhibited during the past forty or fifty years, and there is every probability such selections will continue in the future. "While we cannot at present arrive at any per-centage," he continues, "it is certain the proportion of deaf mute offspring born to deaf mutes is many times greater than the proportion born to the peo-ple at large. Reports of the American Asylum, the New York, Ohio. Indiana and Illinois institutions, show that in each institution deaf mutes have

received who belong families containing five, six, or even more deaf muter, and there is abundance evidence to indicate that such families are very numerous in the United States. In cases where there are five or six children of one family deaf and dumb, some of them marry when they grow up, and in many cases they marry persons who belong, like themselves, to families containing several deal mutes. Thus it happens that we have here and there scattered over the country groups of deaf mute families connected together by blood and marriage. Plans for the formation of a deaf mute community have frequently been discussed by deaf mutes themselves. The idea originated in the action of Congress endowing the American Asylum for deaf mutes, at Hartford, with a tract of land, and afterwards developed a number of eccentric schemes for the formation of a deaf mute community. Some of the pupils before graduation formed an agreement to emigrate to the west and acttle in a com-mon place, and a number of schemes of a somewhat similar character were in the minds of deaf mutes in different parts of ments of cease in the sin different parts of the country. The scheme that received most approbation was the purchase of a tract of land by a few wealthy deaf mutes who were to agree to sell the land in small blocks to other deaf mutes. The whole scheme was afterwards discussed at the convention of deaf mutes of New England convention of deaf mutes of New England. and was overthrown by the influence several teachers, in conjunction with the most intelligent of the deaf mutes themselves. Since then the subject has not been publicly discussed, but such a scheme still favored by individual deaf mutes, and may, therefore be revived in an organized shape any time. A European philanthropist has commenced the colonization of a tract of land in Manitoba by deaf

settled, and more are expected next year." Relative to the adoption of remedial measures to lessen cr check the formation of a deaf mute variety of the human race in America, Prof. Bell says: "The intermarriage of deaf mutes might be forbidden by legislative enactment, but so long as deaf mutes of both sexes continue to associate together in adult life legislative interference with mar-riage might only promote immorality. Legislation forbidding the intermarriage of persons belonging to families containing more than one deaf mute would be more practicable, but it is doubtful whether legislative interference would be advisable. The most promising method of lessening the evil, Prof. Bell says, appears to be in the adoption of preventive measures, in which the grand central principle should be the retention of normal environment during the period of education, the establish ment of small schools, and the extension of the day school plan. Nearly one-third of the teachers of the deaf and dumb in America are themselves deaf, and this must be considered as another element favorable to the formation of a deaf race, and one to be avoided. Prof. Bell concludes : "Segre gation of deaf mutes, the use of sign language, and the employment of deaf teachers produce an environment unfavorable to the cultivation of articulation and speech readof speech by speaking pupils who are only deaf."

mutes, upon which a number of deaf mutes

with their families from Europe have

SUFFERING AND DEATH AT SEA. Wreck of a Norwegian Barque-Only Two of the Crew Saved.

A last (Friday) night's Philadelphia despatch says: Two Norwegian sailors, the only survivors of the ill-fated Norwegian barque, Lena, which went to pieces off the coast of Virginia on Sunday, arrived to-day They tell a heartrending story of suffering and hardship endured by the crew in their battle with the elemente. The captain lost his bearings in a dense log, and was considerably out of his course. Saturday afternoon during the mate's watch the vessel stranded. The wind was blowing a moment the Lena was well up on a bar, and the waves were beating over her with wild fury. The weather was bitterly cold, and there was a coating of ice on the decks and rigging, which made the movements of those on board exceedingly perilous. An effort made to launch the boats was a disastrous failure. Each was in turn broken to were left without any means of escape. They clung to the vessel in the hope that the sea would subside. After twenty-four hours of this wretched experience, during which they were nearly frozen, the barque sprung apart and went to pieces. Every person on board was precipitated into the waves, and with the exception of two men who reached here to-day, all were drowned. wreck, on which they were carried ashore. The body of Captain Mortensen, who leaves a young wife in Norway, and Abraham Carl-sen, a sail maker, were washed up and buried on the beach. The bodies of the mate and five seamen have not been

Latest from Ireland.

Coal is selling from the ship's side at the Lately John Butler, head master of the Burr Model School, shot himself through the head with a rifle.

