

WORD HISTORY.

Tea is a Chinese word. Ukase is of Russian origin. Peck was only a poke or bag. Gin was first made at Geneva. Villian was formerly a farmer. Acre formerly meant any field. Pillow lace is made on a pillow. Candy was first made in Canada. Guinea fowls came from Guinea. Frieze first came from Friesland. Lemons originally came from Lima. Florins were first made in Florence. Huzzy is a corruption of housewife. Apocrypha means hidden or spurious. Magnets were discovered at Magnesia. Tulle was invented at Tulle, in France. Canaries came from the Canary Islands. Saranet was first made by the Saracens. Gillyflower is a corruption of July flower. Taboo and tattoo are of Polynesian origin. Farewell means, may you fair or travel well. Broadcloth took its name from its unusual width. Fetish and zebra are from a dialect of South Africa. Marigold took its name from Queen Mary Stuart. Ascalon gave the world the odoriferous shallot. Gingham comes to us from the Japanese language. Kreutzer was so called from the cross on the reverse. Shawls were first made at a Persian town of that name. Agates were first found in the bed of the river Achates. Prevaricator was properly a cripple with distorted legs. Topaz took its name from Topazas, an Island in the Red Sea. Pragmatical formerly had the significance of business-like. Jungle, punch and toddy are words from the Hindostanee. Copper first appeared in history on the Island of Cyprus. Cognac was first made at the French town of the same name. Mammoth comes to us from one of the Siberian dialects. Furlong was a furrow-long, or the length of a plowed furrow. Hussar is one of the few words we have from the Hungarian. Kersey is a corruption of Jersey, where the fabric was first made. Coffee is so called from being first brought to Europe from Caffa. Corpse was formerly applied to any body, living as well as dead. Damascus gave to the world damask linen and the damson plum. Tobacco was so called from the Spanish Indian town of Tobago. Brandy is a contraction of the old English brandywine, burnt wine. Knaave was first a boy, then a servant, and lastly a rascally man. Craven was a man who had begged or craved his life of an enemy. Mole-skin is so called from its smooth surface, like the skin of a mole. Gauze is believed to have this name because it was first made at Gaza. Idiot once meant a child, and was used in an affectionate style of address. Dimity was invented at Damietta, a city which gave its name to the goods. Tulip is the Persian name for turban, the flower being shaped like a turban. Ducats were originally Duke's money; first made in the Duchy of Apulia, in 1140. Neighbor was once only a neighbor, or the boor or farmer who lived nearest. Lawn is fine linen bleached on the lawn instead of the ordinary drying ground. Azure, bazaar, chess, lilac, sash, scarlet, turban and orange are Persian words. Blankets were invented by Thomas Blanket, who made them at Bristol in 1340. Cambric is believed to have been so called because it was first made at Cambray. Gutta-percha, bamboo, gong, rattan and three or four more are of Malay origin. Turquoise takes its name from Turkey. It was originally called the Turkey stone. Puss, the common name for cat, is a corruption of the Persian word Pers, a cat. Gossip was once a sponsor in baptism, next any elderly person, finally a tale bearer. Tories were originally bands of Irish outlaws. The Celtic word tor means robber. Vagabond was once only a traveler going from place to place on pleasure or business. Carbuncle means a little glowing coal, the appearance of the gem suggesting the name. Mohair is properly Moor-hair, or Angora wool, introduced into Europe by the Moors. Calico was made at Calicut, and was so called in honor of the place of its invention. Bachelors' buttons take their name from being once used by young men

in divination. Girl, in the old English of Piers Ploughman, was applied to a young person of either sex. Dog-rose was so called by the Greeks from its belief that its root cured the bite of a mad dog. Muslin first appeared at Moussul, the place which gave this kind of goods its name. Lager beer was so named because, in order to ripen, it was allowed to lie in a lager or cellar. Secretary birds take their name from the tufts of feathers like pens on the sides of their heads. Parchment was first made at Pergamus from the sheep or the mountain goats of Asia Minor. Cashmere goods were invented in the celebrated vale of which Moore sings in Lallah Rookh. Maps were first made on pieces of cloth like napkins. The Punic word for napkin is mappa. Imp was once a title of honor. Spenser speaks of "Ye titledimps that on Parnassus dwell." Tarantulas took their name from Taranto, in Italy, where these venomous spiders are common. Indigo is thus named from its being first exported from an Indian city of similar designation. Polite was formerly only polished. Cudworth speaks of "polite bodies like looking glasses." Odalisque and about a dozen more are adopted into English from the Turkish language.

Queer Facts About Money.

There are 119,900,000 old copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that once in awhile a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze two-cent pieces were set afloat. Three millions of these are still outstanding. Three million three-cent nickel pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen. Of 800,000 half cents, which correspond in value to English farthings, not one has been returned to the government for recoinage, or is held by the treasury. Congress appropriates for \$100,000 to \$150,000 yearly recoining the uncurrent silver coins now in possession of the treasury. These are mostly half dollars, and are not circulated because there is no demand for them. Not long ago the stock of them amounted to \$26,000,000, but it is only about half that now. The money set aside for recoining is not intended to pay for the cost of the minting, but is required to reimburse the treasury of the United States on account of the loss in weight which the silver pieces have suffered by abrasion. This loss amounts to \$30 on every \$1,000, and it has to be made good in order to set the treasurer's account straight.—Boston Transcript.

