

near being her destruction. Next day

the whaler encountered many green trees

floating about, and he said to Capt. Wheaton that he had no doubt some

island had been overwhelmed. He had

no suspicion of our errand, and related

the above simply as an adventure. How-

ever, from that hour we all lost heart.

off the conviction that it was the un-

known island which had been destroyed

the same manner as it was born.

of sea. It was sighted from the

'igure as we would we could not shake

ports that from 1852 to June 80, 1887, there arrived at that port 335,264 Chinese emigrants of whom 196,963 have re turned, leaving 139,001 still in the country. The local press consider this number too short by 60,000.

In the Indian encounter at the mouth of the Little Big Horn River, directly after the Custer ma sacre, Private Heath, of Company E, Fifth United States Cavalry, saved the life of his captain, George F. Price. In recognition of this service Captain Price has now deeded Heath . 800-acre Kansas farm, valued at \$10,000.

H. F. Snedigar, of Iroquois, Dakota, has a prairie yacht in which he skims over the country. It consists simply of an ordinary road wagon to which sails are attached, and there is a steering apparatus in front. He recently traveled from Iroquois to Huron, a distance of eighteen miles, in an hour and a half, with a light wind.

One of the largest benefactions in the history of the world is that of the Baron Hirsch, who has just given \$20,000,000 to Jewish charities in Europe. Like a prudent man, the Baron gives the money during his lifetime, and intends to see his wishes carried out personally. His generosity eclipses in magnitude the gifts of George Peabody.

Dr. Barnado, a London philanthropist, has obtained 5,000 acres of land in northwestern Canada, which he hopes to convert into an industrial farm to which homeless London boys may be sent. It is said that Dr. Barnardo has had much success with this class of boys, his idea being to give them a practical training that will render them self supporting. He does comparatively little toward re. lieving their immediate wants.

The United States heads the world in the matter of locomotive engines, with a horse-power of 7,500,000. Then come England, with 7,000,000, Germany with 4,500,000, France with 3,000,000 and ustria with 1,500,000. The horse power of the steam engines of the world represents the work of 1,000,000,000 aen, or more than double the manpower of the whole working population. This means that steam has trebled man's working powers.

strange adventures of Captain Wheaton, of the ship Starlight. Among all the forecastle yarns I ever heard, that story takes the medul, and whea I am through relating it the reader will be as much mystified as I have always been regarding did not firmly believe in the truth of Captain Wheaton's every statement. I tell the story because I was an actor in the first and last chapters.

It was in October, 1839, that I shipped as second mate on the Starlight, which was then lying in the port of Honolula She was an old whaler, and had been sold at auction and cheaply refitted for a voyage to Lima and return, in the in-terests of some California shippers. We left port in batlast only, and were two men short of our complement. Capt. Wheaton was a Barnegat man, and the crew all English-speaking people, and for the first fortnight no ship ever had better weather. The Captain, as I understood him, was an carnest consci-ent.ous man, being above the average in She was an old whaler, and had been solo ent ous man, being above the average in point of intelligence, and of strictly temperate habits. The first mate brought a demijohn of whiskey aboard the day before sailing, but the Captain made him ship it ashore at once, and he cautioned the forecastle men that he would clap the man in irons who was found the worse for liquor. The men used to slyly refer to him as "the Sunday-school Superintendent," and I believe he was good enough to have filled the bill. At the end of the fortnight the fine weather was broken by a rousing gale, which struck us during my night watch, overboard by a heavy sea which boarded of the foam it was too late to render any

question just then whether any of us would live another half hour. The storm did not break for nearly twenty-four every day to sight a sail. He had a sigended. The gale had scarcely abated came when she began to leak faster than the Or pumps could throw the water out, and

of the equator, and fully 100 miles from lift them. These chunks, he said, were such island existed even for a month; but

the island was of volcanic origin, not over twelve or fifteen years old, and that the luxuriant vegetation was due to the ropical climate. The birds, of which here were several species, could perhaps have flown there from some of the other islands, but how the monkeys reached facts.