Major Talbot D'Arcy, J.P., has left his late residence, Lakefield House, Athlone, and gone to reside in Clifden, county Gal-

Sir John C. Carden, Bart., and Lieut. Colonel J. Vivian Ryan-Lenigan have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the

county Tipperary. The death is appounced at 4 Rutland street, Limerick, of Mr. Thomas Hogan,

after a short illness. He for many years conducted Raleigh's tobacco manufactory In all the Roman Catholic chapels in

county of Wexford collections at the rate of twopence in the pound on the valuation for payment of Irish members of Parliament are being made. A spleudid and unfailing method of

securing a prize attack of influenza is to suddenly rush from a heated atmosphere one. After a ball, a party, or theatre, some care should be exercised

Au Alabama lady recently tried the experiment of darkening the room in her servatory in which she kept a beautiful night blooming cereus plant. The flower was thus kept fresh until noon next day, when the light was let in, and it immediately pegan to wither, and was, no doubt, much much vinegar.
disgusted at itself for having been fooled. properly mixed.

6 to 160

THE YORK HERALD.

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RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1885.

WHOLE NO 1,383 NO. 32.

MORE DYNAMITE.

London's Underground Kailway the Scene of Another Explosion-No Lives Lost-

Effects of the Shock. A last (Friday) night's London cable says: A dynamite explosion occurred on the underground railway between Gower street and King's Cross station, at 9 30 this evening. The windows of a passing train were shattered and the gaslights extinguished. Beyond this no damage was guished. Beyond this no damage was done. The passengers were greatly terrified, but no one was hurt. The train resumed its journey after a delay of twenty-five minutes. The shock of the twenty five minutes. The shock of the explosion was felt by the residents of Euston road, between St. Pancras Church and Judd street. The railway runs the whole length of Euston road, underneath the roadway. A crowd speedily collected at the vent-shaft at the head of Ossulton street, from which, at the time of the explosion, a quantity of smoke issued. As soon as possible after the explosion a number of porters were sent to the spot with lamps and appliances for clearing the line. Up to the present time nothing has been found. The residents in the locality were greatly alarmed. The shock overthrew several wayfarers on the Euston road. It was with great difficulty that the horses on the road were restrained from running away. The gaslights io Gower street station were extinguished. The ticket collector in the station was thrown from his box and the engineer working the electric light machine was thrown from his seat, landing on his face. The lights in the other trains in the tunnel were extinguished by the explosion. The passengers were greatly alarmed and many ladies fainted. Gower street platform was literally strewn with forms of persons prostrated by the shock. The houses in the vicinity were shaken and the roadway oscillated. Two trains were passing each other at the time, and in both the lights were extinguished. The windows were shattered, and the framework of several carriage doors was smashed. The green, red and white lights at the front and rear red and white lights at the front and rear of the trains were extinguished. The troket collector at Gower street station describes the report of the explosion as sharp and ringing in character, like the discharge of a small field piece of artillery. The point where the explosion occurred is directly under the road leading to the main entrance of the London & Northwestern Railway station. A lady's nose was cut by glass, and one gentleman had his side and entrance of the London & Northwestern Railway station. A lady's nose was cut by glass, and one gentleman had his side and face and another his wrist cut. These were

fragments of paper, which were found strewn about the track.

spectors of the various districts arrived at

the explosion, and immediately proceeded

A close inspection showed that the explosion could not have been gunpowder, as the surrounding brickwork was not blackened.

A LUCKY DISCOVERY. A Serious Accident Averted by a Tramp.

A last (Thursday) night's New York des patch says: Passengers on the 2.40 train from Albany on the West Shore Road had a very narrow escape this evening. It was dark when the train reached Milton, and the engineer had discovered a couple of large stones on the track just above that place in time to stop the train and have the obstruction removed. About the same time a young Irishman named Thomas Gould, who was in search of employment, was on the track below intending to walk to New York. When opposite New Ham-burg, where the road rups at the base of a cliff, Gould heard a noise in front of him and saw a huge piece of rock weighing several tons slide down upon the track. Knowing that the down train was due and that unless signalled in time there might be loss of life. Gould ran back a mile to notify the flagman whom he had passed but a short time before. The flagman set his danger signal in time to stop the train a short distance from the slide, and thus prevented what might have been a serious spot but a short time before, and found everything secure. Young Gould was warmly thanked by the conductor, who gave him a free ride to Jersey City. passengers made up a purse for Gould.

There died at Ardoch, Lochlee, recently David Gibb, in his 89th year, the oldest tenant on Lord Dalhousie's Edzell estate.

The Court of Session has decided that minister is not entitled to exemption from income tax on the portion of his stipend which he contributed towards the salary of

Lord Reay, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Jamas Fergusson as Governor of Bombay, was born in 1839, and is the eleventh Baron of Reay in the Scotch peerage, and the first in the English, been created an English Baron in 1881 by Mr. Gladstone.

On Dec. 16th Mr. Wm. Neaves, son of the late Lord Neaves, was found dead in bed in his room in the Conservative Club, Princes street, Edinburgh, where he had resided for some time past. The deceased gentleman was of middle age. He was formerly a planter in Ceylon.

