

PROFITABLE SWEEPINGS.

FEEDING IDIOTS BY FORCE.

How a Londoner Makes Use of Discarded Odds and Ends.

I claim to be the proprietor of the very cheapest shop in London, and without me some of the poorest of the poor would have to go even shorter of the necessities of life than they do at present. The majority of my things are of first class quality, and I retail them at often less than half the price of the most inferior stuff on the market, and make a handsome profit too. How do I manage it?

I am what you might term a river marine store dealer. Every day upon the falling tide I proceed down the river with my small barge and boat and make my way to any ship or craft which has just discharged, or is discharging, her cargo. The sweepings of the ship are what I trade in.

When a ship arrives at its destination, no matter what cargo she has, the owner of the cargo engages extra men to help the sailors get it out. While this work is in progress part of the cargo—more especially if it is in bags—is sure to get spilled about the hold and deck. When the ship has finished discharging her cargo, the sailors sweep her out to make ready for the next cargo, and the results of the sweepings are their perquisites.

The vessels which I like to buy from most are those which contain corn and those which have a general cargo of dry goods. As regards the returns, they both pay very well. But there is far more chance of finding something in the latter cargo which will give me a better assortment. For instance, I bought a bag of sweepings once which contained lump sugar, haricot beans, maize split peas, nuts of nearly every description, candles, nails, two bottles of ink and a packet of writing paper.

Some years ago I was offered a cask containing something unknown that had been picked up at sea. I gave 5 shillings for the lot, and took it away. I noted the name on the cask, and during the same evening asked a friend if he knew anybody who would buy the contents of the cask. He never said one word as to the nature of the stuff to me, but must have gone straight to the police station, for within half an hour there were nearly a dozen policemen at my place, demanding to know where the cask of dynamite was which I had offered for sale. At the time these policemen arrived there were over 40 pounds lying in front of the fire to dry!

Quite the reverse from this, however, was a cask I bought from a bargeman for half a crown. It contained what I thought to be a lot of dirty pieces of marble, and was picked up on the beach near Dungeness. I placed it in the store and thought no more about it until some three months later, when my son told me he had sold it for £30 to a gentleman who had come to fetch some oil I had previously sold him. I afterward ascertained that it was a cask of the best India rubber in a raw state, and its value was about twice what the gentleman gave for it. But it was very well satisfied, considering I disposed of it at the rate of 23.300 per cent, returnable in three months.

Tea and coffee are sometimes not very clean, but there is not always any injurious dirt mixed up with them. I sell nothing that is not pure, and have a printed card hanging in the shop to that effect.

Most of the maize, barley and other grain I sell as mixed corn for poultry food. But the beans and the best part of the wheat pass through a sifting machine, containing 30 sieves of various sizes. The wheat is then sent to the mill and ground, after which I turn it into bread. This I can sell at a profit at half the usual price.

No. I do not think my peculiar trade encourages pilfering. The profits do not allow of that. At the present time I am open to buy anything under the sun, from the loose cement which falls out of the bags to the pieces of straw which are always to be seen lying about after a carefully packed cargo.—London Answers.

The Abused Editor.

A Georgia newspaper man is going to give up journalism because he thinks editors are not treated fairly. "A child is born," he says. "The doctor in attendance gets \$10; the editor notes it and gets 0. It is christened. The minister gets \$4; the editor writes it up and gets 0. It marries. The minister gets another \$4; the editor gets another \$4; the editor gets a piece of cake or 000. In course of time it dies. The doctor gets from \$5 to \$10; the minister gets another \$4; the undertaker gets \$25 to \$40; the editor prints it and receives 0000 and then the privilege of running free of charge a card of thanks."

Her Special Falling.

"Don't you think, Grumpy, that Miss Harshly is a beautiful singer?" "Very. But she can't sing." —Detroit Free Press.

HABIT OF REFUSING TO EAT IS COMMON AMONG LUNATICS.

The persistent refusal of food among the insane is a symptom of frequent occurrence, which, when moral suasion has failed, has to be treated by forcible feeding.

Of the last 200 patients admitted to a lunatic hospital for private patients, among whom refusal of food is said to be more common than among paupers, 27 required forcible feeding, which I performed on them nearly 3,000 times. Complete refusal of food for 24 hours in a strong, well nourished patient, or the missing of two meals by a feeble one, may be taken, as a general rule, to indicate the operation. Freshly admitted cases with history of starvation who are feeble, with weak pulse, and who resist taking food, should be fed at once. Of these 200 patients 85 were males, 115 females, and of the 27 fed 12 were males and 15 females. This 27 does not include many patients whom the attendants were able to feed with a spoon, but only those who successfully resisted this method. Of these 27 there were 4 in a state of acute mania, 4 in a stuporous condition, 13 were melancholics, 4 were suffering from delusional insanity and 2 were chronic dementes; 12 of them were at some point actively suicidal.

In the ruins of Pompeii Roman pins of bronze and hairpins of bone or ivory have been disinterred, while ancient Egypt has disclosed the indispensable article having heads of gold. Bronze pins were known to the lake dwellers of Europe, some being artistically ornamented and elaborated with exquisite skill. Some that have come to light were on the duplex type, having double stems, and others the same in form as the safety pins in use at the present time. At first pins were made by fitting a point to a proper length of wire, and then twisting a piece of fine wire around the other extremity or fastening it after twisting in order to form a knob or head. Ultimately these operations were so skillfully conducted that a completely round head was made of a very small size and scarcely showing the nature of its construction.

