#### A WITCH DOCTOR'S SECRETS.

Discovery of an Old Man's Strange Methods of Curing Disease in Child

A Reading, Pa., telegram says: A family named Yaber, residing in the upper section of the city, called in Dr. Wenger, a reputable physician of this city, to attend to their little child, who was subject to fits through teething. The doctor learned that an aged quack, who had the reputation of being a witch doctor, had called and insisted that he could cure the child without medicine. Dr. Wenger found a small muslin bag suspended with a string around the child's neck. The bag was sewed up and inside of it was a sheet of foolscap paper closely bent together. Oue side was filled with writing in high German. The doctor further learned that the aged witch doctor had left a long briar switch, and after he had tied the bag around the child's neck he told the mother that whenever the child became restless she should take the switch and vigorously beat the air shout the child's crib to drive off the sup posed witches, whom he alleged were hold-ing a spell over the little one. The mother exhibited the switch, but says she did not use it. Dr. Wenger took off the bag, trans lated the manuscript and gave the result of his discovery to the papers.

A PECULIAR PRAYER. The writing is a lengthy prayer to the Almighty to deliver James Blaine Yaber, the child, from all his enemies, who see but cannot be seen: "That they cannot come near me or hurt me, body or soul. Little pigs of the bed, and all bad spirits, I forbid ye my bed, my house, my property. I forbid ye the nail holes of my house until all the hills jump, all the water bubbles; until all the leaves be counted on the hills. Ye have taken hold of my bones, so fall back again! 1 pray to the Almighty I may be well again. 1 throw myself at thy feet.

Bless me! Bless me! Amen."
Three crosses preface the writing. contains many allusions to the Deity almost sacrilegious in their nature. It is said that the old witch doctor is carrying on his practices in a number of families, and that a prosecution may follow.

#### CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS. Two Deaths from the Disease Already Reported.

A St. Louis, Mo., report says: Two cases of cholers, one of them presenting an aspect so serious that the Health Commisaspect so serious that the Heath Commis-sioner is having its history thor-oughly investigated, resulted fatally in this city last Sunday. The facts have for some reason been withheld until to day. The first of these cases is that of Wolff Pickner, a Russian Jew pedler, who had been in the city but ten days. He was taken sick at No. 608 Wash street, and was taken from there to the City Hospital, where he died two hours after his The attending physicians say that all the symptoms of cholera were present, but to allay public fear a certificate of cholera nostra or native cholers was returned. By order of the Health Department Pickner's pack and clothing were burned. The cushions of the ambuunative native

lance, which were soiled by the sick man, were destroyed, as was also the bedding used by him at the hospital. No public funeral was allowed, the remains being taken direct from the hospital to Mount Scherish Cemetery for interment. Little is known of Pickner's history, but he is said to have come to St. Louis from New York by way of New Orleans. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a family in New York. Every place in the city where he was known to have been has been thor-

oughly disinfected.

The second case is that of George W. Evans, a colored man, residing at No. 1,610½ Gay street, who was taken sick in the same manner. Dr. Mudd was called to see the case and pronounced it cholera, but wishing to have his judgment confirmed, sent for Dr. Dorsett to examine the case and Dr. Mudd's diagnosis was confirmed Evans died the same afternoon and was buried in haste and his clothing and bedding burned. The publication of these two cases has created intense excitement as they are the first of the kind that have developed here since the year of the great

# MURDER AT A MARRIAGE.

The Bridegroom Shot—A Strauge Party A last (Friday) night's St. Louis despeaton says: From Fort Smith, Ark., comes news of the killing of Colsen Bainbridge, under most dramatic circumstances. Bainbridge was married on Monday night, and last night, in honor of the event, a grand recep tion was given as the residence of a neigh bor, William Davis. In the midst of the festivities some one fired a shot through one of the hall-room windows the bullet passing clean through the body of Bain-bridge. He fell to the floor, but in a moment arose again, ran to the door, fired three shots in the direction of the murderer and then fell dead. As soon as Bainbridge was order, and about seventy-five shots were fired through the house in every direction When the smoke had cleared away it was found that Jennia Butler, a Cherokee woman, was wounded in the thigh; Jo Marguart received a ball through the left hand and Jennie Smith was also wounded The party being all intoxicated, many of floor and slept off stupor, and one of them when he awoke found that he had been using the body of the murdered bridegroom as a pillow and was lying partly in his blood. The bridegroom killed Jesse Foreman several years ago while trying to arrest him. He was Court, but got clear, and it is supposed that some of Foreman's friends took this

## How Chicago Squanders Money.

occasion to wreak vengeance on him.

A Chicago despatch says: A recount of ballots by special grand jury shows that the proposition to appropriate \$100,000 for an additional police force, declared by the canvassing board to have been carried, was several hundred votes, and that through fraud, aided by stupidity and carelessness, \$100,000 of the city's funds have been misappropriated. Not a single precinct of the 171 in the city was found from which a perfectly correct return on the police appropriation was made. The actually received 14,000 less proposition votes than were credited to it by the canvassing board. It is reported that an indictment will be found against threefourths of the 513 judges who served at the elections. The expectation is that they will be fined \$10 to \$50 each.