The Tortures of the Armenians.

A recent letter which appears in a Tiflis paper states that for nineteen days the residents of Armenian villages where the outrages were perpetrated fought against the Kurds. The Armenians lost only ten warriors, while the Kurds lost 569. When the regular troops, under Zekki Pasha, appeared the Armenians were compelled to succumb. After Zekki Pasha's treachery in offering peace sixty young Armenian men were seized and tortured horribly for three days. Then all were murdered and their bodies buried in a ditch. Among the Armenian heroes who lost their lives the writer mentions Derbedros, who, with his own hand, killed seven Kurds in fair fight. He was captured and flayed to the waist. Pieces of his flesh were cut off, broiled and eaten by the savage Turks while he was still alive.

Danger of Reduction in Price of Coal.

In the coal trade it is said that a very limited business is expected for some time owing to the heavy stock on hand. To have the supply more than equal to the demand would tend to cheapen coal—something that the combined operators will not tolerate. All the interests are mining on half time to avoid overstocking the market. They can thus manage to pay the miners more than pauper wages when they work, don't you see? How very smart the operators of our protected industries are, and how very foolish it is to further protect them under the apprehension that they will actually keep up wages in consequence. If wages are not cut by half time employment then we can't understand the modern process of fleecing the consumer and the wage-earner at the same time under the high protective plan.

Strango.

"It's funny about bridal pairs. They're not like other pairs at all." "Why not?" "They're softest when they're green." Hungry Higgins—Tell you what; no man never loses nothing by keeping his mouth shut. Weary Watkins—How about when somebody offers him a beer?

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Carlisle Satisfied with His Currency Reform Bill.—Representative Maguire, of California Feted by the Washington Association.—Senator Hill and the Desired Closure.—Billy Mahone and His High-priced Land.—Scientific Waste to be Curtailed at Last.—Gloriously Right It is.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1894. Secretary Carlisle is thoroughly satisfied that the more his currency reform bill is studied and discussed the stronger it will be, both in and out of Congress, and he used his influence with the House committee on Rules to prevent the original plan, of voting on the bill before adjournment for the Christmas recess, being carried out. He never did a thing that displayed better judgment. The bill is now before the country and the debate in the House this week will furnish an intelligent basis for argument both for and against the measure, and the time between the Christmas adjournment—next Saturday—and the re-assembling of Congress—Wednesday, January 3—will be well put in by members of the House in studying how the bill may be improved; also, in learning what their constituents think of it. The information thus acquired may be put to good use in the democratic caucus which it is proposed to hold on the bill as soon as Congress returns to Washington.

The California Association, of this city, this week held a reception and gave a banquet in honor of Representative James G. Maguire, of California, one of the few re-elected democratic Congressmen residing west of the Mississippi River. The Single Tax Society, of which Judge Maguire is an honored member, assisted in making things pleasant for the large number of guests present.

Gov. Renfrow, of Oklahoma, is doing his level best to fill Congressional ears with the idea that Oklahoma ought to be a State. He points out the existence of a population of 250,000, growing cities, a tip top public school system, good newspapers, and, in fact everything found in the most progressive of the old States, and demands any good reason for denying statehood to the territory.

Senator Hill's speech in favor of closure in the Senate was a good one, filled with excellent arguments in favor of closure, but it did not change the views of any Senator, and there is no great probability of any change in the Senate rules at this session that will even squint towards closure, although it is generally believed that the republicans will adopt closure should they regain control of the Senate.

The question of whether "Little Billy" Mahone is more powerful than Congress was revived this week by the attempt that is being made by the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House and Senate to agree upon a site for a new Government Printing Office. For four years Mahone has been powerful enough to prevent any steps being taken towards the erection of a G. P. O., because the House would not agree to buy at \$1.50 a foot some ground he bought for about 15 cents a foot, and upon which he has not for years paid one cent of taxes. His hold upon republican Senators is doubtless largely political, but it is suspected that his hold upon democratic Senators who belong, as Mahone himself does, to what is locally known as "John Chamberlain's poker-playing crowd," is based upon something very different. At any rate his influence has proven more powerful in this matter than it was in anything when he held the balance of power in the Senate and made the notorious bargain that landed him in the republican party. His control of this matter has been very galling to democrats generally, and a strong effort is being made to end it.

