THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

Impure Food.

The French do not enjoy their food without suspicion any more than we do, but they seem to take tolerably energetic measures towards securing the purity of the articles they consume. A French journalist wander-ing about what he calls the "ham fair," says he suddenly became aware of a great tumult not far from him, and, turning to ascertain the cause, perceived a cart which appeared to belong to some employes of the prefect of police, and which was fast filling with hams, sausages, and other savory articles, amidst much laughter and plenty of "chaff." This operation same to an end, and the agents of the prefect were about to retire, when curiosity prompted the amused spectator to enter into conversation with one of them respecting this strange scene. "Sir," said this in-dividual, with honest pride, "Paris has no idea of the services we render it. But for us the population would be decimated. You see, sir, in a town like this, in which you must satisfy nearly 2,000,000 appetites daily, the supply of the public need offers facilities for imposition which would lead to universal fraud, if some measures were not taken. Everything that can be eaten or drank tempts the cupidity of adulterators. It would be well if innocuous frauds alone were perpetrated. He who adulterates coffee with chicory, chesnuts, acorns, potato, beetroot, carrot, turnip, maize, can give no one gastric fever, but some will employ ground bricks! Oil may be adulterated in thirty-eight different ways. As to this, it needs only to be remarked that Paris consumes more than a million litres of salad oil; but only 100,000 litres at most of real olive oil find their way to the capital. What is the rest made of ? Truffles are made at will with yams, mushrooms, and even cork. In the lowest class of restaurants you find cats' horses', and even rats' flesh cooked, Yes, sir, without continual supervision continual mishaps would occur. This supervision is exercised in the most varied forms. Sixty inspectors incessantly keep watch over the butchers' meat; wine-tasters are employed to judge of the beverages sold in three thousand Parisian publichouses. At the Halle seventy persons are employed solely to ascertain by holding eggs up to a lighted candle whether they are fresh enough for consumption. As to ourselves, sir, we form part of the scenting-out brigade. It is our duty to discover by the smell the condition of all sorts of eatables offered for sale. We begin our work every day at eight o'elock, generally arranging not to pass over the ground already reconnoitred by our colleagues; but this we sometimes have to do, as those tradesmen whose goods have been lately overhauled are very apt to think themselves safe, and take advantage of their fancied security to make dishonest profits. In twelve months we visit two thousand five hundred establishments, and we have to bring about twenty actions a week against dishonest tradesmen. All comes under our jurisdiction-tainted meat, rotten fruit, milk adulterated with horses' brains, whiting, etc. This is not all; we have to examine the state of the kitchen utensils in the five thousand eight hundred restaurants, eating-houses, and table d'hotes of the capital, otherwise verdigris would claim a yearly tribute of victims."

those girls homes, and there will be less talk of places. Interest yourselves in them, make them feel that you are their best, their wisest friend, and you need not fear that they will desert you for a stranger. Do not expect them to be perfect, for you cannot find that in any relation in life, but let them see that you feel your relation to them to be one of reciprocal duties, that while they you conscientiously, you will use intelligence, your judgment, in behalf, in thoughtfulness of interest, both in their business and serve vour their their pleasure, their income and their expenditure. This can be done without interference, and will gather you a rich harvest in the harmony and unity of your household. Try not to adapt yourself to supposed peculiarities of nationality, treat human nature humanely, and you will need no special rules for government of servants.

A North Carolina Straight Drink. Some years since, when they were buildin' the locks on Coal River, I was over thar at Peytona, and I stopped in at Dr. Kellum's, who physicked people in that quarter at that Thar was a famine just then, and time. great sufferin' among men, women, and chil-dren for want of the necessaries of life. Leastwise, it was about the same thing. Thar was plenty of meat, an abundance of corn, and no scarcity of chicken; but the rivers were dry, an' whisky ran entirely short. Some prudent people laid in a sufficient stock, but the most had not. How to bring up a family 'thout red-eye was a puzzler, and the suffering was enormous. Dr. Kellum was in trouble too; he sympathized with his neighbors, but he had a half barrel of ninety. five per cent. alcohol in his office, and as far as he was concerned, he managed to fix up, with sugar an' water, 'an gum, an' ether, an sich truck, until he made a purty fair drink. Seein' I was a friend of his, he invited me to sample it. Well, it kinder filled the room with smell, an' just then a man from the Mud River Country came in, on his way to Raleigh Cote House. He smelt the smell, and says:-"I've been nigh two days from home, an' I'm almost starvin'." "Oh," says Kellum, point-ing to the cask, "that's it. Help yourself." The chap brightened up, an' he drawed a level tumbler full of the alcohol' an' afore you could say, "Scat, you beast!" down it went. Kellum he turned pale. Says the man, "I'm much obliged to you. That's sarching!" an' he turned an' walked out. Kellum sat as if he'd been shot, an' then jumped up. "That won't do," said he. "That's enough to pizen a crowd. I'll call him back and give him an emetic." We both went to the door. He wasn't in sight. I run up to the creek, and Kellum he ran down to the road: but it wasn't no use. "I shouldn't wonder," said Kellum, "ef that chap hasn't gone and died somewhar by himself. Thar'll be a corpse found di-rectly, and a krawner's inkwhich, an' lots of trouble." Well, we set that for about an hour, talking about the poor kuss's melancholy fate, when all to wonst in walked the chap himself, as peert as a wildcat. "Doctor," says he, "I'm gwine a long way up the river, an' licker's skeerce, an' if it's all the same to you, could you spar' me another tumblerful? It's the most satisfyingest licker I ever drank,



The Fur Trade of Alaska. A measure having the very desirable object An Artist in Sulcide. Frenchmen who do not believe in a God of regulating the trade in the skins of furseals in Alaska, and preventing the extermiand drink sugar and water for intellectual nation of the animals themselves, is befor-