# The Brooklyn Girl's Wit.

A Brooklyn young man is quite gone on 'Hamlet." Reading it to the girl of his heart last week, he came to the passage: "Or if thou wilt needs marry, marry a fool.' that a proposal dear? 'she asked. "Yes, darling," he replied. And they sealed it there and then .- New York Sun

Dr Burnett, of Washington, protests against being distinguished as the of "somebody," to wit, Frances Hodgson Burnett, since he is a good dentist, with an equally good business, and is an expert in etchings, of which he has collected a house

Postmaster-General Hatton has sent the Chairman of the U.S. House Committee on Post-offices the draft of a Bill providing for a reduction of postage on second-class matter or newspapers mailed by the publisher, from two cents to one cent per pound.

row. A New Orleans woman with an eve to has let all her rooms and is sleeping on a mattress, on the dining-room-table.

# THE YORK HERAID.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, FEBUARY 5, 1885.

WHOLE NO 1,386 NO. 35.

SUFFERING ON THE HANGES.

attle Driven by Snow and Cold to Seek Refuge in the Streets of Fowns.

A Glendive, Montana, despatch says The reports of heavy losses of cattle on the ranges in Idaho and Montana have been exaggerated, as usual. When a blizzard is in progress the cattle present a most pitiable spectacle, and people unfamiliar with them often suppose that they are dying, when, as a matter of fact, they are only suffering severely. In cold and stormy weather the cattle huddle together wherever they can find a wind-break and present a very forlorn appearance, but except in protracted seasons of cold and deep snow they speedily find relief. During the recent deep snow and severe cold, the cattle, more especially the new comers from Texas, were rendered well nigh desperate for a few days. Old rangers, accustomed to rustle for a living in an Arctic climate, have learned many tricks which late arrivals are ignorant of. They will paw holes in the snow and reach the dry grass beneath, and when there is a crust of ice they will break that, too, without much diffi-culty. They satisfy the cravings of thirst by esting snow, while the Texans, unused to such devices, will endure great suffering before following their example. The deep enow rarely lasts long. Following the bliz-zard comes the chinook, a wind as mild and warm as the blizzard is bitter and cold. The chinock winds are looked for as patiently and confidently as the balmy breezes of spring, and they rarely disappoint the herders. Within a few hours from the time that they begin to blow the whole aspect of the landscape is changed. The tops of the hills begin to show, and after a little, they will be seen covered with cattle, all eagerly devouring the freshly

uncovered grass. In a little while the cattle regain all they had lost, and, refreshed by the food, are soon able to return to the range. During the recent cold weather hundreds of cartle driven in by the biting blasts and suffering keenly from the pange of hunger congregated near various towns, as it in expectation of assistance from the people. In some places they took possession of the streets, and stood for hours in the shelter of the buildings. When they became so numerous as to cause a blockade, they were driven out; but, as a rule, they were permitted to take all the comfort they could get. Such cattle as could not make the towns herded on the railroad tracks in various places, and interfered somewhat with travel. They will make for a track immediately on discovering it, and stand there for hours as if expecting relief. It sometimes happens that berds are run down and many cattle killed or injured. Deer will do the same thing. Several large herds of these animals have been reported on the

## ENTOMBED VILLAGES.

tracks in various parts of Montana and

Idaho during the past fortnight, and many of them have been killed.

The Great Loss of Life by the Avalanches

in Italy. A Paris cable says: Many more villages in Italy are reported as having been de vastated by avalanches. The navoc and slaughter are appulling. Most of the cacualties occurred in the Province of Cunes, in South Piedmont, bounded by the Maritime Alps, many spurs of which in-tersect the province. At Frassino the number of killed is now stated at 140, and forty one corpses have been recovered. The village of Vallgrana is partly destroyed and many persons have been killed. Twelve were demolished and forty-two ersons killed at Devers. The village of Rabasso is almost completely buried and cores of people have been killed there, and 200 men, women and children are wounded homeless and in awful distress. Three thousand men are engaged in addition t the soldiers in exhuming the dead and escuing the survivors. An avalanche has buried a hamlet of fifteen houses at Chia monte in Piedmont. The cries of the buried people can be distinctly heard. Two thousand soldiers are endeavoring to reson hem. Fifteen houses were destroyed Frassiniere, and eleven persons are still ouried there beneath the buried there beneath the snow. Telegraph lines on the Italian frontier have ceased working, owing to the heavy avalanches.