the spot was a puzzler the Captain never got over. That he found 'em there was proved when he was rescued, there being

wo pet animals on the raft. When the castaway came to walk tround his island he found the wreck of he Scotch brig McNeil on the cast shore. and the wreck of the California ship Golden Bar on the west coast. Both craft had been reported lost with all on board two or three years before. The one was a whale and the other a trader. The Captain not only said he found them, but he had roof again. He had the name board of the ship and some papers belonging to he brig. He found and buried the skeltons of thirteen sailors, and among mid-ocean, and a sort of tidal wave came the debris of the wrecks he secured a arge quantity of clothing, considerable noney, some bedding a lot of tools, ropes, boards, and planks, and within a week he began the work of building a boat to enable him to escape. I always felt that the old man must

have had a jolly life of it for the ten months and over he was on what he called "Wheaton's Island," but he dwelt on the fact that it was terribly lonely It went harder with him, because he had a wife and six children, and he knew

that they would be mourning his death. and all hands had to be called. We he put in two months on his boat, and the location. Then for days and days had a hard time of it during the had just got her finished when a storm first hour, and were finally com- set in and she broke her moorings and alized that the island had gone. It was first hour, and were finally com-pelled to lie to, and it was while we were bringing the ship to ure, aided by the worry about the folks the wind that the Captain was washed at home, laid the old man on his back for several weeks, and he probably had a trees floating about as we sailed this close call from slipping his cables. He way and that, and after we had given up us. With him went one of the sailors, the hencoops, several spare spars and booms, and a lot of deck raffle, and by the time the ship had shaken herself clear the worked at it at odd hours, being ill He worked at it at odd hours, being ill assistance. Indeed, it was a serious question just then whether any of us would live another half hour. The storm month before making a start, hoping logged, but floating well enough for all

hours, and the old ship was so strained and knocked about that her life was he kept a fire going, but rescue never nal flying by day, and almost every night

One day, two weeks before he set out our enterprise, and that relie was the on his voyage, the Captain made a great only thing we could show them. on the seventee th day of the voyage we had to alandon her. When we had been the center of the island, where a mass of affoat for four days in the open boats we were picked up by the American bark Yankee Boy, bound from Boston to San Francisco. We were then to the north of the counter and folly the found a lump of gold as big as your fist. Aye! more than that, he found of the counter and folly the found a lump of gold as big as your of the counter and folly the found a lump of gold as big as your it entire and correctly for the first time. Officers of the survey service of both Eng-land and America have denied that any lift them. These chanks he said were

in the morning after the dishes are out of the way. The scissors for trimming the put off on his raft from the coast of South America. It is easy enough to sneer at a wicks should be very sharp and had bettory, but not so easy to get around cold ter be kept for this purpose slone. Lift up the cap and cut off the wik close to We had a fine run to Honolulu, and the flat tube through which it passes; it will then be sure to be straight. Then turn it up a little and trim off the corremained there for a week to make some needed repairs and lay in more provisions and water. Capt, Wheaton there met a ness slightly, so that it will not flare up on ea h side of the flame. Once in a fellow Captain named Bridges, who com-manded a New Bedford whaler, and while wash out the bowel of the lamp to clear it of all sediment that may cling to without a suspicion of what he was doing this man greatly discouraged us. He had just come in from a long cruise, the bottom. After washing the chimney in warm soapsuds rinse it in clear water which the chart showed must have taken otherwise, it is claimed, it will be more apt to break. The chimney shou'd be allowed to heat gradually before turning him very near the unknown island. He had not sighted it, but the logbook rethe fame up very high. Cloths which are used to wipe oil from lamps should be burned. Do not put ported that when in that neighborhood something like an earthquake had oc-curred. Indeed, one did occur, and a

them away thinking to use them again. They are generally kept in a close place, and in such a case are generally in danger of firing the house. Some of the inysterious fires, the cause of which no one knows, might be traced to this very practice.

Recipes.

APPLE DUMPLING .--- One quart of flour, one tablespoonful of lard, two tenspoon fuls of baking powder wet with milk, roll out an inch thick and place on it eight apples sliced thin; put in pudding bag and boil one hour.

After a long and tedious run from the GRATED CHEESE,-When cheese gets Sandwich Islands, we finally drew near the location. Then for days and days too dry for the table, grate very fine, and mix enough butter with it to make as smooth, compact mass, adding a little made mustard. When thoroughly blended, press it into small jars, to be kept for condiment for meats or on bread not there, to enrich us and prove the Captain's story, but still we found proofs. We discovered more than one hundred and butter.

