

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.
IRONTON, MISSOURI

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

LIEUT. HARBUR had reached Yakoutak a few days since with the bodies of De Long and his crew.

BISHOP BENSON'S acceptance of the Archbishopric of Canterbury was officially announced a few days ago.

CITIZENS OF New York have recently contributed \$62,000 to erect a pedestal for the Bartholdi statue of Liberty.

THE Treasury Cattle Commission the other day leased a tract of forty acres at Passaic, New Jersey, for a station.

M. DE LESSEPS recently announced a scheme for the creation of an inland sea in Africa, to be prosecuted by private enterprise.

THE death of Rear-Admiral James F. Schenck was announced at Dayton, O., the other day. He was a brother of Gen. R. C. Schenck.

FOREFATHERS' DAY (December 22) is a general holiday at Plymouth, Mass., and was ushered in by a display of flags, salutes and ringing of bells.

THE historian George Banoroff recently founded a scholarship in the college at Worcester, Mass., to perpetuate the memory of his parents.

SAMUEL L. BRYAN, late chief of the Japanese postal system, the other day returned to Washington, where he was formerly a department clerk.

THE Denver & Rio Grande Road had recently pushed its Utah extension to the western line of Colorado, and expected to reach Salt Lake by February 15.

JOHN R. BUECHTEL, of Akron, O., the other day sold \$200,000 stock in the Buckeye Works, in order to make an additional gift of \$100,000 to Buechtel College, in that town.

THE following failures occurred in New York recently: Theodore Weston, architect, liabilities \$170,822, actual assets \$8,125; Jos. H. Adams & Son, liabilities \$105,643, actual assets \$21,640.

HENRY JAMES, Sr., the philosopher and metaphysician, an associate of Greeley, Emerson and Thoreau on this side of the Atlantic, and of Carlyle, Mill and Tennyson on the other, died a few days since.

A FEW days ago, a letter was received at the Washington Post-office marked "Wiltshire, O., Dec. 12, 1882," and addressed to Senator Oliver P. Morton, who has been dead somewhat more than five years.

TRENOR W. PARK, a native of Vermont, well known throughout the United States as a brilliant financier, died on a steamship bound for Aspinwall a few days ago. He was President of the Panama Railroad Company.

THE naval hospital at Portsmouth, Eng., was visited the other day by Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who conferred decorations on a number of convalescent patients of the Egyptian campaign.

AFTER seven months' survey of the southern coast of Alaska, the United States coast survey steamer Bassler returned to San Francisco, Cal., a few days ago. They discovered several excellent harbors. The officers spoke enthusiastically of the timber resources of the region visited.

THE State Department at Washington was recently officially notified that the Mexican Government had decided to appoint commissioners to meet commissioners of the United States for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty between the two countries. As one of such commissioners the President of Mexico has selected Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States.

In his speech at Wolverhampton, Eng., the other evening Davitt summed up the present condition of Ireland as one of famine and discontent. He considered the prevailing distress to be owing to an unjust system of land laws, rack rent and discouragement in every form. The remedy consisted in the turning of a great part of the grass lands into cultivation and the introduction of a system of loans to oppressed tenants in order to enable them to tide over the coming winter.

In the action of the Government against three packages of distilled spirits, which had been originally properly stamped, but afterward, when a part had been drawn off and water added to the packages, seized by the Government as not of the proof indicated by the stamp, Judge Brown, at New York the other day held that the mere addition of water is not a fraud. The suggestion that the stamp must correspond with the proof of the spirits as that of certification is argumentative only and is not warranted by law.

MAJOR GASKELL, of Dublin, Ireland, one of the Government Committee on emigration, in a recent interview at Boston, Mass., on the subject of Irish emigration said this desire to emigrate is caused by the inadequacy of crops. The object of Gaskell's visit is to inquire into State laws which bear on emigration, and see what arrangement exist for the reception of emigrants. The object of the British Government is not to send these people out against their will nor to stimulate emigration, but to help all who are determined to go, but do not possess the means.