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themselves out of the world for no particular cause, but an American has, at last, vindicated the equal art of his countrymen in this line, and killed himself causelessly with great applause. His name was Norris Gelaplane, his age was twenty-three, he had a universi+ education, and he shot himself on ~ his boarding-house at Natch-. sofa in

stimulation have generally been regarded as

unrivalled in the fine and useful art of taking

lady of the boarding.h.ez. When the flew upstairs to ____ene heard the shot and if the carpet the fatal room to see found two was much "mussed," she flew upstairs to found two or three lotters symmetri-best suit or clothes laid out for the burial, and or clothes laid out for the burial, the deceased boarder lying like one

asleep. One of the letters was addressed to an editor, and said:-"I write to request the press of Natchez, through your columns, to allow no writer to attribute my death to any particular cause. The idea of suicide did not originate in Natchez, nor in the sunny South at all, consequently no one here can possibly tell why I kill myself. I doubt whether any individual in the known world can even give a shadow of a cause. In almost every suicide, liquor, love, remorse, or disappointment of some kind is the supposed or actual cause, but in my case none of these causes prevailed. I have seen the world and am weary of it is about the truth." Another letter was to the lady of the boarding-house, politely apologizing to her for the awkward necessity of dying on her sofa, and cheerfully intimating that if the spirits of the departed are permitted to hover around places in which they were particularly well treated in life, a grateful ghost might be expected shortly. In a case like this, specula-tion at once falls to work in search of some supposable cause. Was the heavy name of Delaplane, for instance, too much a weariness to be longer borne? or did its bearer die by that delusion of having seen a great deal of this world which is so apt to infect persons of the hoary age of twenty-three? At any rate, he died as the Frenchman dieth; and Frenchmen, we all know, frequently commit suicide for the same reason that makes "the stars above" shine so brightly in the ancient ballad of "Molly Bawn"-"because they've nothing else to do."

Servant Girls.

Ladies who have been troubled by having bad servant girls may be interested in the following passage from an article furnished by one of their sex to the New York Ecening Mail :-

Can you fancy yourself in a foreign land, away from kindred, ministering only to the physical wants of strangers, for a sum that keeps you simply in a decent garb of a Sunday, and lays up a trifle against a rainy day, but with the same tread-mill of day, hopeless, every-day life? Would you think it too much, then, to hear a friendly word now and again from a cheery mistress; to have frequent inquiries as to your homes and friends; to have an illustrated paper offered to you occasionally to brighten your life and give you some notions of the outside world. And, granting your religious faith differed from that of your employer, would it tend to make you more bigoted or more liberal if she should occasionally tell you what was doing in your own church, without any accompanying comment, leaving the truth to work itself out, but showing you that she was interested in all progress. Ab, dear ladies, believe us-for we have proven it-you risk nothing in these kind offices-you gain everything. Your grace and tact preserve your station-have no fear on that point. You need no self-assertion for his unifo what should be self-impressing. Make for imbibed.

the House. For more than eighty years the fur-seals have been observed to make the islands of St. George ard ... make the breeding place and non- u St. Faul their and departing ursery, coming in April, So far a our knowledge extends, the destruc-- make the

Deal uon of the fur-seals upon these islands would involve the entire extinction of the race, and the operation could be easily effected, as these animals have but imperfect means of escape or defense on shore. The bill provides that the islands shall constitute a military district, with suitable officials and under proper restrictions. The exclusion of spirituous liquors is compulsory. There shall be only one harbor for the trade in skins, "to be continued as a military reservation;" vessels are not allowed to cruise or anchor elsewhere within five miles of the shore, or any person to effect a landing at any other point on the islands. The trade thence shall only be with San Francisco, where two dollars per skin shall be collected in lieu of all other Government dues. The number of seals to be killed, and the season when killing is permitted, shall be made the subject of rules and regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury. It shall be unlawful to kill female seals, or male "pups" less than a year old. The use of firearms against seals will not be permitted, nor shall anybody do anything to drive them away. The privilege of hunting is only allowed to natives or one year residents. The War and Navy Departments will assist in enforcing the regulations, and the penalties for violation of the provisions of the act are \$500 fine and six months imprisonment for each offense. Aside from economical and humane considerations, there may be family reasons for preserving these amphibians. Some disciple of Darwin may yet find among them the ancestor of humanity.

Large Heads.

A general idea holds ground that large heads mean large intellects, that weight of brain indicates mental strength. But this notion is a false one; one fact will disprove it. Man is inferior to some apes in the proportion which his brain bears to his body. When we come to animals the differences are very striking. A continental physiologist has been gauging the skulls of different quadrupeds and weighing their contents. There are beasts whose instinct approaches to reason, and we style such intelligent; their high instinct is not, however, commensurable with their cerebral developments. To range a few of the commonest animals in the order of brain weights we have the following declining scales:-Cat, dog, rabbit, sheep, ass, pig, horse, and ox. The two last have the same weight of nerve centre in proportion to the capacity of their bodies, but they have only a sixth part of that of the first on the list; that is to say, the cat has six times as much brain in proportion to her size as the horse has in proportion to his size. The pig has more than the horse, the sheep more than the pig. Who would have thought it? Evithere are brains and brains. The dently facts almost set us wondering whether the brain has anything to do with the intellect at all.

-A little boy fell from a boat into a millpond at Bridgeport recently, and was drowning, when a brave woman swain out and rescued

-The parlots of the new Grand Hotel at San Francisco will contain statuary, two paintings by Thomas Hill, and scenes by other artists.

-A new argument for the woman suffragists is furnished by a New Orleans policeman, who has been in the habit of dressing up his wife in his uniform, and letting her do daity while he

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