Buns.-One-half yeast gem dissolved in a little warm water, one pint of warm milk, salt to taste, make a sponge and all hopes we made a still greater find. The boat which Wheaton had built and let it rise; then add one cup of sugar, two beaten eggs, a cup of butter well worked into the dough, adding more flour; let it rise. Roll out, butter it, and cut into biscuits; fold them over, lost turned up there on that vast expanse mastplace in tins not too close, let them rise again for a short time and bake. that, and its find was the strongest link

in the whole chain. We hoisted her on board and brought her to San Francisco CHEESE TOAST .- Toast some slices of to exhibit to the silent stockholders in bread to a delicate brown, butter them, and cover for a few minutes, to steam a little. Shave some cheese very thin, The lace it in a saucepan, add for a teacupful of cheese, two tablespoonfuls butter, sprinkle a very little mustard over it, and cook carefully until the cheese is melted and the whole is smooth. Spread this preparation on the toast and serve it

when these last representatives of a dead currency slowly lost their individuality and became a shapeless glittering mass. What is denominated an "inclosure" in one of the vaults of the Assay Office, contains over 400 cubic feet of trade dol lars which have passed through the crucible and are now sta ked up in the shape of silver bricks. The Govern-ment has paid about \$3,400,000 for them. but they are useless, Superintendent Andrew Mason says; and unless made into standard dollars, of which there is now such a surplus that the Treas ry Department cannot find storage room for them, a loss of about 25 per cent would be sustained in disposing of the metal to manufacturers and artisans. The furnishing of gold and silver bars for man

Mason says, a growing business at the Assay Orlice. During the past year these bars, to the value of \$10,000,000, have been sold for use in arts and manufactures, an increase of \$2,000,000 o er any previous year. When the last "melt" of the trade

dollars had been poured into the molds and made into brick, the reporter observed that two small quantities, per-haps of a grain or two each, were put into little receptacles and sent to the assaying room. "These," explained As-sistant Assayer J. T. Wilder, "are the samples for assaying. Two are taken from each 'melt.' They are each assayed

by different persons and their work must tally. If it does not the work is repeated. If the two assays still fail to agree the whole melt is remelted and fresh samples taken. Then the process is gone through

with again, "The greatest care is taken," said Mr. Wilder, "to guard against inaccuracies. The assaying is done by the Gay Lussac method. The exact amount of metal is weighed and dissolved in nitric acid. Then enough chlorine is added to precipitate precisely a drachm of pure ver. The solution is then shaken for three minutes in a shaking machine (run by steam), after which it is allowed to se tle. More salt water is added, every atom of which is taken account of, and if any silver remains in solution it shows a slight cloudiness. The operation is repeated until no cloudiness appears, showing that no silver remains in solu tion; that it has all been precipitated. Then a calculation is made as to the exact fineness of the samples of silver in the trade dollar, whi h is corrected by

silver proo s. When the fineness is thor-oughly ascertain d it is stamped upon which has been f

No more a sound to hear, So those melodious tones might ring Forever in my ear.

-Times-Democra

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A select affair-A first class oyster stew. - Merchant Traveler.

An early settler-a man who pays for his lodging before going to bed.

They raise vegetable tallow in Aus-tralia. There's the place to laugh and tralia. grow fat.-Sylings.

All great men are attentive listeners. Many of them acquire the habit by being married -S marriel Journal.

A married man can always pack a trunk more easily than a bachelor can. He gets his wife to do it for him.-Bosoo Journal.

Farmer's Wife: "I must go home; I have a great deal to do. We are going to kill an ox to-day." City Damsel: "What, you kill an entire ox at once?" -Friegende Blaetter

" Pa," said a New Hampshire farmer's daugter, "the laxiest tramp I ever saw came into the yard to day. He stood there by the wood pile and let the dog undress him."—Burlington Free Press.

"You may say what you please about Pompano," said Bagley, hotly," bu; you must ackowledge that he is generous to a fault." "I admit it," said Mrs. Bagey-"to his own fault."-Philadelphia Call.