Mr. Smellie, manager of the Scottish & Ontario Colonization Co., recently managed to bag 100 prairie chickens in two days on the company's farm at Binscarth.

At Fort Qu'Appelle, Messrs. Cruthers & Tregent have completed a sale of thirty acres of land on the lake shore at \$30 per acre. They have likewise sold a quartersection, seven miles from there at \$6 per acre cash.

A painful accident occurred to Mr. Green, of Birtle, recently. He was out shooting rabbits north of Birtle, and through some unaccountable means his gun was accidentally discharged, shattering his ankle and tearing all the flesh off the calf of his The doctors have poor hopes of saving the leg.

The following is a nice sauce for plum pudding or plain suet pudding : Two tablespoonfuls of golden syrup and twice as

THE GREAT KARTHQUAKE

Fuller Particulars of the Great Ruin Caused by the Uphenval.

A last (Thursday) night's Madrid cable says: It is probable the King will visit
Andalusia to personally inquire into the condition of the earthquake sufferers. The Gondition of the carthquake sufferers. The Government delegates are visiting the scenes to afford relief. They found the roads knee deep in mud. Terrible gales have passed over the half-ruined villages. The delegates caused the bodies of those killed to be interred. Albunuelas presented an appelling sight half of the target. sented an appalling sight; half of the town was completely ruined, and the churches, convent and town hall razed. The inhabitants are gathered outside of the town where they are shivering around fires. The women and children are huddled together in carts and waggons. Sixty wounded parsons are in a temporary ambulance. A hundred and ninety-two corpses have been taken from the ruins, and active efforts are being made to recover others. The Mayor and several wealthy residents are among the victims. The Mayor's wife remained buried waist deep in the ruins for eighteen nours. Many persons were rescued alive after being partly buried for 26 hours. Some were half crazed with fright and niteous cries were heared in the ruins for 24 hours, but it was impossible to render assistance. The troops have since brought provisions for the needy. Similar tales are told of the disas-ter in Alhama. The inhabitants during the day wander about their ruined homes, risking their lives in an endeavor to save something from the wreck. They remain at night in an improvised camp of carts, tents and sheds. All around the ruined town tower snow clad mountains. The shock at Granada last night was more severe than any since Thursday. The peo-ple were afraid to remain in the houses and occupied the streets all night, it being the tenth shock since Tuesday. has greatly increased, and 10,000 persons

Left the city yesterday.

The earthquake shocks continue to be felt at Jaen, Malaga, Benamargosa and Vellez Several severe shocks were felt at day's pay. The land tax has been remitted in the suffering districts. A committee has been formed in each town to distribute the the most serious casualties reported. All the passengers left the trains at Gower street station. Many were in a half faint-ing condition. Supt. Williamson, of Scotfund. It is reported that a Government loan of 3,000,000 pestes will be raised for the relief of the inhabitants of the afflicted land yard, and the superintendents and in- districts

PHOUGHT SHE HAD BURIED HIM an Unfaithful Husband Turns Up After down the line. They discovered the signal box eastward of St. Panoras Church partially wrecked. The signal wire was separated and the clock stopped at 914.

a slab is Erected to His Memory. "Good-bye, darling," said Edward Fitzgerald, kissing his sweetheart, Aunie Cahill, good-bye on Ireland's shores ten years ago, "I'm going off to America, and the first money I earn will be sent to you for your passage, and then we will be

It must therefore have been either dynamite or gun ootton. The locality of the explosion is on the north side of the line, Six months later Annie landed in New York, so papers on file in the Supreme Court allege, and the two were immediately married. They went to Jersey City to live, and the husband obtained employment in midway between St. Pancras' Church and Charlton street. The only clues are a few the oil works in the vicinity. By his steady habits and perseverance he became cashier, and his salary was made \$3,000 a year. Too much money became his ruin. He took to drink, drove fast horses and attended races. His wife pleaded rumors reached her ears that he was pay ng address to a young woman and repre enting himself as a single man. Before she could investigate the story a fire broke out in the oil works where her husband was employed and he was reported to have perished in the flames. His charred emains were dug out of the ruins. He was buried from the house and the widow caused a costly marble slab to be placed

> Eight years passed by. The widow supported herself and two children by giving music lessons in New York. Five weeks ago a richly dressed lady engaged Mrs. The house was in Forty-fifth street, near First avenue. On entering the apartments
> Mrs. Fitzgerald saw a photograph hanging
> upon the parlor wall in a gilt frame. She ecame deeply agitated. It was the very picture of her dead husband. On making nquiries the lady of the house said that she had been married eight years ago and that her husband told her he came from Jersey City, Mrs. Fitzgerald became con vinced that it was the portrait of her late husband : but to make certain she waited for him one night and found that her sus picions were correct. He pretended not t ecognize her, however, and holdly said she was mistaken, that he had met her before. On further investigating the matter Mrs. Fitzgerald learned that her husband, after the fire, had gone West, procured a divorce, represented himself as a widower and married wife No. 2.