# CROTON OIL.

#### How a Wife Kept her Husband Home Evenings.

A Gloucester, N. J., despatch says Alexander Harvey, late Justice of the Peace, is defendant in an action brought by his wife for alimony on account of alleged desertion. The defence offered to the wife's charge is quite novel, and is without precedent in givorce proceedings The defendant alleges that he left his wife for justifiable cause, that for a year she kent him in a state of constant physical pain by the application of croton oil to his under-garments, and that when the oil name in contact with his skin and was sub jected to friction it acted as torture, espe cially when walking. Harvey was a club man, and was frequently, as his wife alleges, out in the evenings. After the application of the croton oil he was always at home at night, and was a peculiarly anbmissive husband. His wife revealed the secret of his tortures to a number of married ladies, whose husbands were also members of clubs, and they informed him of the real cause of his hitherto inexplica

# Warning to Will-Makers.

A woman's will lately before a Philadel phia court illustrates the mistakes made by testators who push philanthropic hobbie too far. By this will the daughter of the testatrix was to receive the income of certain real estate till the age of 30, and then to have the principal, unless she had a husband who used tobacco and intoxicating drinks. In the latter event the property was devised to a Presbyterian Missionary Society to support an indigent preacher, who was not to indulge in or teach such practices. "A mortgage and notes of \$900 were also left to the most trustworthy committee to be found in the city for the suppression of intemperance and tobacco." To the wife of her nephew and tobacco. To the wife of her hepitew the testatrix bequeathed her "dear little dog Frisky, with \$100 to care for him during his life, and at his death to bury him in Aunt Sally's lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery." By the decision of the Court the little dog fared better than the cause of temperance, the bequests relative to rum and tobacco being held void for vagueness Yet the testatrix had directed her executors to be careful to see that none of her property should be in any way used to encourage the use of rum and tobacco, through which she had reached her crowning sor-

When the Alaska Indians want to get drunk they drink koclynahoc.

# BRILLIANT-BRITISH VICTORY.

The British Square Broken but Re-Formed.

FIERCE HAND TO HAND FIGHT

Eight Hondred Rebels Left Dead on the Field—Narrow Escape of General Stewart—Col Burnaby Falls on the Ricld of Battle-Nine English Officers and Sixty-Five Men Killed.

thousand rebels attacked the square several times in which the British forces were times in which the British advancing, but were compelled eventually to retire. The rebels lost 800 killed and 800 wounded. The English lost 65. Among the British who fell was Col. Barnaby, who made the famous "ride to Khiva."

DESPATCH FROM LORD WOLSELEY. A despatch from Lord Wolseley, dated Korti, January 21st, reads: General Stewart has had a heavy engagement with a portion of the Mahdi's forces close to the Abu Klia wells, near Metamuch. The rebels had collected rom Berber, Metamuch and Omduramaun. This last place was recently captured by the Mahdi, and thus the men were released from there to fight Col. Stewart. On the afternoon of January 16th Gen. Stewart's cavalry reported that the enemy were in position a few miles this side of the wells. As it was too late this fide of the wells. As it was too late in the day to allow an advance and successful encounter, Gen. Stewart bivousched for the night. The enemy kept up a harmless fire all night, and erected works on Gen. Stewart's right flank. On Saturday Gen. Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but they hesitated. In con-sequence of this Gen. Stewart left all his impediments and camels under guard, and moved forward, keeping his forces in the perary. form of a square. The men were on toot. The British army passed round the enemy's left flank, forcing them to make an attack or be subject to an enfilade fire. The enemy wheeled to the left and delivered a well organized charge under a withering fire from our men. The

SQUARE WAS UNFORTUNATELY PENETRATED by the sheer weight of numbers about its left rear, where the heavy cavalry and camel regiment were in position. The admirable steadiness of our men enabled them to maintain a hand-to-hand fight with the opposing force, while a severe punishment was being inflicted upon the enemy by all the other parts of the square.

The enemy were finally driven back under a heavy fice from all sides. The Nineteenth Hussars then pushed forward to the wells, which were in our possession by 5 in the evening. The enemy left not less than 800 shain around the square. The prisoners who were taken while the enemy were water. As soon as practicable the intention was to push on with all expedition to Metamneh, The English wounded are deing well. Lord Wolseley says General from which exceptional work, exceptional iven me by every officer and man of the force. I regret to say our loss was severe. extent that all their future fighting may be a less obstinate character. Wolseley says: "General Stewart's operaions have been most creditable to him as a commander, and the nation has every ason to be proud of the gallantry plendid spirit of Her Majesty's soldiers on

KILLED AND WOUNDED. Our losses were 9 commissioned officers killed and 9 wounded; 65 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 85 wounded. Col. Stewart's force consists of 1.500 men. Besides Col. Burnaby, the folowing were killed : Major Carmichael, of the Fifth Lancers; Major Atherton, of the Fifth Dragoons; Major Gough, Royal Dragoons; Captain Darley and Lieut. Law, of the Fourth Dragoons; Lieut. Wolfe, of the Scots Greys, and Lieuts. Pigott and Delisle, of the Naval Brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airlie were wounded.