Doctor (to convalescent patient) : "I have taken the liberty, Sir, of making out my bill." Patient (looking at bill): "Great Heavens, doctor, you don't expect me to take all this in one dose !!!-Ewoch.

She (sentimentally inclined); "What s your favorite flower, Mr. Pitt?" He (commercially inclined): "Well, we handle various brands, but there is the biggest margin in Red Winter No. 2."-Epoch.

A Wisconsin court has decided that a husband may open his wife's letters. That is all very well, so far as it goes, but what this country wants is a law to protect a husband who forgets to mail his wife's letters .- New York News.

One day little Emma's mother reproved her quite sharply for not changing her shoes. After a moment's rejection Emma said: "I wish you would be real good to me, maxima. I think set hay go off like it after you got ar to it." Detroit

Several years ago watermelons were al most unknown in California. An old Missourian, who owned forty acres near Lodi, and who had raised the fruit in old Missouri, planted his whole lot to melons His neighbors laughed at the idea of melons growing without rain, and he was called the boss crank of the country. But the vines thrived and bore melons, 40,-000 of them, and he cleared \$20,000 from his forty acres; and now Lodi is the great melon district of the Pacific Slope.

A Californian, largely interested in the fur seal industry, says that sealskins are expensive, not because they are scarce, but because the trade limits the supply. If all the skins that could be taken were red on the market, the fur would bene so common hat it would cease to e desired by the wealthy. So the scal catchers agree upon the total number that they will put upon the market, and they make their report to the furriers of London and Paris, who meet each spring and decide upon prices.

Two carloads of Texas steers escaped to the woods from Ishpeming, Mich., recently, and thereby hangs a tale. The owner, who knew of no better way to reclaim his property, went out and shot all of the herd that he could find. Then some friends of his, who thought the sport great because the game was, went out to shoot the rest of them for him They found plenty of cattle, and had bagged eight or ten before a farmer turned up with a club and drove them away. They had been shooting creamtry crows.

word

The prevalence of scarlet fever in all parts of the civilized world, and the great mortality therefrom, amounting in England alone, during five years, to 88,278 deaths, have induced Science to institute an inquiry into the reasons for such a condition of things, whether it is a fact that this disease is not amenable to control by sanitation, or whether sanitarians have not suggested any practical method by which it may be controlled, or whether parents, teachers, health authorities and others neglect to carry out the recommendations which sanitary science has made.

208 18 and 8. These island he as pure as his big nugget, and that I not I lask the reader, and I have often asked who could speak more or less English. Wheaton could not possibly have been

floated toward the Galapagos. He must life, although to reach any of rescue. those islands he would have had to drive for hundreds of miles and for days and weeks. How was a man swept over-board in a gale to sustain himself above a few hours, even if not drowned at done, and you will be as greatly mystified over the Captain's story.

that Captain Wheaton had left some isl-On the fourth day of September, 1860, and not far away, for there was the man as the English whaling ship Lady Basand there was the raft. He couldn't have combe was nearing the equator, being made himself believe that the island was about midway between the Marquesas one of the group to the east or west, but group and the Galapagos, and the time being 11 o'clock at night, she was hailed yet he wouldn't believe in a neurer island because it wasn't charted. He simply from out of the darkness, and five minjumped to the conclusion that the utes later had Captain Wheaton aboard. away had suffered and endured until his He had then been afloat for three days mind was off its balance. This was natural enough in one sense, but when Wheaton came to show him the relica and a half on a small but well constructed raft, which was provided with a sail, and had carried him safely and from the two wrecks, and when the two buoyantly an e-timated distance of 120 monkeys were skipping about on deck, miles. The Captain was in good health and spirits, but could answer no quesany one but an Englishman would have cen convinced. tions until he had seen the Captain of Captain Wheaton was sharp en ugh to the Bascombe. The sailors knew that he withhold his big secret until he had must have been wrecked, but that he should be alone and in such seeming good

learned something of the Englishman. When he found all his stories and health in that dreary spot was a essertions d's redited he held oreal. mystery to them. Captain Moore of the tongue, and let them believe he was light in the top story. He was taken to the Sandwich Islands as a castaway, and Bascombe had heard of the loss of the Starlight, and when Captain Wheaton introduced himself he created a big sensathence, with money found on his untion. He was at first taken for an imknown island, he paid his passage to San poster, but he had letters and documents Francisco. It was at this latter port he in his pocket to prove his identity at once. found me, and within two hours after That being settled, he told his story. I meeting him I had his story. I had no reason to doubt its entire truth. Three have heard him tell it four or five times over, and can relate it almost word for or four others were taken into the secret.

