

NEWS OF THE WEEK

A violent hail storm on the 25th passed through the lower portion of Berks county and the eastern section of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The storm continued about half an hour, and was very destructive to tobacco plants, the leaves of which were cut into shreds. Entire fields of growing wheat were leveled to the ground. There was a severe hail and wind storm in Central Illinois on the 24th, which did great damage to the growing crops.

A fire in Port Deposit, Maryland on the 25th destroyed the tin can factory and hardware store of Reynolds Brothers, with several stables and out-buildings. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, insurance \$10,000. The fire occurred during the falling of a hot soldering iron into a mass of rosin. During the fire a man named Rogers was dangerously, if not fatally, injured by falling from the roof of a neighboring house. The fur hat works of Ferry & Napier, at Matteawan, New York were burned on the 25th. Loss \$40,000. The store house of the glass works at Newark, Ohio, was struck by lightning on the 25th and destroyed. Loss \$40,000; insurance \$15,000.

Reports from all parts of Manitoba and the Northwest assure abundant crops and a harvest two weeks earlier than usual.

Reason Stamper and Mrs. Hattie Dinkins were married at Ashland, Kentucky, on the 26th. While they were receiving the congratulations of their friends a woman named Frances Piles rushed in and attempted to shoot the groom, but he disarmed her. She said he had promised to marry her, and also charged him with the murder of a man named Black two years ago. At a wedding in Paterson, New Jersey, on the 26th, the festivities were disturbed by Walter Hodgson and others prying open with clothes poles the windows of the house in which they were held. John Earle and others attempted to stop the disturbance, when a flunk occurred, during which Hodgson struck Earle on the head with a board and Earle died of concussion of the brain. Hodgson has been arrested.

W. S. McCollum, a dentist, about 40 years of age, committed suicide at his boarding house at Niagara Falls, on the 26th. He had been twice burned out within a short time. He leaves a wife and little daughter. George A. Screns, a drummer for a dry goods house in Cleveland, Ohio, shot himself dead in a house of ill repute in Pittsburgh, on the 26th. He was about 50 years of age. "Remorse for his treatment of his wife and his inability to perform certain promises made to an inmate of the house is thought to have been the cause of the deed."

At Eagle Bend, Mississippi, on the 26th, Lee Brown, colored, shot and killed Alfred and Henry Morgan, white, and Cornelius Jackson, colored. Brown was porter in a store, and the white men "refused to let him close it up."

Alexander Miller, an old farmer, and his wife were killed by a railroad train striking their wagon at a railroad crossing near Lafayette, Indiana, on the 26th.

A thunder storm, accompanied by hail, did damage to the amount of nearly \$25,000, in the Catawissa Valley, Penna., on the 26th.

John Napper, aged 70 years, colored janitor of the Lincoln school building, in Harrisburg, committed suicide on the 28th by jumping into the canal. In New Orleans on Sunday, Joseph Villio, aged 65 years, cut his wife's throat with a razor, and then cut his own throat and slashed one of his arms. It is believed he will recover. He was released from an insane asylum two weeks ago. John A. Ledelle, a wholesale clothier of Montreal, committed suicide on the 27th, ult., by cutting his throat. Domestic trouble is supposed to have been the cause.

Professor C. W. Merriman, principal of the High School at Beloit, Wisconsin, was shot and perhaps mortally wounded by burglars on the 27th ult.

A duel was fought on the 28th ult., by two brothers named Adam and Alphonse Reed, near Opelousas, Louisiana. Adam was dangerously, if not fatally, wounded.

A violent thunder storm passed over Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 27th ult. Several houses were struck by lightning and the topmast of a vessel was broken off by the electric fluid. "The lightning struck a fire hydrant on Cornwallis street, passed into the street for a length of two blocks, throwing large rocks to the surface. In another street the lightning struck a gutter, throwing cobble stones all over the roadway."