ESTIMATES of the expenses of the Government for the appropriation bills in course of preparation by the House of Representatives at Washington were in amount as follows: For pensions, \$101,575,000; fortifications, \$1,000,000; navy, \$25,451,075; legislative, executive and judicial expenses, \$21,849,170; sundry civil expenditures, \$84,181,378; District of Columbia, \$775,149. The pensions, fortifications and navy bills will be ready for report to the House immediately after New Year's day. There remains for preparation the general deficiency bill and possibly a river and harbor bill.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

An application was made in the Common Pleas Court at Pittsburgh, Pa., the other day, which is the first instance of the kind that ever occurred in this country. The application of a lady, Mrs. P. S. Breckenridge, of Allegheny, for naturalization papers.

A PASSENGER train was stopped by brigands near Naples, Italy, a few days ago. **LEWIS THOMPSON**, a mulatto, eighty-one years of age, the first man ever committed to Sing Sing Prison, was sent back for six months for stealing a door-mat in New York the other day. Over forty years of his life have been passed behind grated windows.

Two men clinging to the upper rigging of a sunken ship off Galveston, Tex., were rescued by the bark P. J. Willis the other day.

THERE were 197 business failures in the United States during the seven days ended on the 22d, against 208 for the previous seven days.

THE United States survey steamer Ranger broke down her machinery off Mexico, the other day, and laid up for repairs.

THE Commercial Advertiser's new block at Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire a few days since; loss \$250,000.

At Hoagland Station, ten miles south of Fort Wayne, Ind., the other day, the eldest son of Dr. A. Deirbiss was gored to death by a cow.

The heirs of Benjamin S. Rotch, of Milton, Mass., who had figured upon receiving \$200,000, were agreeably surprised recently by the discovery that the estate inventoried over \$3,000,000.

GOLDSMITH'S Hall, in Philadelphia, Pa., worth \$100,000, was burned the other evening.

At Alvarado, Tex., the other morning a fire destroyed nearly half the town.

HENRY BURMAN, aged 101 and a soldier under Blucher, died at Greenfield, Ind., a few nights ago.

RECENTLY trustees of the Philadelphia gas trust asked an investigation of accounts. They said for a long time previous to 1882 an organized system of embezzlement had prevailed in connection with the management of the trust.

FORTY infantry at Tampico, Mex., mutilated the other day, and after a desperate fight with the guards, Captain Burgess was killed and a Lieutenant and several soldiers were wounded.

BASSETT'S paper-box factory at Birmingham, Conn., burned a few days ago. Loss, \$100,000.

By the will of his uncle in Scotland, W. C. Anderson, a telegraph operator at Montreal, Cana., comes into possession of \$750,000.

FOR the murder of Thomas Jones in July last, F. L. Jones was hanged at Louisville, Miss., on the 22d.

At Exeter, Eng., an explosion of petroleum a few days ago caused a great fire along the wharves. Over 60,000 gallons of blazing oil ran into the river Exe, lighting up the shores on both sides.

Two people were killed and a third dangerously wounded by Alexander Jefferson in Brooklyn, New York, the other night, all on account of unrequited love. He made his escape.

It was said that small-pox was raging in epidemic form in El Paso, Texas, and Paso del Norte, Mexico, recently, and much excitement prevailed.

A FAMILY of six persons at Fargo D. T., were poisoned by eating canned jelly, the other day. One boy died, the others would recover.

At Estilline, D. T., a few days since, the three young children of a Mr. Barker were burned to death in their father's house during the temporary absence of their parents. In attempting to rescue the youngest child Mrs. Barker received burns which placed her life in danger.

In Clarksville, W. Va., a few days since, Albert Pren was found guilty of robbing the mails and sentenced to ten years in the Buffalo Penitentiary. He was a member of the Red Men, an organization similar to the Ku-Klux, that had been terrorizing things in Bourbon County, Ky., for a long time past. His conviction was relied upon to break up the Red Men.

CAPT. A. C. NUTT, cashier of the Pennsylvania State Treasury, was shot and killed by M. L. Dukas, a prominent lawyer and member-elect of the Legislature, at Pittsburgh a few days ago.

OF twelve students who died at the University of Leipzig, Germany, during the last season, one was killed in a duel and six committed suicide.

JAMES SMITH & Co., manufacturers of cotton goods, Philadelphia, failed the other day. Liabilities, \$400,000.

A POWDER explosion at Berkeley, Cal., killed one white man and a Chinaman and seriously injured another Chinaman, the other day.