Wife No. 1 is now very anxious to be divorced from her husband. She is engaged to be married to a physician of high standing. The marriage was appointed to take place at Christmas. Wife No. 1 secured the services of a law ver, who has appeared in the Supreme Court and made a motion to have the case ried at an early date .- New York World.

Overcome by Cough Lozenges. Dr. Grainger, of Chester, England, was ren in Harrison's Court, who were seriously ill, manifesting all the symptoms of poisoning from morphia. The doctor had no hopes of saving one boy, who was rapidly dying. The stomach pump was, however, sed effectually, and with constant attenlozenges containing morphia from a whole sale chemist and druggist of Chester, ate a large number of them, and distributed

mong their school companions.

In speaking of fattening cattle, Mr. Jas Armstrong, of South Yarmouth, gives us an instance which is something extraor-Mr. Armstrong has for the past that weeks been fattening five cows of high bred Durhams with the following result: One cow has gained 200 lbs., or an increase of 54 lbs. per day, and the other four cows have gained from 4 to 44 lbs. per day. Mr. Armstrong's plan of feeding has been a half sliced turnips each three times per day with three four-quart measures of equal parts of ground barley, peas and oats and a half of bran three times per day.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Seasonable Notes for Readers in the Country.

KEEPING VEGETABLES FROM FREEZING

Freatment of Live Stock-How to Rais Hogs-An Experiment in Huckleberries.

(Compiled by a Practical Agriculturist.)

The King of the Plough

The sword is resheathed in its scabbard,
The rifie hangs safe on the wall;
No longer we quail at the hungry.
Hot rush of the ravenous ball—
The war cloud has hurled its last lightning,
Its last awful thunders are still.
While the demon of conflict in Hades
Lies fettered in force as in will;
Above the bread fields that he ravaged,
Wist monarch rules blissfully now?
Oh, crown him with bays that are bloodless—
The king, the brave king of the plough!

Through the shadow and shine of past ages
. (While tyrants were blinded with blood)
He reared the pure ensign of Ceres
By meadow, and mountain and flood—
And the long, leafy gold of his harvests
The earth sprites and air sprites had spun,
Grow rhythmic when swept by the breezes,
Grew royal when kissed by the sun;
Before the stern charm of his patience,
What rock-footed forces must bow!
Come, crown him with cornlest and wheatleaf—
The king, the bold king of the plough!

Through valleys of balm-dropping myrtles, By banks of Arcadian streams;
Where the wind-songs are set to the mystic Mild murmur of passionless dreams;
On the storm-haunted uplands of Thule, By ice-girdled floods and floes, Alike speeds the spell of his godhood, The bloom of his heritage glows.
A monarch! ves. myor than a monarch. A monarch! yes, more than a monarch, All climes to his prowess must bow; Come, crown him with bays that are stainled The king, the brave king of the plough!

Far, far in earth's uttermost future. Far, far in earth's uttermost fiture,
As boundless of splendor as scope,
I see the fair angel—Fruition
Outspread his high heralds of hope;
The roses of joy rain around him,
The lilies of sweetness and calm.
For the sword has been changed to the plough

Large farms in New Zealand are coming to be looked upon as failures. Mr. J. C. Firth, who has a 60,000 acre estate in the northern part of the colony, is about cutting it up into small farms. Special settlers, brought over from England to labor on the estate, are to be allotted farms of their own, on reasonable terms. The great establishment has been worked with the latest improved machinery and labor saving appliances, but has proven unrenunera-

follow the clear dapple grey. Other colors seem to be about equally hardy, although pure white and red roan are considered the least so. But we know horses of these two lors, as well as others varying from the first three above mentioned, to be perfectly hardy and enduring. As a rule, it is the on which they are reared, which make the difference in hardiness and endurance of horses, and the best of these should always be sought after by breeders and rearers. That was good sense on the part of the judges on Jersey cattle exhibited at the late show of the English Agricultural Society, in paying particular attention to the 'yellow points,' as they were termed. A yellow skin and yellow inside the ears denoted, they said, 'highly colored cream,' which is equivalent to saying rich milk. The 'black points,' as so strenuously contended for by a small party of English and American breeders, they say denote nothing at all, neither do solid colors, and it is an absurdity to assert that the animals thus marked possess any superiority in the dairy or otherwise. There are alike good and indifferent of all shades and colors, whether they are solid or broken, as is daily proved among the numer ous herds of Jerseys, bred on their own native island or in foreign countries.'