Six cows which had been suffering from pleuro-pneumonia on a farm near Turkey Hill, Lancaster county, Penna., were killed on the 28th ult. by an order of the State authorities.

The chinch bugs are destroying the corn in parts of Fayette county, Illinois.

At Reading, Penna., on the 28th ult., Rev. D. B. Albright, an aged minister, formerly Superintendent of the Bethany Orphan's Home at Womelsdorf, convicted of cruelty and brutally beating Harry Kramer, an orphan inmate, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and all the costs.

On the 27th ult. three men broke into the house of Mrs. Dennis O'Donnell, on the mountain three miles north of Hazelton, Penna., and taking out a safe, rolled it to the foot of the mountain, where they blew it open and took therefrom \$200 in cash and numerous valuables. A number of the neighbors searched the mountains, but could find no trace of the burglars.

James Turner and wife, returning home near Winchester, Ohio, on the 28th ult., were thrown from their wagon by the horse taking fright at a drove of hogs. Turner was fatally injured and his wife was killed.

Mrs. H. G. Farmer, her six-year-old daughter, William Brayton and two children of C. W. Gursch, were drowned near Bristol, Rhode Island, on the 27th ult., by the capsizing of a sail boat.

A fire in Nichols & Huntley's five-story warehouse at the foot of West Twelfth street, New York, on the 28th ult., caused damage to the extent of about \$77,000.

"Jack" Keef, a local "sport," was fatally shot by Morgan Anderson in a disreputable house in Wooster, Ohio, on the 28th ult.

Jefferson Riggle, a special office at the Union Depot, in Fort Worth, Texas, became violently maniacal on the 28th ult. "He took charge of one room, and kept everybody about the depot terrorized. When a Missouri Pacific passenger train arrived on the evening of the 29th ult., Riggle emerged from the waiting room, where he had imprisoned himself, and entered one of the coaches. The passengers fled panic-stricken from the cars. Riggle was armed with a six-shooter." He was finally overpowered by four men, and the train moved on.

The family of F. C. M. Lautz, in Buffalo, ate for dinner on the 28th ult., a hash, of which one of the ingredients was raw-pork, "to give the hash a flavor." Later in the afternoon the family were taken very sick, the servant girl being taken sick at night. All the sick persons, six in number, are said to be in great danger.

The house of William Miller, near Sherman, Texas, was burned on the 27th ult., and his two daughters, 10 and 12 years of age, perished in the flames. Otto Plotz, 31 years of age, was burned to death in an out-house near Manchester, New Hampshire, on the 28th ult. He had been drinking.

The Knisely and Miller Galvanized Iron Works, in Chicago, were damaged by fire on the 27th ult., to the extent of \$40,000.

Three dynamite bombs—pieces of copper pipe plugged at each end and with fuses attached—were found on a vacant lot in Chicago on the 28th ult. The finder threw two of them into the river, but the third was taken to a police station, where it was "recognized as one of those made by Anarchists."

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania on the 30th ult. nominated the following ticket: For Governor, General James A. Beaver; Lieutenant Governor, William T. Davies; Auditor General, A. Wilson Norris; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Thomas J. Stewart; Congressman-at-Large, Edwin S. Osborne. The platform adopted declares for the repeal of the limitation of arrears of pensions; approves the Inter-State Commerce bill pending in Congress; demands the prohibition of the importation of foreign pauper labor, criminal and contract labor, and the products of European criminal labor; declares for the protection of our dairy products from "unjust competition, and from any or all adulterations or counterfeits; favors arbitration in labor troubles; demands the maintenance of the protective tariff, and expresses the opinion that the Legislature should at once adopt measures for the submission of a Prohibitory Constitutional amendment to a vote of the people.

At Albion, New York, on the 29th ult., when the Chicago express train was moving out of the station, a tall, dark complexioned young man "jumped aboard, rushed into a car, snatched a hand-bag from the lap of a Boston lady on the way to Niagara Falls, jumped from the moving train and escaped." The bag contained a large sum of money, valuable papers and a ticket from Boston to Niagara Falls and return.