ARE REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED ? The news of the battle in Egypt sur prised the Government, as severe fighting was not expected. Serious doubts are xpressed as to whether Lord Wolselev's orce is sufficiently strong to reach Khar oum. Col. Burnaby's death is greatly deplored and has been the great topic o conversation, being more talked about than the battle itself. Great excitement prevails.

COL. BURNARY'S DEATH.

The morning papers contain columns of descriptions and comments regarding General Stewart's battle, unanimously extolling the heroism of the British troops. Col. Burnaby is described as dving like a true British bull dog, with his right hand elenched in death about the throat of an Arab, whose spear was thrust through the colonel's neck. A HAND TO HAND FIGHT.

Additional particulars say the battle was fearful hand to hand fight. Most of the Arabs were armed with spears and proected by spiked shields of ox hide. They rushed to close quarters and swarmed over the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades. The English troops after the first two rounds fought with shortened sabres and sword bayonets wielded at halfarm length. Colonel Burnaby was killed by the thrust of an Arab's spear, which

NEITHER FOOD NOR WATER British had no idea that the enemy was so that only a few rebels held Abu Klia the whole British force trembled in the him, to make the season "merry"

soldiers had

vailed, and the rebels retired. The Egyp tian allies fought desperately. The greatest losses fell on the heavy camel corps, six of whose officers were killed and four wounded. The rebels brought all their best troops to

LINE AFTER LINE OF REBELS FELL unde the fire of the Martini rifles. The fines.

naval brigade suffered a great loss. Colonel Burnaby fell while gallantly fighting with his comrades. General Stewart's orderly was killed by his side. The interior of the seen at Midwinter Weddings. square presented a mass of falling camels and struggling Arabs and English. Three hearty cheers were given when the square re-formed on fresh ground. The rebels had

nine hundred special negro riflemen, all good shots.

The battle between the troops of General Herbert Stewart, C.B., and the Arabs under the Ameer of Sangara, which has just been dought in Hassaniyah, has caused an enormous sensation in the city, and is almost the sole topic of conversation. The battle was totally unexpected by the Londoners, who had been led to believe from A last (Wednesday) night's London cable doners, who had been led to believe from statements given out at the War Office fighting has occurred in Egypt, and that the result was satisfactory to Lord Wolse'ey.

The hattle took place near Metamneh. Ten War Office recartly received a report from the product of the control of Cairo, stating the Mahdi, having heard of Gen. Stewart's advance, had sent a formidable force from Metamneh to intercept his march. This report, however, came from native sources and was so full of discrepancies as compared with the despatches received from Gen. Wolselsy, that the offi-cials at the War office refused to give it to

the public. THE TERRIBLE CHARGE. Owing to the wires to Korti being so fully occupied by official telegrams, your cor-respondent was only able to send a brief account of the fight. He says the charge of the Araba on the British equare was terrific. The savages had actually no fear of death. When they broke the left rear of the square there was an anxious five minutes; but the officers rushed to the breach and fought like demi-gods. This accounts for the loss of nine officers, out of all proportion to the death of sixty-five men. He anticipates another and still severer fight before Metamneh is reached.

### Latest from Ireland.

Mr. Edward Gayer, T.C., died on December 29th at his residence, John street, Sligo. On January 1st Edward C. Hackett, J.P., was inaugurated Mayor of Clonmel, Tip-

At Buncrana, Donegal, a farmer named John Deery was choked while eating his Christmas dinner.

There died at Lochwinnock, Scotland his native place, on the 4th inst., aged 64 years, John Orr, merchant, Dungarvan. for new buildings of the Dominioan clergy. One of them was the house in which Richard Brinsley Sheridan was born.

#### ALWAYS SPOILING FOR A FIGHT. Interesting Reminiscences of Morgan

O'Connell. Morgan O'Connell (son of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish agitator), whose death was recorded by cable the other day, was a fire-eater in the days of his hot youth. His father was constantly waging war against the Saxons, and Morgan was his trusty lieutenant. Thus when the Liberator denounced Lord Alvanley as a "bloated who were taken while the enemy were lieutenant. Thus went the injection retiring report the number of enemy denounced Lord Alvanley as a "bloated buff on," and on receiving a challenge from the insulted nobleman, declined it on conscientious scruples, Morgan stepped in. He declared that he had no scruples, conscientions of the many and the wells some hours to obtain the insulted nobleman, declared in. He declared that he had no scruples, conscienting of the many and was quite at the tious or otherwise, and was quite at the service of Lord Alvanley. A hostile meeting took place. They exchanged three shots deling well. Lord Wolseley says General each. No one was hurt, and Lord Alvanley Stewark concludes his report as follows: left the field. The next to incur the enmity Stewart concludes his report as tolowers. It has been my duty to command a force of Daniel O'Connell was a young, impetufrom which exceptional work, exceptional ous man named Benjamin Disraeli, called for. It would be impossible to ade-quately describe the admirable support upon a political party. He had been at that time unknown to fame. rejected by the Radicals, although his pro gramme was quite revolutionary. but our success has been so complete that it may dishearten the enemy to such an he sought their suffrages he went before tion from Daniel O'Connell, After his rejection he changed his front. Joining the Tories, he endeavored to conciliate them by an attack on the Liberator. Accordingly in a speech at Taunton, he denounced O'Connell with great vigor and ferocity O'Connell was surprised at the attack which he thought was rather an ungenerous return for his letter of recommendation. Accordingly he took an early opportunity of replying to Disraeli. In the course of bis remarks he alluded to him as "the heirat-law of the blasphemous thief who died O'Connell, but was simply laughed at for his pains. He next called upon Morgan O'Connell to do his "vicarious duty for his shrinking sire," ending his letter Now, sir, it is my hope thus: "Now, sir, it is my hope that I have insulted him; assuredly it was my intention to do so, and I fervently pray that you or some one of his blood may avenge the inextinguishable hatred with which I shall pursue his exist-