Keeping Vegetables From Freezing.

Cellars that are properly protected from frost by tight underpinning, and, if needed, banks of leaves or evergreen boughs, says The New England Farmer, rarely freeze during the coldest weather in winter, but some times an unusual cold snap, or a longcontinued period of cold, may endanger the potatoes and other stores even in pretty tight cellars, especially if plenty of fires are not kept burning in the rooms above. We have placed an old, cheap wood stoye in a in which the chimney reaches the ground so that the pipe can enter it, and by burning a few baskets of wood saved the good things stored. This is often impracticable : besides, much of the heat from all stoves goes up the chimney and is prac tically lost. A cheap and very effective way to raise the temperature in a cellar that is dangerously near the freezing point is to set one or more common kerosene lamps on the cellar bottom during the daytime, not wanted for lighting the rooms above. We have all noticed how much warmer a living-room is in the evening when the lamps are burning than in the daytime with the same amount of fire in the stoves or furnaces. All the heat from a burning lamp is retained in the apartment. Twenty-five cents worth of kerosene oil will throw out a danger. On searching their pockets the surprising amount of heat, and in many cases it would be the cheapest means for they were full of cough lozenges. It seems that the boys stole a 7 lb. packet of cough passage of an extra cold wave. Cold waves eldom last more than two or three days. and they are often followed by south winds and a storm, but while they last they may speil a winter's store of vegetables if not attended to. Kerosene is cheap, and we have scarcely begun to appreciate its worth. Other Farm Gleaniugs.

Ventilate stock shelters by openings nder the eaves. Light them by glass

windows. Ventilate, light, and make warm poultry houses, and don't feed hens all corn if you want them to lay. Put sulphur in the Put sulphur in the dust bath. Provide lime.

One of the largest and most experienced says that if you will give one or two mouthfuls of hay to the horse before you water him, there will never be any danger of the horse being water foundered. This is, as far as his experience is concerned, an infallible rule, and is worth being remembered by all horsemen.

A frost-bitten potato has no value except to cook immediately and feed to stock. After freezing the potatoes have a sweetish taste, indicating that some of the starch in the tuber has been changed to sugar, which, of course, is of the glucose variety, and not so sweet as that made from cane. A frost-bitten potato, however, decays so rapidly that great care should be taken to keep such from cellars or from sound pits of tubers.

The Farmers' Gazette, of Dublin. mates that one ton of straw, used as litter, will absorb twice its own weight in liquids. and that the same weight will be added in solids during that time. Hence, four tons of manure will be produced while using one ton of straw. The same writer estimates that 500 loads of manure will be produced from 100 acres of arable land. We cannot do this in our young Dominion, but we look hopefully toward

you can make such places warm and dry and comfortable by the liberal use of straw for bedding? This only makes the matter worse. There is nothing a sheep dislikes worse than a fermenting manure pile. To compel a flock of breeding ewes to lie on a mass of damp straw and manure several inches thick is almost certain to be followed by a weak, puny, sickly crop of

2, throw charcoal and rotten wood for them to eat, if they will; 3, when any of them are attacked with disease remove these that appear well away from the others; 4, take blue vitriol and insert a small piece between the leaps in the centre of each ear of the hog, and pierce it through the ear where the vitriol is placed with a sharp awl; this will change the system; I have found it a very valuable remedy when hogs or pigs are sick; it is called by some pagging in the ears; 5, there is too much neglect in selecting a boar to breed from.

Mr. D. J. Scott, Bridgewater, N. Y., tells The Husbandman that about 15 years ago he transplanted huckleberries, of both the high and the low kinds, from a cold, wet swamp to a dry gravelly soil, where they have grown taller than in their native spot, and produce larger and more abundant berries. He advises us to set out young plants, about a foot high, in the spring, and then to mulch them for a year or two, and plough in some coarse horse manure occasionally. They are slow to start, but after they are started they grow rapidly, both in bush and berry.

tive. High wages have eaten up the profits.

Here is another exemplification of the old saying that that country is most prosperous were sown under the seed pieces or sets and and happy whose people own the state of covered with an intervening layer of earth, the yield was six tons to the acre. When the faviliers were mired with the says: "Long experience in Eugland has proved that brown colored horses, and especially those of tanned muzzle, prove the hardiest. Next to these come the darker of the set of the acre. When sown on the surface at the time of planting, the yield was over eleven tons to the acre. proved that brown-colored horses, and on the surface at the time of planting, the especially those of tanned muzzle, prove the hardiest. Next to these come the darker shades of bay. The same has been found to be the case in America, and then light harrowing—the yield wasover thirteen

Hints to Housekeepers.

