

SCOLDING WOMEN.

Formerly a Greater Pest in England than at the Present Day.
Formerly the "common scold"—the women who made her neighbors' lives intolerable with her raging temper, her bitter tongue, her slanderous and calumnious—was found everywhere. Laws were passed recognizing her as one of the most heinous of criminals. There were two forms of punishment by which she was repressed or deterred, or cowed into gentleness, viz., the ducking-stool and the brank. The ducking-stool assumed various shapes, but it generally consisted of a chair on one end of a beam, which rested on a bar so as to make a seesaw. Sometimes the chair was hung from the beam by a chain. The culprit being tied on the chair, the other end of the beam went up and the chair went down into the water, scolding the woman completely. They did this three times, after which they let her go.

Such stools belonged to nearly every parish; like the stocks and the pillory, they formed part of the furniture of justice. For instance, about London. There was one on Bankside with which they ducked the wives of the players. There was one at Ratcliff; one at Kingston-on-Thames, and there was one which stood till the beginning of this century beside the great pond or reservoir of the Green Park.

Apparently the chair and the cold bath did not completely destroy the female tendency to scold, for it was found necessary to invent another punishment, which was extensively adopted, although not authorized by the law. This was the "brank," or "scold's bridle," which consisted of a small cage formed by iron hoops to fit the head, with a piece of iron which pressed the tongue and formed the gag. Thus adorned, the scold was either led or carried about the town for all the world to see. Sometimes she was placed on a high scaffold. The brank was used in some places down to the beginning of the century. Its disuse, its disappearance, the universal oblivion of the punishment, make one incline to the belief that the scold has also disappeared. However, such is not the case. The disease or infirmity of scolding still exists, but in a much milder form. The mildness of the modern form is mainly due to the improved conditions of life.

Two hundred years ago the village household was insufficiently fed, the quality as well as the quantity of the food was bad, work was hard, men were rough, husbands beat their wives habitually; in cold weather they were thinly clad; in hot weather their clothes were too thick. If there was any indulgence possible, it took the form of beer. Tea did not exist. Children, hungry and cold, cried all day and all night; everything combined to exasperate a woman. What wonder if, from time to time, she lost control of herself and became copiously eloquent over her wrongs? Things have greatly improved. The husband no longer—or very seldom—beats his wife; the food has become cheap; wages have gone up; luxuries, formerly unattainable, have become necessities; the scold is dying out of the land, because there is so little left to scold about.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Deadly London Fog.

The London fogs always increase the death-rate in that city. One of the worst on record, both for density and protractedness, lasted from the beginning of November, 1879, to the following February. The deaths for the six weeks ending Feb. 21 were 1,730, 1,900, 2,200, 3,376, 2,495, and 2,016, the deaths in the fourth week being thus nearly double those in the first. The deaths from asthma were most affected by the fog. The death-rate for bronchitis rose to 231 per cent., and for whooping cough to 231 per cent. above the average. Again, in 1882, in the week ending Feb. 13, the death-rate owing to the dense fog rose from 27.1 in the previous week to 35.3, disease of the respiratory organs being 494, as compared with an average of 590. During the great fog of Dec. 8 to 14, 1873, the horrid cattle at Islington, cattle show exhibited symptoms of suffocation. Some actually died, and others were slaughtered to save the value of the meat.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Adirondack.

The word "Adirondack" comes to us from the language of the Mohawks. With them it was Ha-de-ron-dack, and meant wood-eaters. This term was applied in derision to a few members of a once powerful branch of the Algonquins, who were defeated by the Iroquois and forced to seek refuge in the fastness of the mountains. They were in great distress, and it is said they sent messengers to the victors asking them to spare them further war. In answer to them they were reduced to the necessity of eating roots and the bark of trees. A few of them finally escaped to the north and others were captured and held in slavery by the Mohawks.—Utica Observer.

Queen Victoria's Telephones.

A year or two ago the Queen had the telephone introduced into Windsor Castle. During the past fortnight five or six of the newest pattern of these machines have been placed upon her Majesty's desk, so that now the Queen is able by the assistance of private wires to communicate telephonically direct with the Prime Minister, the Home Office, Marlborough Palace. It is a somewhat fine thought that the most extensive empire of modern times is, by the joint means of telephone and telegraph, thus enabled to communicate with the most distant of her subjects.—London Graphic.

She Wanted to Know.

They say that just before the moment of calling the third biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to order in Louisville last month, President Henrietta, of Chicago, turned to First Vice-President Mumford, of Philadelphia, and whispered audibly: "Is my bonnet on straight?"