Morgan O'Connell, acting under advice of his father, refused to fight Disraeli. But he wrote a satirical lampoon in one of the scandalous journals of the day. In it Mr. Disraeli was represented as bloodthirsty miscreant whose cry was:

Is nobody coming to fight me?
Will no one step forward to fight me?
They hiss and they hoot
But there's no one to shoot
When in armor of Judah I dight me!

After Daniel O'Connell's death his son Morgan led a quieter life. His pursuits were not of the sort to bring him before the public, and he relapsed into a quiet, esti nable gentleman, who desired repose after the troublous passages of his early career.

Decorating Charles Dickens' Grave.

Walking through Westminster Abbey the tomb of Charles Dickens. They were all flowers, such as Dickens loved here some days now they retain their freshness in marvellous degree and make bright this one spot, the first which Englishmen coming from all parts of the world to visit kindly meant offerings of a passing stranger. They were placed here on Christmas eve by the loving hands of his meat and bread are used, and out grandchildren. Twice a year they come, sandwich in halves. Place them severed the jugular vein. The English some of them growing up now, and place their garlands on the tomb of him who to since the night before the battle. The the world is a man of imperishable renown near. Native reports led them to suppose who at Christmas time never failed, what-At | ever his state of health might be or what the first shock from the enemy the fate of ever the pressure of business that lay upon balance, but the steadiness of the Guards, his own household. Once again, in June, marine corps and mounted infantry pre when flowers are more plentiful, on the 9th them brown quickly on the other side. the anniversary of the day he died-the simple inscription upon the stone is covered under a wealth of roses.

> Nearly two thousand Chinese gamblers and opium smokers were arrested in San egg and milk, and browning nicely. Francisco last year and paid \$27,000 in one of the favorite methods of using stale

Point lace is used for rich dresses. The low corsage with short sleeved is occasionally seen, but still seems an innovation for church weddings.

The round point, point applique, or lace veils are carried far back on the head, and only drape the back of the shoulders. A very shows wedding dress was lately made of white silk plueb, with large pearl beads strung in the loops for the garniture.

Tulle veils are preferred by young ladies, but those who are older wear figured lace veils, either in a long scarf or else the three-cornered shawl shape. Instead of lace sleeves this season the

preference is for an elbow sleeve of the material, with a puff of lace below this, finished by a frill of lace falling on the arm. The tulle veil may be worn to fall over the face, but it is more often fastened far forward on the hair by ornamental pins or ewels, or, in default of better, sparkling Rhine-stones are used.

The damasks of pure silver threads on a white satin ground are the choice of wealthy brides, who use the figured fabric for the waist and train, while the front and sides are covered with point d'Alenco lace.

A refined toilet for a young bride is of white China crape, with the front and sides in three full festoons, each edged with Valenciennes lace of fine quality in one of the new patterns that has small sprays covering it well.

#### A Good Pillowsham.

It is said by some authorities that the pillowsham is going, but the demand for handsome ones still continues, and it will be a long time before all good housewives give up the use of an article which adds so much to the attractive appearance of the bed during the day, and gives it a look of neatness it would not otherwise have, for a rumpled pillowease does not look neat, and it is not easily arranged so that they may be changed every morning. The latest style of pillowsham is made of linen, or of very fine cotton, and is trimmed with broad and open-work Hamburg; a band of ribbon is put under the Hamburg, and when there are spaces large enough, it is pulled up loosely through them and is lets looking like a tiny puff. The entire pillowsham may be lined with blue or other colored Some houses are being demolished in may be lined with blue or other colored Upper Dorset street, Dublin, to make way silesia to match the ribbon used. A ruftle finishes the edge of the sham.

A Chapter on Stale Bread. "Whenever it is possible to economize

I'm sure I do so," said Mrs. Palmer, a little surprised at her aunt's suggestion of economy in household matters. "You mean whenever it has seemed pos sible, Fanny; and you have made just the mistake thousands of women have made

before you. You probably thought it was economy to make that bread pudding ves although neither you nor Fred cares for it. cares for it.
"Yes; I disliked to throw away that
ptateful of broad, and didn't know what
else to do with it."