Bronze may be renovated and re-colored by mixing one part of muriatic acid and two parts of water. Free the article from all grease and dust, and apply the diluted acid with a cloth. When dry, polish with

Apples will not freeze if the temperature goes to 28 deg., or four degrees below freez ing; but some sorts, or those of dry tex ture and rich flavor, will be least affected by the cold. If kept constantly at 32 deg. either way from the point, they will

Sweet Apple Pudding .- Use one pint o soalded milk, half a pint of Indian meal, one teaspoonfullof salt, six sweet apples out into small pieces, one small teacupful of finely chopped suet, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, half a teaspoonful of ginger, nutmeg or cinnamon, two well-beaten eggs and half a teaspoonful of soda. Beat all together; boil in a pudding mould, or steam

To Toast Bread.—It may appear at first sight needless to supply a recipe for this; but how few make really nice toast! First, the taste of the intended eater should be borne in mind as to the thickness, some of others. For dry toast, cut the bread in thin slices, and hold it some distance from the fire to ensure its being crisp. The toast should not be allowed to stand long

before using it, or it will become tough. To Freshen Stale Bread.—Bread may be freshened by placing the loaves in a slov oven and letting them heat quite through, or they may be dipped in cold water and placed in a hot oven until quite dry and crisp, when they will be as good as freshly-baked bread. The loaves should not be left in long enough to render the crust hard Pastry may be rendered new by the first process. During damp weather, in places where the baking takes place once a week the above plan will be found to prevent the

appearance of mould. Potato Bread.—One pound of potatoes boiled or steamed and dried, or, better boiled or steamed and still, baked in their skins, weighed after they are pealed, and rubbed through a wire sieve with the back of a wooden spoon, and mixed with the back of a wooden spoon, and mixed with a quarten of flour, then made up as for ordinary household bread, will yield a good light bread, which will keep moist a long time. Of course, new potatoes would not answer for this purpose; and the tain will set when cold, and cause them to stick in the sieve, and also to be heavy in the bread.

Buttermilk Scones .- Flour, one pound buttermilk, about three gills; carbonate of soda, one teaspoonful; salt, quarter teaspoonful. Mix the salt in the flour, rub all an hour, turning the scones frequently whilst they are baking. They may be eaten iron frying pan may be substituted. Either utensils should be rubbed with a little dripping, and then with a piece of clean paper before using. Sour milk may be substituted for the buttermilk. Time, about threequarters of an hour.

DEALING IN DEAD HORSES.

Shoes, Fertilizers, Buttons, Ladies Switches, and Glue Made Out of Defunct Equines.

A crowd had gathered on a South-side street corner where a horse with a broken leg had been shot. As the owner stood ruefully surveying his loss, a fat, dark com-plexioned man elbowed his way up and said, as he smiled grimly:

"Say, mister, I'll care that horse away i

you will give it to me. Is it a bargain?"

The owner pondered a moment, looked around at the crowd, and remarked

around at the crowd, and remarked:

"The animal is no use to me, and I guess you car have it, but I'm blessed if I know what you want with it. You can have it if you will tell me."

"All right. You see a dead horse represents considerable money to me, and when I get one I am give the representation.

I get one, I am going to drop onto it every time. I'll haul the animal out to my place, where I will skin it, and tan the hide, or else sell it raw to one of the tanneries. It Sheep must be kept in dry quarters.

Nothing is so injurious as damp, ill-ventilated cellars, barnes sheds. Do youthink you gap make such places. The leather, being soft and waterproof, makes up nicely and commands a fancy you gap make such places. will then go to some boot and shoe firm.

price.
"Shoes made of cordovan, as the leather is called, are considered the proper thing by swells and sell well. The tail, when it is long and bushy, can be made into a nice horse-brush or switch for ladies. To make a nice switch. I take out the bone from the tail and tack the skin on to a handle, and there we have it, all ready for use as soon as it gets dry."
"But what do you do with the remain

Mr. William Besley, the well known ale brewer of Waukegan, Ill., makes the following suggestions to hog raisers: 1, Give your hogs flour of sulphur mixed in their feed, and a little saltpeter with it; 2, throw charcoal and rotten wood for them that. They thrive on it, and it don't cost that. They thrive on it, and it don't cost me much.

"The hoofs I sell to some glue factory, where they are boiled down and made into glue. Do I make use of the bones? Of course I do. Sometimes I grind them up and sell them as fertilizers. Ground bone is the stuff to spread on your garden if you want to raise good crops. When I am busy and want to dispose of them I sell them to some button-factory. They make buttons, large and small, out of bones. I have seen some knife handles made from bone, but it cracks easily and is not used much. But-"The hoofs I sell to some glue factory cracks easily and is not used much. But-tons are more generally made from horse

bones than anything else in that line.