To Mark Her Lingerie.

Fashion has declared that the monogram or single initial is no longer sufficient to mark lingerie. Instead, her Christian name must be embroidered in wash linnen on every one of her dainty garments, and, to be absolutely correct, it must be a fac-simile of her own handwriting.

SILAGE FOR SUMMER FEEDING.

It has been demonstrated to be as good for Summer as for Winter Feeding.
The Southern White or ensilage corn is preferred by many on account of its enormous growth. It should be planted as early in spring as the danger of frost is past, in order to enable it to mature more perfectly. It can be planted similar to any other field corn, and should have the same cultivation. It has been demonstrated that silage is often as good for summer feeding as for winter. I mean to experiment this summer on making ensilage from rye for summer use. The rye will be cut about May 10 or 20, and the ground planted to corn for winter silage. Last year I cut a field of clover early for hay and immediately prepared and planted the field to corn. After the corn was removed in the fall, the ground was cultivated (never plowed) and sown to the rye, which will be siled in May. This might be called intensive farming with a vengeance, but farmers must practice something like it if they wish to succeed at present low prices.

It is necessary to plant an early variety of corn if planted late. I have planted as late as July 8, in Northern Ohio, with good success. Last year it was planted the last week in June. Although caught by an unusually early frost, the corn made very good ensilage. It had been planted in drills about twice as thick as ordinary field corn. It developed a great many ears, some of which were well matured. One advantage in late planting is the ease with which it is kept clean. It does not require more than half the labor than when planted six or eight weeks earlier. After the corn is removed the ground requires but little preparation before seeding to rye. One thorough working with a spring-tooth harrow or cultivator, followed by a smoothing harrow, is all that is required. I have sown rye as late as October 13, with good results. It was as rank as could be desired, some being lodged. But in order to bear such continued cropping the land must be rich or highly manured. It certainly will not pay to waste time and labor on poor soil.—O. J. Vine, in American Agriculturist.

Teosinte as a Fodder Plant.

There is more than the usual inquiry for forage plants, notably the non-saccharine sorghums, and especially teosinte. While we believe the area of successful culture for such varieties of sorghum as Kafir corn, Milo maize, durra, etc., can be widely extended, we always caution farmers against planting largely of these crops in regions where their



Teosinte.

adaptability to soil and climatic conditions has yet to be ascertained. Teosinte is evidently growing in favor in the Middle and Northern States. While the plant requires a tropical climate in which to mature seed, it has a wide range as a fodder crop, and is especially welcome for the large amount of green food which it supplies late in summer, when pasturage is poor and green forage is scarce. Our confidence in teosinte as a safe crop for the central and Northern States is based upon many favorable reports and our own experience with the plant. At our experimental farm in Bucks County, Pa., we have been growing teosinte for more than half a dozen years without ever having it fail, either in wet or dry seasons. It makes a rapid, luxuriant growth, and withstands drought much better than Indian corn. Both leaves and stalks are eagerly eaten by stock, either in the green state or when cured into fodder. Judging from the numerous inquiries in regard to the plant, and the more than usual demand for the seed, teosinte will be more largely planted this season than in any year since its introduction in 1879.—American Agriculturist.

Poisoning From Insecticides.

The danger of poisoning to stock feeding in sprayed orchards is infinitesimal. We never heard of the slightest injury to any class of stock by eating the grass or windfalls from orchards sprayed with paris green or other poisons for insects or fungi. If instead of being pastured, the grass is allowed to grow and made into hay, it will be perfectly safe to feed it. Sheep, hens or hogs eating the little apples that first fall off are so bad as to require repeated sprayings within a day or two it might be well to wait until the first shower before turning in stock, but this is hardly necessary. Several experiment stations have tested this matter by feeding stock and have also analyzed the grass, hay, leaves and windfalls, and have found such infinitesimal quantities of poison on them as not to injure stock. In fact, small doses of arsenic are frequently used in medicine with good results.—American Agriculturist.

Protection From Insects.

Insects begin their work in this climate in May. If the canker worms have ascended the trees, we know of no help for them. The tent-caterpillar is more manageable, for that hangs out its sign, and it can be readily seen where he is to be found. Remove every nest, not only those found in the orchard, but from the wild cherry trees which they are apt to infest. A recent English journal of horticulture gives the following new remedy for the bark scale: A strong solution of soft soap is mixed with clay and made as thick as it will work with a brush. The whole tree is painted over with this, and it is said that the animal is unable to survive the application.

NOBODY WOULD BORROW IT.