"Do you always eat all the pudding?" "No, auntie; I always bave to throw part of one away," Fanny replied, a little

ruefully.
"Now," said Aunt Ruth, "how much bread had you—half a loat?"

did you use of other material to convert that into a pudding "I see what you are aiming at, auntie," Fanny exclaimed, laughing a little. "I used quart of milk, a cup of sugar, two eggs.

and a little spice and salt. I wanted to use another egg and cup of raisins, but thought t would be extravagant, although I reall think we should have eaten more of it if had done so." "Mistake number two, counting th

making of the pudding as the first. I milk was 7 cents, the sugar 4, the eggs the spice and salt we will not count. That with the cost of the bread-4 cents-maker 19 cents which you wasted instead of 4, had you thrown away the bread in the first place, besides the time spent in making the pudding and the dissatisfaction of having made something no one wished to eat. Now, although I do not advise any one to throw away a plateful of stale bread, it is sometimes the most economical thing do with it, especially in hot weather, when it is very apt to mould. At other times I would advise you to out off any brown crusts, break in small nieces, and dry-not toast it in the oven when the fire is very low. Then pound or roll it rather fine, and put it in a paper bag, which should be hung in a cool, dry corner of your pantry. You will find it very convenient to use in preparing a dish of scalloped cysters, meat, eggs or tomatoes -for all of which it is far nicer than cracker crumbs—for bread sauce and many other things. The bread may be used in various ways. If the slices are not broker or too thick, they make delicious browned sandwiches, which I make very often. Chop very fine any pieces of cold ment roasted, boiled or broiled. A smalle quantity than will suffice for anything except a meat omelet will be sufficient to make a plateful of these. Put the chopped meat into a saucepan with sufficient cream milk or boiling water to moisten it; season well with butter and salt, add a tiny bit of Cavenne pepper, a little dry mustard and two of celery extract. It is impossible to give the quantities, as tastes differ, and the quantity of meat is so small, but it should be well seaother day, says a correspondent, I noticed soned. Let it heat thoroughly, taking that fresh flowers had been laid upon the care it does not scorch, and remove from the fire. Beat two eggs well, and add to them a teacupful of milk and half a teathrough his life, and though they have been spoonful of salt. Cut the dry crust from the slices of broad—the above quantity of egg and milk will be sufficient for eight slices-and if they are thick, split them carefully with a sharp, thin knife the Abbey ask to see. These are not the a slice with a thin layer of the chopped meat, cover with a slice of bread, and press together. Proceed in this manner till the meat and bread are used, and out each plate, and pour milk and eggs over them slowly, dipping it with a spoon from the plate and putting it over them until it is

"Put a henping teaspoonful of butter on a large griddle or fryin pan, and when it begins to brown, place the saudwiches carefully upon it. When mostly browned, add a little more butter and turn them, letting Serve as soon as possible. This makes a delicious breakfast dish, and may be used to advantage to 'help out' a scanty dinner We often use the stale slices of bread without the meat, just soaking them in the

we often make a pudding, simple, it is true, but very nice.
"Remove all the crusts, and chop the

bread but not very fine. To a quart of the crumbs allow fifteen tart, juicy apples or eighteen peaches, fully ripe. Peel the eighteen peaches, fully ripe. fruit, slicing the apples, or cutting the peaches into eight or ten pieces, according to size. Butter a pudding pan which will hold two quarts, or a little more, and cover the bottom with a layer of bread-

orumbs.
""Fill the dish with alternate layers fruit and crumbs, having a layer of the latter, on the top. Then pour over it very carefully a custard made as follows: One punt of milk, two eggs well beaten and a scant teaspoonful of salt. Put bits of butter over the top-a generous teaspoonful cut fine will be sufficient—and steam one hour if apples are used; when peaches are used, the pudding should be cooked fifteem or twenty minutes longer. Serve with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored, or with clear or other sauce. A favorite sauce for this or any fruit pudding is made by beating a cupful of sugercoffee sugar is best-and a heaping tablespoonful of butter to a cream; then add the white of one egg, beaten to a stiff froth, and beat together till very light. Flavor with vanilla for peach, and lemon or grated nutmeg for apple pudding. This is one of the 'economy' puddings, but it is really

"On the rare occasions when we make bread puddings they are made very nice and it is by no means difficult to produce them something more than the usual unpalatable means for 'saving stale bread.' But," concluded Aunt Ruth, as we rose to get our hats for our customary walk to the station to meet Fred. "we never are obliged to confine ourselves to puddings in our endeavors to be economial. A plate of stale bread is a perfect mine of culinary surprises.

Other Family Matters. When the burners of lamps become clogged with char, put them in strong-soap auds, and boil awhile to clean them.

Glass chimneys will sometimes crack with the heat, particularly in winter. This may be prevented by filing a small noton in the glass as top and bottom.