"Now, if you want any meat for your cats let me know, and I will supply you," but the former possessor of the horse did not seem to relian the idea of his cats being fed on horseflesh, and declined the offer with thanks.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE. Latest Discoveries of Practical Investi-

gators Described.

Thoroughly cooked meat, when reduced to fine particles, M. Yvon says, is as readily tatacked by the gastric secretions as raw meat.

meat.

Dlack marble may thus be polished:
Wash the marble with soap and warm water, and when it is dry rub it well with furniture paste or French polish, and then rub it over with an old silk handkerchief. After two or three trials the marble will ecome quite bright.

To make pulp from wood or other vegetable matter, Raoul Pictet first comminutes the material and then treats the powder with concentrated sulphurous acid and water, under a pressure of five atmospheres, and at temperatures ranging from 75° to 80 ° Centigrade.

Carbon disulphide, Ckiandi Bey states, is oluble in water to the extent of 0.50 gram per litre. The watery solution arrests all fermentation and kills microbia. During twenty years' experience he has neve nown a case of paralysis among the worknen constantly exposed to the fumes.

Railroads in Russia now use coal almost xolusively as fuel, though a few short lines in forest districts still employ wood, and the oal is mined for the most part in Russian territory. Very recently, and for obvious easons, petroleum fuel has become general on the roads near the Caucasus.

An accumulator has been invented by M. Parod. By means of a copper plate covered with lead the priming current reaches all the plates of the secondary battery at the same time. It will require to have far more efficiency than usual accumulators to warrant the increase of expense entailed by the copper.

M. Delaurier has invented an electric lamp having for its essential feature a hammer which carries one of the carbons and receives a rapid reciprocating motion from a coil through which an intermittent current passes. Sparks caused by the alternate contact and separation of the carbons produce the effect of continuous light.

The French Government are having onstructed abroad large and costly special nachine tools to aid in the construction of light-armored swift cruisers. One of thes appliances is a shearing apparatus for cutting up steel plates one inch in thickness The total weight of this machine and the engine to operate it (combined) is about 35

SELLING THE PAUPERS. Disgraceful Practice Still Prevalent in

The county of Digby, Nova Scotia,

possesses an intelligent and progressive population; but the custom of selling the oor to the lowest bidder still obtains there correspondent of the Halifax Herald draws a heartrending picture of the con-dition of the aged destitute in Digby Unfortunate beings who are unable to support themselves are annually put up a who will clothe and feed them best, but to the bidder who offers to keep them alive for the potatoes should be rubbed through the sieve smallest sum of money. Semi-starvation, whilst they are hot, as the starch they conmisery and cruelty are the results. As one or two instances only of this crying evil that of an old man who died in Digby three years ago may be mentioned as, perhaps, the most diabolic. This man died under the most dreadful circumstances. It was openly stated that he was in so filthy and wretched a condition that no one would go near him; that his purchaser applied for near him; that his purchaser applied for his coffin repeatedly and days before the company, or just sour), mix up to a light old man was dead. Another old man of 78 dough, and form into three-corner scones, and bake on a griddle or girdle (also called back-stone in some districts) for about here. year for that sum. This man makes oon siderable profit by the labor of his slave gang. An old woman, sold in this way, became so crippled, doubled up with rheumatism, owing to insufficient clothing, food and fuel to keep her miserable room warm, that when she died her body could not be placed in an ordinary coffin, but bad to be buried in a square box.

DETECTIVES IN FULL DRESS.

Some of the Methods Employed by Experts in Criminal Affairs.

WATCHING WEALTHY KLEPTOMANIACS.

A man in fashionable clothes, wearing a A man in rashionable clothes, wearing a distinguished air and an eye-glass, walked into a detective's office on Sansom street yesterday afternoon. As he put down his cane and removed one of his light yellow gloves he asked for the chief of the agency. When the chief appeared the visitor had succeeded in freeing one hand from the tight confines of the kid, and said: "I understand you send detectives to

sir, we do."

"Yes, sir, we do."
"Well, I wish you would send a good man to my house next Thursday night."
"What kind of people do you expect to have there? The same as were at the De Belleville-Seidenberg wedding?"
The gentleman put on his eye-glass, and stared savagely. He did not exactly remember the De Belleville-Seidenberg affair, but he managed to remark, with a touch of sarosam is his tone. "I don's

exactly catch your meaning, sir, but I desire to say that the people who have been invited to my sister's wedding are supposed to have some slight claims to respectability. I live on West Walnut street."

"That's all right, sir; that's all right," exclaimed the detective. "I only wanted to know if you could describe any people you wanted watched in particular."