CHARLES HYDER, a retired merchant of Columbus, O., drank a heavy dose of arsenic a few days ago, supposing the same whisky, and died in a few hours.

ADVICES from Ladonia, Tex., the other day stated that Wm. Vaughan mortally wounded two brothers named Boone, great-grandsons of Daniel Boone of Kentucky fame. The difficulty grew out of some little dispute about potatoes. One hundred men were in pursuit of the murderer.

By a collision on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, three miles from Millboro, Va., the other day five men were killed and two wounded. The cause of the collision it was said was due to a freight train being thirty-five minutes behind time, and of course running on the express train's time. The conductor of the freight train claimed his watch was half an hour slow.

J. C. ASTON, the oldest paper-maker at Columbus, Ohio, recently made an assignment to cover liabilities of \$29,000.

CARDINAL DONNET, Archbishop of Bordeaux, France, who died a few days ago, wore the decoration of the grand cross of the order of Charles III. of Spain.

In Bedford, Ind., the other day a prisoner named Bell, imprisoned for murder, was released through the aid of his wife who obtained an interview with him and plied the jailer's wife while he escaped.

WHILE John H. Humphreys and Mrs. Lewis Taylor were engaged in a playful scuffle at Indianapolis, Ind., a few afternoons ago, a pistol in the hands of Humphreys was accidentally discharged and the bullet striking Mr. Taylor in the abdomen caused a wound that resulted fatally within an hour. At Cassatato, N. Y., on the same

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Facts and Figures About the Public Schools.

The following interesting statistics, showing the condition of public school affairs in this State, are gleaned from the forthcoming report of Hon. R. D. Shannon, Superintendent of Public Schools, to be made to the next General Assembly:

SCHOOL FUNDS OF THE STATE.
Total amount of permanent productive funds in the several counties (county townships, etc.) and in the city of St. Louis, \$6,124,083 84
State fund proper, 2,912,517 08
Seminary fund, 122,066 08
Agricultural College fund, sale of lands, 213,000 00
Total, \$9,371,666 98

University fund (bonds not heretofore reported), 100,000 00
Grand total, \$9,471,666 98

SCHOOL CENSUS, 1882.
Total enumeration, 741,632
Total enrollment, 488,091
Percentage of enrollment to enumeration, 65.81

This shows an increase in two years of enrollment of 18.18 and an increase of enrollment in the same period of 5,105.

EXPENDITURES.
Amount expended last school year, \$3,468,735.77, which is a per capita expenditure of \$4.67-10, and a per capita of attendance of \$7.10-6-10.

The number of school-houses now owned is 8,272, being an increase in number of 25 over the number owned in 1880. The number of school-houses rented to the State is 265, an increase since 1880 of 33.

Number of schools in operation, white, 8,204; colored, 501, total, 8,705, showing an increase of white schools of 173 and of colored of 9; and a total increase of 181 in the last two years.

The amount of teachers' wages paid is \$2,236,895.58, an increase over 1880 of \$8,722.23.

Number of teachers employed, 10,807, a decrease since 1880 of 1,932.
Average salaries paid teachers per year, \$209.71.

The seating capacity for 1882 is 516,942, an increase since 1880 of 27,267.
Total value of school property in 1882 is \$7,183,045.88, an increase since 1880 of \$163,263.58.

The rate per cent. levied for school purposes in 1880 was 1.932, and in 1882, which annually realizes \$2,236,191.92 for school purposes.

From the foregoing extracts it will be seen that the public school affairs of this State are in a most prosperous condition, and that Missouri ranks among the leading States of the Union in the matter of public education.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Governor the other day forwarded drafts payable to the following parties for expenses paid and services rendered in the pursuit of the James boys and others: H. H. Craig, Police Commissioner, Kansas City, \$500; Con Murphy, Marshal, Jackson County, \$250; John R. Timberlake, Sheriff, Clay County, \$500; John R. Cason, Sheriff, Saline County, \$250. These amounts were paid out of the fund appropriated for the suppression of outlawry.

THE first locomotive ever constructed in St. Joseph took the track a few days ago. It was built in the shops of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad at odd times since last March, and takes the number (No. 1) of a locomotive hopelessly wrecked about a year ago.

J. H. Stewart, a dumb painter, while walking along the railroad track near Bremen, a station northeast of Sedalia, was struck by the pilot of an engine the other day and knocked senseless.