A great convenience in a sink room or kitchen is a dish rack or drainer. It can be made of wood and fastened to the wall over the sink, into which the drip will fall. A perforated brass lamp-shade is a novelty which has the merit of looking as well in the daytime as it does in the evening. A pink paper living makes it glow like rubies when the lamp is lighted. Steel knives which are not in daily use may be kept from rusting if they are dipped in a strong solution of soda—one part of water to four of soda; then wipe

fart, roll in flamel and keep in a dry place.

The old-fashioned rush light set in a basin of water was no safer than a candle in one of the brass candlesticks with chimneys. The most careless person could not start a conflagration with a light of this

If fears are entertained that the pickle supply is not going to equal the demand, make some chopped pickle after this rule; it is appetizing and will take the place of more expensive pickles: Chop two quarts of cabbage and two quarts of celery, put them into a porcelain kettle, pour over them three quarts of vinegar, half an ounce each of cruened white ginger root and turmeric, one-quarter of a pound of white mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of salt "Nearly—it was a small loaf."

"Count it at four cents, then, at the usual price for bakers' bread. How much Boft.

A sudden cold snap, or "cold wave" as t is now termed, is liable to come at any time during the winter, and must be guarded against in the greenhouse by attention to the fire, and in the dwelling by moving the plants away from the windows to the middle of the room, says the can Agriculturist. Dryness of the air is the chief obstacle to successful window garden ing. Plants succeed much better in the kitchen than in the parlors, as the air is charged with moisture from the cooking, etc. If the house is heated by a furnace here should be a pan for evaporating water in the furnace, kept well supplied If stoves are used keep vessels of water on them. Dust is very injurious to plants. Much may be prevented from settling on the leaves by covering the plants with a light fabric whenever the room is swept All smooth leaved plants, like the ivy, camelias, etc., should have a weekly washing with a damp spouge. The others may be placed in a sink or bath tub and given a thorough showering. Water should be given as needed, whether daily or weekly. Do not water until the soil is somewhat dry. Keeping the earth constantly soon makes unhealthy plants. Let the water be of the same temperature as the room. Hanging plants dry out rapidly. Plunge the pots or baskets into a pail or tub of water, and after they have ceased to drip, return them to their places. The called green fly, or plant louse, is easily killed by tobacco water. Apply this when the color of weak tea. Red spider is very minute, and works on the lower side of the leaves. When these turn brown, the spider may be suspected. Give frequent showers laving the pot on the side, and apply water with the syringe. Scaly insects and mealy bugs are best treated by hand picking before they become numerous. Chrysan-themums, when through flowering, should have the stems cut away, and the pots of roots taken to the cellar. The pots of bulbs which were placed in the cellar or in a pit, for roots to form may be brought to the window, and as they grow give an abundance of water. If needed, support the heavy flower spikes of hyacinths by a

amall stake.

A boy was being tried in Judge Galt's Court for forgery yesterday afternoon. There were two indictments against him, both being almost similar. The jury were only out a few minutes on the first indictment and found a verdict of not guilty Then they were locked up on the second Half an hour passed. His Lordship sent to the jury-room. Word came back they were not likely to agree for some time. It was 5 o'elock. His Lordship sent in word that he would be back in court at\_ would then receive their verdict. He then left the court-house. A knock was soon heard on the door. The jury had agreed; but His Lordship had gone. Scouts were sent out in three or four directions, and His Lordship was captured at his club. returned to court and received the jury's verdict of guilty .- Toronto World.

At a Mormon conference in Glasgow on the 4th inst. it was stated that the total number of Mormons in Scotland at present was 471, and that "elders" were actively engaged in mission work in various disbread in our family. From broken slices tricts of the country.

COLD WEATHER HINTS.

Bed Clothing Should be Light but Warm
— Rent Between the Shoulders.

Cassel's Magazine has the following on keeping warm : " Cold as a bugbear causes people to overcrowd their beds with woollen stuffe, blankets and such like. The bed atting, brainers and groups, should be light though warm. There is nothing better than eider down when you can get it. The night dresses of old people should be comfortable, and especially should they be warm between the shoulders; this is the place which cold likes, as a foe, to assail just about 3 in the morning, when the morsel of fire has got low or gone out. Let

them beware of it!

Cold as a bugbear p'ays much mischief in the nursery. Thousands of children in this country are coddled to death, and many actually stifled in bed. They call it being overlaid; it is being smothered. That is the right name for it.

"But the children must be kept warm?"

Blues their invacanced war.

"Bless their innocence! yes. The bed as soft as down, the clothes as soft as soft as soft as down, the clothes as soft as soft can be, but smooth withal, without any tendency to rumple up or cover mouth or face. This is warmth, this is comfort. The room, too, should be moderately warm; no more, I pray you; and the air ought to be as pure and sweet; as the odor of roses: Is it so in most nurseries? Nay, for your bugbeat cold steps in and seals doors and windows. No wonder that when baby wakes up it is peevish and fretful.

baby wakes up it is peevish and fretful.