A great cave-in occurred on the 30th ult., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at No. 8, Stockton breaker, near Hazleton. The chasm is 300 feet long by 150 wide. Travel on the railroad was stopped, but a track is being laid around the spot.

A new enemy of the cotton crop has appeared at Raleigh, North Carolina. "Lice attach themselves to the under surface of the leaves and suck the juice of the leaves and young buds as soon as the latter put forth. A healthy stalk will in one or two days after being attacked look as if it had been dipped in hot water, and be drawn into knots and granulations. They are damaging the crop to the extent of perhaps fifty per cent."

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS, SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 28th ult., Mr. Edmunds reported a bill removing the political disabilities of William H. F. Lee, of Virginia, and Mr. George A. Lee, of Virginia, both of which were passed by the necessary two-thirds vote, without debate. The Chair presented the conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill, stating that the committee was unable to agree. The question being on the subsidy provision, Mr. Plumb moved to insist upon the \$800,000 ocean mail transportation clause added by the Senate to the bill. After debate the Senate insisted on its amendment by a vote of 33 yeas to 12 nays, 6 Democrats voting with the Republicans in the affirmative. The Des Moines River veto, upon motion of Mr. Plumb, was then taken up. Mr. Evans spoke in support of the veto, and Mr. Allison in opposition to it. Pending debate, the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were re-opened, adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 29th a joint resolution was passed appointing General William S. Sewell, of New Jersey, General Martin T. McMahon, of New York, and Captain John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, to be managers of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers, to fill vacancies. Mr. Beck introduced a bill, which was referred, authorizing the Postmaster General to appoint and remove postmasters of the third class—who are now appointed and removed by the President. The bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands was passed over the Presidents veto by a vote of 24 to 15. Conference reports on the Army Appropriation bill, and the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, were agreed to. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 30th ult., a long speech written by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, against public executive sessions, was read by Mr. Manderson. Mr. Horn also spoke at much length against the proposed change. Two vetoes of pension bills were presented and referred. A conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Chair laid before the Senate a joint resolution extending the appropriations for ten days. Mr. Edmunds objected to the second reading of the joint resolution, and said he would state his reasons to-day. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, a night session being held, but it was not disposed of.

HOUSE

In the House, on the 25th, the Speaker presented the various veto messages transmitted by the President. They were read by the Clerk and severally referred to the Committee on Pensions or on Invalid Pensions, until that vetoing the bill granting a pension to the widow of Major General Hunter was reached, when Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, moved that its consideration be postponed until the 29th. The motion was lost, yeas 95, nays 141, and the message took the usual course. The Sundry Civil bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Pending action the Committee rose. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills. Adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 26th a conference report was agreed to on requiring the land grant railroads to pay the cost of selecting, conveying and surveying their lands. As the bill originally passed the House it applied only to the Union Pacific system, but as amended by the Senate and agreed to by the Conference Committee, its provisions are extended to all land grant roads. The Sundry Civil bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. When about half the bill had been considered the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 28th ult., a number of bills were introduced under the call of the States. Among them was Mr. Randall's Tariff bill, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. King, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution declaring that the United States will view with disfavor the contemplated action of the French Government legalizing the De Lesseps' lottery scheme "or any other measure calculated to identify it with the Panama Canal, as such action is opposed to the policy of the American people as expressed by the Chief Executive of the United States at the interception of this canal and which policy is now most emphatically repeated and reiterated by the United States." The Sundry Civil bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 29th ult., a conference report on the Pension Appropriation bill was agreed to. The General Deficiency bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. It appropriates \$6,602,845. The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Senate recedes from the amendment which authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for inland and foreign steamboat service when it can be combined in one route, where the foreign office is not more than 300 miles distant from the domestic office, on the same terms as inland steamboat service. The Senate also recedes from the amendment increasing by \$80,000 the appropriation for railway postal car service, and from the foreign mail service amendment, known as the "subsidy" amendment. Conference reports on the Army and Agricultural Appropriation bills were also agreed to and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 30th ult., bills were reported establishing a commission to examine, adjust and report upon all claims arising out of Indian treaties and Indian depredations, and amending the laws relating to the inspection of steam vessels (a Senate bill). Mr. Breckenridge, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill to regulate the manufacture of vinegar from grain. The Sundry Civil bill was resumed, and the last page of the bill was reached in committee. A conference report on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to. Adjourned.