The Belmont elevator was formally opened a few days ago. This elevator was begun in 1880, and has cost \$150,000. It has a capacity for 300,000 bushels of grain. It is 127 feet high and covers 60x100 feet.

The newspapers have recently unearthed another swindle. A fellow comes along driving a shining rig and sells a carpet by sample. He offers a three-ply ingrain at 37 1-2 cents. The farmer selects the pattern he wants; the agent writes out the number of yards and the price, the farmer signs the order and the next week he has his note in the bank to pay and he never sees or hears of the carpet man again.

Sparks from a switch engine set fire to the local freight depot of the Missouri Pacific Road at Kansas City a few days ago and in a short time the entire structure was destroyed with its contents, about \$6,000 worth of merchandise. The flames spread to the Blue Line Elevator, and a strong breeze prevailing at the time this building was also burned to the ground. It had a capacity of 100,000 bushels and contained 70,000 bushels of wheat, corn and oats, valued at \$75,000. Nine freight cars loaded with merchandise also caught fire and were burned. The total loss is estimated at about \$80,000; insurance, \$65,000.

In a Kansas City saloon the other evening Michael Cane went crazy with rum. He saw George Johnson standing at the bar, and made an onslaught at him with a drawn knife. Johnson had never seen the man before, and thinking him crazy, took good care to acquire a position of safety on the outside. Cane threw the teakettle through the window, tried to ram the poker down the bar-tender's throat, and made things lively in a general and specific way until some officers arrived upon the scene, when he sought safety in flight, and succeeded in saving himself from capture.

A white man and colored woman desired to be joined in wedlock not long since in Mississippi County. The man applied for license, and being refused the same, they proceeded to another place, where the knot was tied. They then returned to Mississippi County to enjoy their honeymoon. But the laws of Missouri not recognizing such felicity, the happy couple were promptly arrested and only arraigned in court. The groom was ordered to jail for four months, and the bride was permitted to pay a fine of ten dollars.

Mr. Samuel Walker, living on the Alexander See place, two or three miles from Rolla, lost everything he had in the world by fire the other night. He awoke almost stifled with smoke, and he and his wife escaped from the burning house with nothing but their night clothes.

The State Fund Commissioners made an order a few days ago depositing \$333,000 in the National Bank of Commerce, New York, to pay the January interest on the Missouri State bonds.

Christmas turkeys are abundant.

The committee to examine the State offices is the longest ever appointed for that purpose. It is 18 feet 8 1-2 inches long and weighs 677 pounds. Senator Walker is 6 feet 1 1/2 inch high in his sock feet, and tips the beam at 107 pounds. Mr. Rogers is 6 feet 3 inches, and weighs 230 pounds, and Mr. McClinton rises to 6 feet 4 1-2 inches and weighs 242 pounds.

William Brown, a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Road, fell between two cars at Sedalia a few afternoons ago and had both legs crushed. His injuries were thought to be fatal.

About twenty Swiss emigrants arrived at Rolla the other morning.

Feeding Pigs.

The most important business of a large proportion of American farmers at the present time is feeding swine for the purpose of making pork. Feeding pigs is a business against which there is an absurd prejudice in the minds of some persons who are not farmers. In ancient times there was a prejudice even against the pigs themselves. We read in the Scriptures that when the prodigal son had fallen to the lowest depths of his degradation and misery he was engaged in feeding swine. But a business to a great extent is made low and vulgar and degrading by the manner in which it is performed. And we also read that the poor unfortunate youth had nothing better to feed the swine with than husks. Certainly that was a poor business, and would be considered low and "ornery" by the lowest and poorest American farmer in existence. But the American pig not only engages the high degree which not only engages the attention of our best farmers and stock-breeders, who keep a herd-book for entering the pedigrees of the first families, but also that of capitalists and business men, and speculators who make corners in pork, and statisticians who figure up the amounts and values of pork products, besides the most eminent chemists and investigators in science, and moreover of statesmen at home and abroad, who find occasion for diplomatic squabbles on account of the American pig and his valuable products. And we might also note to what a large extent the pig enters into the calculations of the great bankers and money-dealers and how its value as pork, bacon, lard, and hams becomes a most serious element in the financial system, and sometimes turns a stream of gold either away, or raises or lessens the value of all the property in the country. For this animal, individually scorned and made an object of disgust and its name a by-word and reproach, is collectively worth \$100,000,000 per annum, and then becomes an object of respect, if not of worship—an example of what so much money will do for a hog—or a man, even—to raise it or him in the public estimation. And just at this time there are about one million farmers engaged in fattening their swine and preparing them to enter into commerce, and become an object of regard to several millions more, who will have more or less to do with them before the products enter into wide and general consumption as food, and in this fattening there may be loss or profit, which may have an important bearing upon the aggregate wealth of the country, and more especially upon the farmers engaged in the business.