and we formed a syndicate to go after the Wken Captain Wheaton was swept gold. I had had a legacy of \$8,000 from an aunt, and five of us chipped in an overboard he gave homself up for lost. He got but one look at the ship, and equal amount and bought a schooner and realizing that she was driving away from him and he was beyond rescue, he ceased swimming and hoped to drown at once. fittad her out and manued her. thing of Captain Wheaton's wonderful adventure got into the papers, and there Just then a hencoop floated within reach, and in a second he changed his mind was great anxiety to find out where we were going. We had ten times as many men offer their sorvices as we could and fastened to the float. He was clear on the point of floating all that day and far into the night. Then he lost conaccept, and when the story of the big hump of gold was whispered around two sciousness, but did not let go of his float. ther craft fitted out to follow us. He remembered nothing of the next day until about an hour before sundown. when he opened his eyes and came to fore we were supposed to he ready, and his senses to find himself Jying on the thus gave them the slip. One of the vessels sands, his float near by, and the storm stood cleared away. He was stiff and sore and and stood up the coast when ready to come out, the other headed for the Sandand he crawled further up bewildered, wich Islands and was lost in a gale. As the Captain had \$9,000 in the enthe shore and went to sleep again, and it was sunrise before he again opened his terprise, and had not even waited to ayes. As hour later he knew that he visit his family, who were only 250 miles was on an island about three miles long by one mile wide. It was well wooded, containing several springs of fresh water, asserted. As I had an equal amount in- watahs this movening?"-

a good distance to the left of the true only held in my hand, but saw the certificer myself: "If not, what land could Capt. course from Honolulu to Lima, and at cate of assay reading that it was 91 per Wheaton have reached in so short a course from Honolulu to Lima, and at cate of assay reading that it was 91 per He knew every foot of his islthat date every one of them was well cent. pure gold. He sold it at the mint time ?" known, and all were inhabited by natives in San Francisco for over \$12,000, and and and drew a map of it. No other islthat in my presence. In the course of and would answer the description. Now, as we got the gale dead from the three or four days the Captain piled up built a boat and we found it. He built North, and as the send of the sea was such a heap of gold on his island that he so rait, and it bore him into the track of Southward for several days. Captain dared not estimate its value. There was ships. He found gold, and he found and enough to make a dozen men rich for saved papers and relics which settled the and more to be had with picks fate of two missing vessels. That island have been driven down toward the and iron bars. Then the demon of avawas born in ten seconds when the bottom equator, or possibly toward the Mar- rice would not let him wait any longer for of the sea upheaved. Why shouldn't it Indeed, he did not want to be have been destroyed just as quickly ? It rescued. He made his raft ready, cut is not the only one which has come and branches and pulled grass to hide his gone, and the fact of its remaining until nuggets, and set sail with a fair wind to overed with timber and vegetation was the northeast, hoping to get into the no guaranty that it would always re-track of ships bound for the Sandwich main. That's my story, gentlemen, and once? Ask yourself these questions, and Islands. He was picked up as I have if you are unsatisfied you are no worse off you will answer them as all others have told you, but he found a tough nut in than your humble servant, who lost his the English Captain. He had to believe all in the venture .- New York Sun.

his

The Signs of Drunkenness,

The symptoms of drunkenness, pe it observed, are all paralytic, and are all due to loss of nervous power and of voluntary control. The flushing of the face shows the paralysis of the small blood vessels; soon the slipshod utterance shows the want of voluntary control over some of the muscles of articula-tion; the dou de vision indicates the loss accommodating power in the and the staggering gait shows that the loss of control has extended to the larger moscles; lastly, the drunkard falls prostrate in a condition so closely re-

mbling apoplexy that the most erienced occasionally tail rightly to stinguish the one from the other. If the intemperate use of alcohol be persisted in there soon results a degeneration of all the tissues of the body. The nervous tissues are, perhaps, the first to suffer, and the shaking hand and totter-ing gait are infallibly followed by a similar tottering of the intellectual and moral faculties. The stomach resents the constant introduction into it of ardent spirits, and soon refuses properly to digest food. The liver and kidneygive out in a similar way, and the apairment of their functions causes terrible dropsy. The heart gets fatty and weak, the lungs lose their fresh elasticity and soon there is not a tissue in the body which has not, in one way or another, succumbed to the ill-treatment to which it has been subjected .- The Family Physician.