"No, I can not, but a great many valuable presents will be exhibited, probably \$25,000 worth and we can not tell who may be a single process."

\$25,000 worth, and we can not tell who may get into the house."

"I will send a man, but you will have to give him an invitation."
"That shall be attended to," said the

gentleman as he moved his eye-glass and "Is that sort of thing customary?" asked a reporter, who had witnessed the nterview.

"Oh, yes," replied the detective. "We send men by request not only to weddings, but to churches and fairs. One of our men is up now at the St. Chrysostem fair at the Bellevue."

"Why is a detective required at a wedding, where everybody comes by invita-" Because it is not only the professional crook you have to look out for. There are plenty of wealthy kleptomanisos. When a rich and well dressed woman steals a diamond ring she is called a kleptomaniso. When a dirty beggar steals a pair of shoes she is called a thief. We detectives think that this is a distinction without a difference. Then you must remember that every now and then a professional thief gets into a private residence where a

gets into a private residence where a fashionable wedding is being solemnized, notwithstanding that he has no invitation."

"How does he do it?"

"Walks right in. The most expert and successful of petty thieves always dress elegantly, and have the appearance of the greatest respectability. It is a peculiar thing, too, that they can control some of the handsomest and most accomplished women. A thief gets a 'mash' on an apparently respectable woman, and sometimes marries respectable woman, and sometimes marries her. Some thieves I know of have married her. Some thieves I know of have married into fine families, and the people never knew they were crooks. If the thief doesn't marry the girl, he keeps her as his mistress. When he makes a good haul of \$3,000 or \$4,000, he throws \$500 into her lap. They live on the top of the heap, and dress as well as the finest. It is the easiest thing in the world for a couple such as I have described to get into a rich man's house where a wedding is going on. They drive up to the door in a handsome carriage. What if they have no cards? Plenty of people come without them, although the people come without them, although the avitation bears the explicit inscription, 'Present this card at the door." The usher "Present this card at the door." The usher cannot afford to insult such distinguished-looking guests, so they pass in. Once inside, what a harvest is spread before them! Frequently at weddings of the rich \$50,000 or \$60,000 worth of jewellery, silverware, and all sorts of most valuable articles are spread out in a room without any protection whatever. Then look at the chances there are to steal jewellery and ornaments from the ladies present. The thief is given a better opportunity than in a crowd on the street, because everybody is totally unsuspicious. All the women wear the most valuable gems and ornaments they possess. I am a pretty good judge of a diamond—can tell one when I see it and I have seen a woman at a wedding son, in her hair and ears, on her throat and breast, and on the shoulders of her short-sleeved dress. An expert thief does not want an easier job than to slip off a pin nere or a brooch there, and it does not take him long to collect enough to support him

in the most lavish extravagance for months. "Then the kleptomaniacs, the hightoned thieves of good families who have been invited to the wedding, pick up a silver spoon here, a fish-knife there, or ome knickknack that is never missed from among the large number of presents. At one wedding I remember, some years the wife of a very prominent Philadel-phian dropped her caba containing some jewellery just as she stepped from the car-Some one on the outside picked it up and handed it in the door. received by a lady, and that was the last heard of it. We worked on that case for months, but were never able to get a single

" What course does a detective pursue at wedding?"
"Well, in the first place, you know, he appears as a guest, and not in an official capacity. He wears a dress suit, even if he has to rent it for the occassion, a white tie,

and a gold stud in his shirtbosom. The work is extremely difficult. Really, all that can be done is to watch the presents them off. Sometimes, in a large room, two men are required. Of course we cannot prevent the crooks from working the crowd unless we happen to know them. If we spot any one we know they generally get out as quickly as possible without making any trouble. After everything is over one man usually stays all night, because, as a rule, there are a great many strange servants in the house who have been employed for the occasion, and they need watching."-

Needless Waste of Strength.

Wielding a needlessly heavy tool is a waste of strength. A hand-hoe, for instance, may make 2,000 strokes in an hour, or 20,000 in a day. A needless ounce in weight will therefore require the constant movement of this ounce 20,000 times which the operator must expend in personal trength. Some tools are half a pound neavier than use requires; and laborers, who use them, waste an amount of strength equal to whole tone in each day. The crowbar must be heaviest where the weight rests, and decrease in size with the distance from this point. There is often too little taper towards the hand and consequently the bar is usually bent under the weight, and no where else. A light plough, strong enough for continued use, economizes the strength of the team. If twenty pounds too heavy, the friction which these twenty pounds create on the sole in dragging over or through the soil, will require a force at least equal to ten pounds more than is necessary. These ten pounds constantly bearing on the horses all day will amount to about as much as loughing one entire acre in a twenty-acre

Consolations console only those who are willing to be consoled.