There have been a great number of scientific investigations in regard to the feeding of pigs and the making of pork, and the most skillful scientific men have been engaged in them. Besides this scientific and accurate information, a great number of scattering tests have been made, so many of which, however, have been undertaken in an uncertain manner and some have been so absurdly imperfect that a great deal of contradictory evidence has been brought forward which has led to error, confusion, and no doubt to loss and waste. For instance, the question is often asked if it is better to feed corn whole or ground, or dry, steamed, or cooked, for making pork, and there is so much divergence of opinion in regard to it that one may be very easily misled unless the whole case and the whole evidence are studied, and even then the result is such as not to be applicable to many cases that are always occurring.

There are many points for consideration in dealing with this question. Food makes flesh and fat only when it is completely digested. It is only then that food enters into the blood and renews its substance and produces muscular and fatty tissue. And the digestion of food depends not only upon the character of the food itself, but upon the health of the animal and the manner in which the food is eaten. Let us consider the latter first. Digestion begins in the mouth, which is the beginning of the alimentary canal. The digestive agent here is the saliva, which is a complicated fluid secreted from the salivary glands, and which has the property of converting starch into sugar. There is every reason to believe that starch is not digested until it is so changed, and that this change, begun in the mouth, is fully effected in the stomach and intestines by means of the bile and the pancreatic juice. The albuminoid portion of the food is digested in the stomach and intestines, and finally dissolved in the liver as it passes through that organ into the blood. The dissolved food and the fat emulsified by the pancreatic juice and poured into the great thoracic duct, by which they are carried into the lungs, and thence the fluid is poured into the arterial system, by which it is transported to the fine capillary vessels.

From these the fibrine which is held in solution by the serum of the blood passes through their walls and is taken up by the cells of the muscular tissue and increases their growth and substance. The latter process is that of assimilation, which is the actual addition of muscular substance and fat to the body. This general view of the process of digestion gives but a faint idea of its importance, and also of the delicacy and complicated character of it, but will explain in some degree how it is that the results of experiments in feeding are so often contradictory and unsatisfactory unless made by practiced and skillful persons.

—*Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.*

Workmen while digging in Upper Hanover Township, Montgomery County, Pa., recently exhumed the bones of a human body, which are supposed to be those of an Indian chief named Chooroah. There is a tradition in the Perkiomen Valley that Chooroah was killed 239 years ago by his own people while defending the home of a very pretty white girl to whom he was engaged to be married.

It is said there is living in Cumberland, Md., a soldier who was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and the wound, in healing up, shortened his right leg so that he became permanently lame. Recently he had his left leg shattered at the thigh, and when he recovered it was found that his left leg was also shortened so as to be on a par with the other, and he now walks without limping.

Judge Deady, presiding over the United States District Court in Oregon, has decided that Chinese laborers who are only temporarily employed in a particular county are not liable for road taxes therein, as the statute applies only to residents. Some 1,500 Chinamen who were employed on a railroad were thus assessed by the Sheriff, the sum involved being \$6,000.

PITH AND POINT.

—Some one has discovered that Mrs. Langtry was born in the year — and is therefore — years old. — *Norristown Herald.*

—Pigs are now made of straw. We wonder if that's where all the "straw ball" goes to, of which we hear so much? — *Lowell Courier.*

—Are you a bull or a bear? — *Ex.* We couldn't bear to be a bull, and wouldn't be a bear. — *Burlington Hawkeye.*

—The opossums of Hart County are so fat, says a good deacon, that they leave greasy tracks where they walk. — *Savannah News.*

—A New York "critic" says that when Mrs. Langtry "puts her foot down it is there." Many persons, it appears, have been laboring under the erroneous impression that when she put it down it wasn't there.