A Prince's Costume.

The Prince of Wales when he took his morning draughts at the Homburg went out of the harbor on a dark and springs puzzled beholders with an stormy night, and two or three days be- amazing costume. It was made apparently out of a snuff-colored blanket, delicately set off by a red silk handkerchief tied around his neck, so as to show above the collar a "thin, red line." This striking costume was based on tan leather shoes and crowned by a light gray felt Tyrolean bat. A white Pomeranian dog followed at his heels. His from San Francisco, the reader must invariable salutation to his feminine ac-eredit him with honestly believing all he quaintan es was: "Are you drinking the -Saratogian

FRIED FRESH FISH .--- If the fish small, after carefully cleaning, wipe them dry and dip in beaten egg and then in flour or Indian meal: drop them into very hot fat and fry like dough-nuts. They are better cooked thus than when fried in a pan, as in this way there is no liab lity of their sticking fast or scorching. Large fish can be fried in the same way, but they should be cut before cooking into pieces convenient for serving.

BARED APPLE PUDDING .- Take four tart apples, sliced or chopped, put them ell-buttered pudding dish, make a batter with a pint of sweet milk, a pint flour, a pinch of sait, one teaspoonful of baking powder and two well-beaten eggs; pour over the apples and bake -a half pint of water, let it boil; add a nice lump of butter, a little salt, half a cup of sugar, a little wet corastarch to thicken it like cream, a little yellow rind of a lemon and some of the juice; boil all together and serve.

CORNSTARCH PIE .- Put one pint of sweet milk on the stove, and when boiling hot stir into it the volks of two eggs and one tablespoonful cornstarch; after having stirred them smoothly into a little cold milk, stir briskly; when it has boiled remove from the fire, add one heaping tablespoonful white sugar and teaspoonful lemon extract. Stit well, and then pour this custard into a baked piecrust. Beat the two whites to a stiff froth and add two heaping table s confuls white sugar; spread over the pies, put in the oven and brown the frosting delicately. Set away to cool; the colder it is the nicer,

Bullets That Hit and Miss.

The question has often been raised what proportion of balls, exchanged by hostile armies, will hit their mark and kill. Difficult as it is to solve it exactly, some approximation may be arrived at from the number of balls-estimated at 20,000,000-which were fired by the Germans in the war of 1870-71. The French army lost in the dead and wounded, about 140,000 men. According to this, only one ball out of 143 fired hit its man, and assuming that on an average one man out of seven hit was actually killed, it would seem that only one rifl ball in 858 proved fatal. If it is further considered that the number of men wounded and killed by the gups or the artillery are included in the above estimate, it may safely be said that not over one rifle ball in a thousand fired proved to bu fatal .- Boston Bearon.

Wooden Handles,

The wooden part of tools, such as the stock of planes and hundles of chisels, are often made to have a nice appearance by French polishing; but this adds nothing to their durability. A much better plau is to let them soak in linseed oil for a week, and rub with a new cloth for a few minutes every day for a week or two This produces a beautiful surface, and i the same time exerts a solidifying and preserving action on the wood

by the melted dollars, together with the value, weight, melt number and number of the bar. Then the bar or brick is sent to the 'inclosure' before mentioned. where the other 'trade dollar' bricks are kept under a combination safe lock. The combination of this, as well as of the other safe locks in the building, is known only to Superintendent Mason and one other trusted official." New York Tri-

A Great Help to the Speaker.