Besides the improvement of nutrition, feeding has a lasting moral effect, in some cases a few feedings effecting a cure of the habit of refusal. It occasionally cures a delusion, as one case in a friend's practice exemplifies, a case in which he was commanded not to eat. After a few nasal feedings with a tube smeared with asafetida he was commanded no more. A mere exhibition of the tube will cure the habit in some hysterical cases.

The method of feeding adopted from that just described, was devised by an ingenious Yankee and came into use in 1840. The domestic pin was of sufficient importance in 1543 to warrant an act providing that "no person shall put to sale any pins but such as shall be double headed and have the heads soldered fast to the pin, well smoothed, the shanks well shapen, the point well rounded, filed, canted and sharpened." About 1700 the manufacture of pins became quite a business in Bristol and Birmingham, employing a large number of persons.

The solid headed pin, as differing from that just described, was devised by an ingenious Yankee and came into use in 1840. The domestic pin was of sufficient importance in 1543 to warrant an act providing that "no person shall put to sale any pins but such as shall be double headed and have the heads soldered fast to the pin, well smoothed,

HISTORY OF THE PIN.

ITS USE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND IN DIFFERENT AGES.

As a requisite of the toilet pins were first used in Britain in the latter part of the fifteenth century, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin. They were first made of iron wire, but in 1540 brass ones were imported from France by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. The prehistoric pin, however, was a thorn or a fishbone, and had no experience with or relation to the dry goods or notion business until Eve improved upon the fig leaf toilet necessities. The natural thorn is still in use in some of the upper Egypt districts, where the Birmingham or the Connecticut article is a prime curiosity and an unpopular innovation.

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Previous to the introduction of machinery the pin was, of course, entirely hand made and required a passage through no less than 14 different manipulations before finding its way as a finished product into market. The brass pin which we see today in its perfect form and almost needle pointed is turned out at an almost incredible speed by special machinery, the daily product of Birmingham alone being placed at about 40,000,000.

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The pin industry in the United States was begun by colonists of the Carolinas, but it was not until the year 1836 that it reached any considerable proportions, the pins used coming from England, although the black pins used in black goods came from France. The industry is now largely centered in Connecticut, although there are large factories in Detroit, Cincinnati and various points in the eastern states. As an article of domestic use the modern pin is now practically ubiquitous and indispensable. The tonnage of metals annually used in its manufacture would astound any who have had no interest in looking into the subject, while the number of thousands of operatives employed in the manufacture in this special industry is surprising.

THE STREAM OF CHARITY.
If the world were growing worse, as some insist, would not the springs of benevolence dry up? On the contrary, the stream of charity broadens and deepens. The Charity Record, an English paper, says that it has announced during the past year \$5,000,000 in legacies, beside \$2,500,000 more in donations for charitable purposes. This amount does not include large sums given to the hospital and Saturday funds, money subscribed anonymously to charities and certain other minor contributions. This giving represented but one country. What a splendid amount that would need to be that would tell the story of the charity of the whole civilized world for a year.—Youth's Companion.

AN ANCIENT JOKE.
"Pretty good show this year, I think," said Adam as he and Noah walked through the garden.

"Fair," said Noah. "Pretty fair. You ought to have seen the canine department on the ark, though Adam. That was a daisy."

"It needed to be, with two of every kind," said Adam. "Were they on the ark itself?"

"Yes. Why not?" "Oh, I didn't know but what you made them sail on their own backs," said Adam.—Harper's Bazaar.

"He Will Be Forced to Learn."—White has Green recovered from that railroad accident yet?

"Black—No, but his wife has—the tune of \$10,000.—Twinkles."

SHE RECOVERED.

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VENTES A L'ENCAIN.

PAR PAUL & GURLEY.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

UNE OCCASION RARE.

POUR—

UN PLACEMENT PROFITABLE.

PROPRIETE CONFISQUEE

DE VALEUR.

DANS LES

DEUXIEME ET CINQUIEME

DISTRICTS.

2 JUIN 1897.

J. B. Junqua et al.

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Paroisse d'Orléans.—Division B.

PAR GALLAGHER, SPITZFADEN ET

LESSEPS.

PROPRIETES

Substantielles et de

valeur

Améliorées et non améliorées

DANS LES

DEUXIEME ET CINQUIEME

DISTRICTS.

2 JUIN 1897.

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EN PARTAGE

DE LA

PROPRIETES

FONCIERES

Magnifiquement situées

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LE SUPERBE LOT POUR BATIR

COUR BARONEE ET AVENUE JACKSON

La résidence avantageuse en

Bois et à deux étages.

No 2207 rue Baronne, près

de l'avenue Jackson.

Le Joli Cottage

Double en bois, avec dépen-

dances à deux étages.

No 2213 et 2215 rue Ba-

ronne.

Les résidences commodes et bien

bâties, en bois et à deux

étages.

No 2219 et 2221 rue Ba-

ronne.

— ET —

Un Bel Hôtel de Terre

Dans le fond de la ville

Aux enchères publiques.

Dans l'affaire de Agnes Coyle vs Ca-

therine Coyle, épouse de P. R. Rooney

et al.

No 49.663—Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

PAR GEO. G. FRIEDRICH & CO.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente d'une propriété de valeur

améliorée du Premier District,

portant l'accr. en No 39 rue

Polynnie, entre St-

Charles et Prytanée.

John J. Kahu vs John S. Tonry.

COUPURE CIVILE DE DISTRICT pour la

paroisse d'Orléans. No 43.012—En re-