—Are you afraid of the dark? asked a mother of her little daughter. "I was once, mamma, when I went into the dark closet to take a tart." "What were you afraid of?" "I was afraid I wouldn't find the tart." — *Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The dresses of Lolita Paulina, the rival of Agrippina, were valued at \$2,764,480, not including her jewels, which cost as much more. It has slipped our memory whether Miss Paulina was the daughter of a plumber or an editor, but our impression is that she was. — *Norristown Herald.*

—Sings a sweet poet:
The stars are sweet at evening,
But cold and far away.

Which shows how much a poet knows about botany. The stars are far away, we admit, but cold? Not very cold. The poet who puts a star in his pocket and tries to walk away with it, will make up his mind to steal a stick of phosphorus the next time, and cool off. — *Burdette.*

—A fashion journal says: "The large four-agers and frondebois are very becoming to slight, youthful figures." "H'm; we always thought they were becoming to such figures; but for emblematic figures of a countess age the *frondebois* and *frondebois* are more en regle and recherche. A newspaper man would feel lost if he didn't understand French." — *Norristown Herald.*

—A philosopher once found a Woman weeping over the Grave of her child. "How foolish of you to weep," said he, "for, had the child lived, he might have become a Poet." Hearing this, the Woman dried her eyes and Went on her way rejoicing. This Fable Teaches that we should not Repine before considering what the Future Might have Been. — *Denver Tribune.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Brass bedsteads that were entirely unknown in America a few years ago are rapidly gaining in favor.

—Lord Houghton's newly-purchased estate in Florida comprises 60,000 acres. Lord Houghton is largely interested in sugar culture in Jamaica.

—The waste of the wild cocoons, gathered in the woods of China, Japan and Australia, is made into felt one half the size of hair felt, and is used for the manufacture of hats and for furnishing purposes of a kind.

—A Wilkesbarre paper asserts that it takes a keg of powder to mine a ton of coal, but the *Scranton Republican* wants it to explain, if so, the fact that a keg of powder costs more than the mine price of two tons of coal.

—Many an injured workman's life has been lost through his frightened comrades' inability to perform a simple operation. An Ambulance Association in Glasgow has begun a useful work by establishing courses of plain lectures for operatives, showing what ought to be done at once with a bleeding artery, a burned limb, a half-drowned body, etc.

—Fourteen factories, located chiefly in New England, supply this country with pins, the annual production of which for several years past has been about seven millions. Exportation of American pins is confined to Cuba, South America, and parts of Canada. England supplies almost the whole world outside of the United States, although her pins are no better than the American. The machinery and material used in the manufacture of American pins are entirely the product of American resources.

—Hard-wood blocks must now be used by the workmen in Dantzic to hold the amber when they are removing the outer, weather-worse portion of that prized fossil gum. Formerly the crude mass was held by the left hand in a block of lead. This was done for the purpose of preventing a dulling of the edges of the knives. But lead-poisoning of the men and women engaged in the industry ensued, as cases of the peculiar colic caused by that metal and other symptoms abundantly proved, and an official investigation has compelled the abandonment of lead in the dressing of amber.

—Flour is peculiarly sensitive to the atmospheric influences, hence it should never be stored in a room with sour liquids, nor where onions or fish are kept, nor any article that taints the air of the room in which it is stored. Any smell perceptible to the sense will be absorbed by the flour. Avoid damp cellars or lofts where a free circulation of air can not be obtained. Keep in a cool, dry, airy room, and not exposed to a freezing temperature nor to intense summer or to artificial heat for any length of time above seventy deg. to seventy-five deg. Fahrenheit. It should not come in contact with grain or other substances which are liable to heat. Flour should be sifted and the particles thoroughly disintegrated and then warmed before baking. This treatment improves the color and baking properties of the dough. The sponge should be prepared for the oven as soon as the yeast has performed its mission, otherwise fermentation sets in and acidity results. — *American Miller.*

—Judge Deady, presiding over the United States District Court in Oregon, has decided that Chinese laborers who are only temporarily employed in a particular county are not liable for road taxes therein, as the statute applies only to residents. Some 1,500 Chinamen who were employed on a railroad were thus assessed by the Sheriff, the sum involved being \$6,000.