"Harry" Smith came in with the XLIst Congress, and holds the position of "Journal Clerk." I have no doubt that he can retain it as long as he chooses. He has made a place of his own, and it is no idle statement to say that there is not a man in the country to day who could fill it, should he retire. The ebb of the Republican and the flow of the Demoralic majorities sweep other officials out into the cold, cold world. Mr. Smith alone remains an unconcerned observer of the fights of factions and the bitter controversies of parties. I have never een able to ascertain whether he is a

Republican or a Democrat. Mr. Smith is retained in his position, to prompt the Speaker on all questions of parliamentary law and practice. In the midst of a squabble, while both sides are doing the'r best to carry a point, the Speaker may lose his head, and in the ores of precedents thrown at him may, for the moment, be thoroughly "rattled It is then that Mr. Smith proves him elf a master of the situation. Seizing his manual he rapidly turns to the exact place which will solve the question beyond the shadow of a doubt. Thus armed the Speaker almost always succeeds with the array of rules and practice, furnished by Mr. Smith in tumbling over or demolishing all the pretty structures of mingled fancy and logic which the members have een building about them. Speaker Carlisle relies upon Mr. Smith's judgment and knowledge almost implicitly, as did his predecessor; and it is probable that a por-tion of the long line of Speakers to come will do the same thing, whether they be Republicans or Democrats. Mr. Smith is a native of New York, I believe, but his present home is in Mi higan. He served ith distinction during the war in one of the Michigan regiments, but nobody ad-dresses him as "Colonel." He is simple "Harry" Smith to his friends, and of the latter there are legions."-New York Tribune.

Homes Without Windows,

There are in France 279,270 apartmenis, providing accomdations for over 200:000 persons, which rooms are entirely destitute of any other means of admitting air and light than by the door. In Paris alone, the number of families thus lodged reaches a total of 27, 386. There in London over 60,000 families who live in cellars under the 'most unfaxorable conditions as regards salubrity. In Berlin these are 30,000 families who "occupy only portions of rooms, often with a sort of shelf on which a lather, mother the same manner as the "noll," or short fibres of woul after combing, are carded and children sleep one over the other.

Some Valuable Woods.

The tulip tree is a native of America, and is found from Cauada to Florida. It is especially abundant in the Western States. The wood is greatly valued for the case with which it can be worked. Satin wood is the name applied to several woods of commerce which acquire a peculiar lusture when polished; the principal of these are brought from India and the Bahamas and West Indies. The Indian satin wood is from a tree of the meliacem family, which grows to a height of 50 or 60 feet, and is found along the Coroman lel coast and other parts of India; the wood is hard and yellow. The Bahaman wood comes from a tree of another species; it is lighter colored than the India wood. Rosewood is a name applied in commerce to several costly kinds of ornamental wood, which come from different countries and from very different trees. The best-known rose-woods are from Brazil and other parts of South America. Africa and Burmese rosewoods are thought to come from a different species of the same family as South American trees. Other kinds are brought from different places and are obtained from very different trees. One kind is found on the Canary Islands only, another on the island of Jamaica, and others at different places. Sandal wood is the name of the aromatic wood of several species of santalum, mainly found in the East Indics, and on the mainland of India, though certain kinds are also obtained in the forests of the Hawaiian-Islands, the Feejee Islands, and in Aus-Black ebony wood is found tralia. principally in Ceylon, Madagascar, and Mauritius, where it grows spontaneously, and is cultivated to a certain extent other localities of the East. The wood of all species of the holly tree is remark ably white when the tree is young, but assumes a darker color with age. Eu opean bolly is found especially in Italy, Greece, and the Danubian prov-It grows abundantly, throughout Southern Europe, and is also cultivated a Great Britain. The Americae holly is ound along the Atlantic coast, from Maine southward, and is especially bundant in Virginia and the Carolinas. It does not seem to flourish so well in the West .- Inter-Ocean.

Preparing and Spinning Flax.

Flax gives us two classes of yaru, namely, linen or line yarn and tow yarn. The processes of preparing linen yarn are very similar to those of preparing worsteds; of course, the machines are different in their construction, because of the difference in the length and character of the fibre. ' Flax is "hackled," beat or crushed to make it flexible; it is then "scutched," an operation equivalent to combing. In some cases the fibres are too long to work; they are then broken by a "saw." After the soutching the short fibres are carded for "tow" yarn in for woolen varu.