The Dockery Congressional Commission, which has already done so much to reform departmental business and to cut off needless expenditures, never made a better recommendation than that to abolish the separate bureaux of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Geological Survey, turning as much of the work they have been engaged in as it may be considered desirable to continue over to the survey division of the General Land Office. The so-called "scientists" who have for years drawn big salaries for a very small amount of work are, of course, very indignant at the proposed abolition of so many sine cures all neatly covered by the cloak of science. But it is apparent that these two bureaux have cost a great deal of money and that there is next to nothing to show for it. Congress clipped the wings of the Geological Survey a year ago by cutting its appropriation in half, and thereby spoiled a number of previously arranged summer excursions, upon which it had been common for the "scientists" to take members of their families, not only having their expenses paid, but in many cases getting them on the pay roll as "assistants." These "scientists" own a big club house in the fashionable part of town and wield an enormous social "pull," which is now being worked against the recommendations of the Dockery Commission.

STOCK ON THE FARM.

The sheep is the only animal that is made vicious by petting. A young ram that is raised by hand, at the house, becomes bold and soon learns to attack cattle and persons.

When young and immature stock is used for breeding purposes year after year, and the older animals sold, there is a liability of loss of stamina. The best specimens are procured from matured parents.

Crossing, or grading up, should be done with some object in view. It is not judicious to cross two pure-bred animals of different breeds, as the result is usually a failure, the cross-bred animal being inferior to both parents.

Loss of appetite is sometimes due to close confinement. When the winter sets in and stock must be kept up, there should be a large yard for exercise. If there is a field adjoining the yard, into which the animals can go in clear, warm days, so much the better.

All deaths from bulls are due to the supposition that they can be made gentle. A bull that is apparently the most peaceable animal on the farm may suddenly, and without cause, become very dangerous. No bull should be allowed its liberty, but should be kept under control.

A horseman of experience says that colts are often ruined by their trainers. They are taken in soft condition and put through work that old stagers could hardly stand. In consequence they break down in the legs or become weak in their organs and are shortly ruined beyond recovery.

Cows in milk, it is claimed, will consume nearly 50 per cent. more water than the same cows when not giving milk. The New York experiment station at Geneva found as an average several pounds of water and consumed 547 pounds more in food per month.

The fact is, says the Sheep Breeder, sheep can be made profitable under right management in almost any kind of times. Spurious sheep husbandry always was and always will be unprofitable, and it is this class of husbandry from which come all the reports which stamped the rest of the brotherhood of "doubting Thomases."

Careful comparisons made in Germany from the records of large herds, show that there is no relation, or even approximate relation, between the live weight of cows and the yield of milk. The record of a Norwegian herd for ten years, shows that in different years the average yield of milk per pound of live weight averaged, for the herd, between 4.39 and 6.6 pounds. The amount increased during the first eight years. The individual record for 1893 for a herd of eighteen cows shows that the milk yield varied from 4.206 to 8.197 pounds during the year, and yield per pound of live weight ranged from 4.4 to 7.3 pounds.

Preserving Apples.

A writer in the American Cultivator tells how he has preserved apples and kept them fresh and fair for eighteen to twenty months. He takes the apples ripe and fresh from the trees, at this season of the year, and covers them up with dry, fine coal ashes, to a depth of fourteen to eighteen inches. He has apples that have passed two winters thus preserved, out-of-doors, exposed to rain and frost, and yet the fruit came out fresh and fair. How much longer the apples would keep under these circumstances he does not know. Possibly pears, eggs and some other perishable articles, he thinks, might be kept by this simple and inexpensive process much longer than by present methods.

Drying Fruit.

A California woman, in an exchange, tells her way of drying fruit and vegetables. She says: "My husband made wooden boxes or frames to fit the hot-bed sash, then set them up from the ground on legs, one pair longer than the other, to get the proper slope. Holes were cut at the top and the bottom of the box to secure a current of air over the drying fruit or vegetables, which should be placed in trays or dishes in the frame. The sash should be placed directly over it. Place the whole in the broad sunlight, and leave until the contents are sufficiently dry to be packed in sacks or boxes. This method keeps out birds and insects, dust and rain, and requires less care than any other."

When the Horse Sleeps.

When the horse sleeps it is said that one ear is directed forward, why is not known. A writer in the English Mechanic thinks this is to guard against danger, being a survival of their originally wild habits. He says: "Watch a horse sleep through the window of his stable and make a faint noise to the front. That ear will be all attention, and probably the other will fly round sharply to assist. Now let him go to sleep again, and make the same noise to the left. The forward ear still will keep guard, with possibly a lightning flick round, only to resume its former position."

Suckering Corn.

Nothing of late years is said about the once common practice of suckering corn, that is removing the suckers so as to give the main stalk better chance. It was always a practice of doubtful advantage, and cost a good deal of labor that might be better employed. The corn that produces most suckers is that whose early growth was stunted. When midsummer heats come on, developing more plant food in the soil than the single stalk could dispose of, one or more suckers were put forth to utilize the surplus. Sometimes ears are grown on these suckers.

Steam Shearing.

It is said that the steam sheep-shearing plant located at Casper, Wyo., is receiving liberal patronage on account of the superior work done by the machines. The operator is not able to make as great speed with the machines as by hand clipping, but he is able to do much better work, taking off more wool per head, and leaving it in better condition and with less injury to the sheep. Sheep re-sheared by machinery yield about three-quarters of a pound of wool, so it is said, after having been hand-sheared.



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