"Your-bugbear cold is the best friend
the tailor has, for even young men wear double the weight of clothes on a winter's day that they ought to. They sweat themselves in consequence, so cold the foe sets in and ends many a life. Topcoats, in my opinion, should never be worn except while riding by Tail or driving or when standing about in a draught; then they cannot be too thick and cosy. If worn at all when walking, they should be very thin. If worn at Very light waterproofs should be worn when walking in winter—worn over the arm, I mean, and never put on except when it is raining. But the warmer the sooks the better, and the shoes ought to be moderately strong and thick, for many an ailment is caught from standing about on damp cold ground.

"Damp is much more to be dreaded than cold, but even this should not be

made a bugbear of; I would rather have damp inner clothing than a damp coat; the underdothing, indeed, of every one who perspires freely and easily is seldom, if ever, free from damp. When I was if ever, free from damp. When I was newly married, sir, the little woman whe owns me used to air my handkerchief, my newspaper and my table napkins. She knows better now. But preserve me and you and every one from sleeping in a

#### A PALESTINE PIT.

The Sort of a Hole That Joseph Was

Lowered Into by His Brethren. I have three or four times come upon curious square erections, which I have not observed mentioned in any work upon Palestine, says a writer in Blackwood. The largest of these was fourteen feet high by twelve square and formed of slabs of stone twelve square and formed of slabs of stone averaging three feet by two, by one in thickness, laid upon each other without cement, but evidently hewn so that the construction should be symmetrical. I thought at first there might be a chamber inside, but on examining one of the smaller ones I found at to be perfectly solid. From the weather-beaten appearance of the stones, they seem to have been in position from great antiquity: but whether they from great antiquity; but whether they were alters, or monuments over tombs, or served some more practical purpose, I leave for those skilled in such matters to decide. The huge millstones are numerous, and are to be found, sometimes far removed from any ruin, in the most remote valleys. The lower one usually measures from eight to ten feet in diameter, with a raised rim round the circumference eight or ten inches high, and a square hole in the centre; they are about two feet six inches thick, but they are often hewn out of the living rock, as well as the basin for the receptacle of the oil below them. Then there or the on below them. Then there are rock-cut reservoirs; the largest I have ever seen was 100 feet by 45; and 15 in depth; but it was half filled with vegetation and was originally much deeper. And a lid over it a false step may land you in circular pit perhaps 20 feet deep, of a demi-john shape and with smooth sides, from which escape would be hopeless. It was let down by his brothers. These cisterns are very numerous at some of these ruins, and prove how dependent the ropulation were upon rain water.

# Papier Mache Floor Covering

A new papier mache process for covering floors is described as follows: The floor is thoroughly cleaned. The holes and cracks are then filled with paper putty, made by soaking newspaper in a paste made of wheat flour, water and ground alum, as follows: To one pound of flour add three quarts of water and a table poonful ground alum, and mix this thoroughly, The floor is then coated with this paste and a thickness of manilla or hardware paper is next put on. If two layers are de sired, a second covering of manilla paper is put on. This is allowed to dry thoroughly. The manila paper is then covered with paste, and a layer of wall paper of any tyle or design desired is put on. allowing this to thoroughly dry it is covered with two or more coats of sizing, made by dissolving one-half pound of white glue in two quarts of hot water. After this is dry, the surface is given one coat of This is allowed to dry oil finish varnish." thoroughly, when the floor is ready for use. The process is durable and cheap, and, besides taking the place of matting, carpet, oil cloths, etc., a floor thus treated is rendered airtight, and can be washed or

The two marine battalions in Egypt are gradually dwindling down through sickness and casualties. They are now about one-third below their original strength. No further reinforcements are to be sent out. as there are no men to go. At Suakim they tried to keep up their spirits by a New Year's race meeting, with flat races for camels, horses and ponies, to be ridden by their owners. The Admiralty, by their unjust attempts at petty economy-saying one thing and doing another—seem to try how they can worry officers and men who are endeavoring to hold their own against perpetual discomfort. Public oninion however, has been too strong for the attempt to make officers refund some small sums which they had received beyond what was paid to the army in the matter of climate allowance; but a strong griev ance still remains, says the London World in the refusal of the Admiralty to pay the field allowance in the same proportion and manner that has always been customary with former marine battalions, and which is laid down for the army in the Queen's

Among other advantages which King Tawhiao has derived from his residence in England is a certain facility in the use of parliamentary rhetoric. Thus, when on parliamentary rhetoric. Thus, when on his arrival at Auckland, New Zealand. some exclamations of surprise were excited by his declaration that in England "he did not see a single drunkard," he immediately explained that what he meant was that " the drunkenness was slight in comparison with the sobriety which prevailed.'

It is reported that the Dominion Cabinet is divided upon the Canadian Pacific Rail way financial questions.