The Unique Experience of the First Man to Carry an Umbrella in London.
We have it on good authority that Jonas Hanway, the eccentric philanthropist, was the first person who walked about the streets of London with an umbrella over his head. He was a man who did not want courage as we know from other deeds which he did of a more dangerous sort. Being a Quaker, he was not afraid of sneers or jeering remarks, which Quakers have always had to encounter. Very likely he was both insulted and pelted when he appeared with his umbrella in some streets, for the constables of the reign of George III. did not keep order so well as our modern policemen do. Probably good Mr. Hanway's original umbrella was even larger than those which, in allusion to one of Dickens' tales, the popular name of "gamps" is often given by way of joke. The Georgian umbrellas are described to us as being made of green oiled canvas, with cane ribs which would not bear a strong gust of wind. Cowper, the poet, in his "Task," mentions the umbrella as an article which people used to protect them from the sun, because it was the fashion then to cut down many of the fine old trees of parks and groves, so that perhaps this was Hanway's first idea about it, that it made a good sunshade.

Evidently the umbrella came to us from the East, where it is employed for that purpose, but the French had it before us. This was one thing which made people dislike it for French fashions were thought silly. MacDonell, writing in A. D. 1778, says that the London idlers and the hackney coachmen shouted after him when he carried an umbrella, and called him a "mencing Frenchman." His sister was out walking with him, and she was so much insulted that he had to take refuge in a shop. But I must say something about Jonas Hanway, for he is worthy to be remembered.

He was born at Portsmouth in A. D. 1712, and traveled about the world a good deal, and published a book giving an account of his travels in Persia. With some other gentlemen he founded the Marine Society in 1756, which was intended to benefit beggar boys and orphans, by giving them an outfit and starting them as sailors upon trading ships. He was himself a Russian merchant. Then he was one of the early friends of Sunday schools through the schools which he helped to start were different to those we have now; they were the means of taming children who were like young savages. They heard the truths of the Bible and were taught to read. It was not till this century that a machine for sweeping chimneys was invented and the custom of employing boys as climbing sweeps gradually ceased, but before that Jonas Hanway did what he could to protect these poor little fellows. They had often to go up chimneys on bitter cold mornings; sometimes they stuck fast and died, often they got bad bruises and sores from this dangerous work. Some of the timid ones, too, were always afraid of meeting bogies in the chimneys. Even at the age of six or seven children were so employed, because, when small, they could climb up narrow chimneys better, and little girls were actually sent up sometimes. Mr. Hanway obliged the masters to feed these young sweeps properly, to have them washed after their work, and to give them beds, not dirty sacks, to sleep upon; also he got their hours shortened.

When he was in London, Hanway lived during many years in a house in Red Lion square, Holborn, and he had all the reception rooms there decorated with beautiful paintings and devices. The reason he gave for this was a good one; he said that often visitors did not know what to talk about, and these wall scenes gave them a subject.—Chat-terbox.

Queerest Railroad Ever Built.

Many railroad engineers have firm faith in the future of the single track elevated style of construction of which several experimental specimens have been built both in this country and Europe.

This class of railroads is called "peg-leg" by some people, "bicycle" by others. At Ridgeway, Ont., a new invention has been constructed, on the line of aerial railways, that has attracted a great deal of attention from railroad builders. The road connects the town of Ridgeway with a pleasure resort known as Crystal Beach, and is two miles long. It consists of a track made of stringers of wood, which are supported on wooden posts placed about five feet apart, and on these at intervals of every two and a half feet are bolted iron ties, which in turn support the centre "T" rail and the two guide rails. These guide rails are eighteen inches apart, and the "T" rail on which the cars run is between three and four inches higher than these.

The car runs on two flat wheels along the "T" rail, and is held upright by four bevelled wheels which move along the guide rails. While the car is in motion it retains its upright position in obedience to the same laws of motion that cause a bicycle to retain its equilibrium, hence the popular name of "bicycle railroad."
It is a remarkable fact that when the train is in motion the guide wheels hardly touch the rails, the car running very easily and steadily upon two flat wheels. The motive power is supplied by storage electric batteries, and the cars are equipped with electric lights, brakes and bells. Each car weighs 3,000 pounds and will seat eighteen passengers.

Baron Hirsch Left Eighty Millions.
It will probably be found that the estate of the late lamented Baron Hirsch will realize \$80,000,000 after deducting the \$20,000,000 already generously expended for the benefit of the Jewish community in the Argentine scheme. Of this, one-half is devoted to charitable purposes under the supervision of four trustees, who, in addition to all their expenses, are to receive for their trouble the sum of \$20,000 per annum. The remainder is absolutely at the disposal of the Baroness, who is thus left in possession of about \$40,000,000.—London Telegraph.

There is no doubt whatever that the world owes a great deal to poets, but it doesn't seem to be in any tearing hurry to pay up.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF I. W. McKELVY.
The undersigned auditor appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of A. J. Schuch, assignee of the estate of I. W. McKelvy, to and among the creditors entitled thereto, will sit at the office of J. M. Clark, at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons who have claims upon said estate will present the same for review or barred from coming in for a share of said fund.
C. W. MILLER, Auditor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, on the first Monday of next term, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, under Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, A. D. 1874, and the supplementary thereto, by Wm. H. Smith, Frank C. McHenry, H. L. Mottman, S. O. McHenry and H. Appelman, for the charter of a new corporation to be called "First Christian Church of Bloomsburg, the charter and object of which is the support of the public worship of Almighty God according to the constitution, customs, doctrine, faith, government and forms of the Christian Church, which it hereby agrees to adopt, and for the purpose of raising, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid, and its supplements."
W. M. H. SMYDER, Solicitor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELVINA WHITENIGHT DECD
The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Executor of the estate of Elvina Whitenight, late of Fishing Creek township, decd., will sit at the office of R. Frank Zarr, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday, September 14, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested will attend or be forever barred from any share in said fund.
W. A. KERR, Auditor.

PARTITION NOTICE.

In the matter of the partition of the estate of A. K. Smith deceased, to Emma Smith, Inter-married with Frank Colmer, Jerseytown, Montour county, Pa.; William Smith, Milton, Northumberland county, Pa.; Miles Smith, Jerseytown, Columbia county, Pa.; Ida Smith, Inter-married with William Sharp, Jerseytown, Columbia county, Pa.; Charles Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah; Lavinia Smith, Inter-married with Elmer McBride, Bloomsburg, Pa.; and the following grand children being children of Florence Warner deceased who was a daughter of the said A. K. Smith deceased, viz.: Gertrude Warner, Inter-married with Martin C. Fry, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa.; John C. Watter, Jr., Grand Conestoga, Adams county, Pa.; inter-married with Harry Wilson, Sidney K. Warner, Laura Warner, Charles Warner, and Willie Warner, minor children of Florence Warner deceased.
You are hereby notified that in pursuance of an order of Orphan's Court of Columbia county a writ of partition has issued from said Court to the Sheriff of said County returnable originally the first Monday of December A. D. 1890, and continued from time to time until the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1890, and that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased on Saturday, the 14th day of September A. D. 1890, between the heirs of A. K. Smith and A. F. M., on the premises of A. K. Smith deceased (Madison Township, Columbia County, Pa.) at which time and place you can attend if you see proper.
J. B. MCHEMERY, Sheriff.

BUCKINGHAM, Attorney, 8-27-90.

VIEWERS NOTICE.

In the matter of the grading and change of grade on Main Street, between 4th and 5th Streets, in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., Assessment of damages.
The undersigned viewers appointed by said Court to view the premises affected by reason of said grading or change of grade, and to assess damages or benefits accruing by reason thereof, hereby give notice that after viewing said West Street and premises, and hearing the evidence of the parties, they have awarded damages as follows:
To Mrs. Delliah Stever \$275.00
To Mrs. L. J. Walverton 320.00
To Mrs. Mildred Meyers 75.00
and that the report of said viewers will be filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county on Thursday August 30th, 1890, unless exceptions thereto be filed within thirty days from the date of filing of said report will be confirmed absolutely.
O. W. CHERRINGTON, Viewers.
B. F. BICKS, E. I. JONES.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Estate of N. J. Hendershot, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of N. J. Hendershot, late of the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Mary M. Hendershot, resident of said town, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
MARY M. HENDERSHOT, Executrix.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the first and partial account of H. A. McKillop, Receiver of the Bloomsburg Co., of Bloomsburg, Pa.
The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., to pass upon the exceptions filed to said account, and make distribution of the funds in the hands of said Receiver, will sit at his office, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit at the office of Grant Beverly, Esq., in the Town of Bloomsburg, on Saturday, Sept. 14th, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested shall attend.
W. H. RHAWN, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Susan B. Funston, deceased, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration c. t. a. on the estate of Susan B. Funston, decd., late of the Town of Bloomsburg, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
JOHN Q. BARKLEY, Administrator, c. t. a.

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Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
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Large and convenient sample rooms
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