In order to render glue insoluble in water, even hot water, it is only necessary when dissolving the glue for use to add a little potassium bichromate to the water, and to expose the glued part to the light. The proportion of bichromate will vary with circumstances, but for most purposes about one-fiftieth of the amount of glue will suffice.

THE MARKETS

Table with market prices for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia section includes items like Beef, Hops, Sugar, Coffee, etc. New York section includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

Regret. I do not mourn, sweet wife of mine, Because those ruby lips of thine— That marble brow— Were kissed by one who might have been, Had I not chanced to step between, Thy husband now. I do not grieve because thy heart, Ere Cupid touched it with my dart, For him would beat, Nor that the hand which owns my ring Once wore his gift a "Mispah" ring, It was but meet. I sigh not that his arms were placed Some scores of time around your waist, So sweet and slim. Ah, no my love! the woe you see Is mine because you wedded me Instead of him.

MISS RUTH'S SCHOLAR.

Miss Ruth Clifford has taken the seat of authority in her little school, on Monday morning, the period of its commencement.

She was a rosy, pretty little creature of scarcely sixteen, with a dimple in each cheek, lips like May roses, and big blue eyes, where the light seemed to glow and deepen at every impulse that passed through her mind. The idea of her being a grim, stern school-mistress was rather absurd, but then Ruth was poor, and they wanted some one to teach the school who had graduated in the city, so here she was at ten dollars a month, trying to look as old and dignified as possible.

"Teacher! teacher!" croaked little Tommy Marten, "here's Hugh Leslie in the school, and the trustees said he shouldn't come no more, 'cause he didn't pay the last two quarters!"

"Hugh Leslie, come here," said Miss Clifford, pushing her brown curls away from her forehead with a puzzled air, and Hugh shuffled up to the desk, a great awkward clown, full as old as the school-mistress, and a head taller.

"Is it true that you are behindhand with your tuition money?" asked Ruth. "Yes'm, it's true," sulkily answered the young giant, twisting his ragged cap in both horny hands.

"Cause his father gets drunk, and his mother hain't no money," shrilly interrupted Tommy Marten.

"Tommy, will you be silent?" said Ruth with dignity. "Then, Hugh, what are you here for?"

"I want to get book larnin'," solemnly answered Hugh.

"Teacher, he's a real bad boy, he thrashed the master last term," piped Mary Hopkins.

"And he stole the picture books out o' Joseph Miller's desk, chimed in Harry Smith.

"Hugh," said Ruth gravely, "you may go. I don't care for such pupils in my school."

Hugh turned slowly away, still twisting his cap, with downcast eyes and drooping head; Ruth pitied him in her heart.

"Hugh," she said, softly. "Ma'am!" he started and turned.

"I am very sorry to send you away, Hugh. If I allow you to remain, do you think you can behave yourself?"

"I'll try, Ma'am," the boy said, with a gleam of hope in his face.

"And you'll pay his schoolin' money?" demanded the disappointed Tommy.

"I will," said Ruth: "Go and take your seat, Hugh."

And through all the term Ruth had no better scholar nor more diligent pupil than Hugh.

"You have improved very much, Hugh," she said, as they walked home through the pine woods the last day of the term. "I am sorry I shall not be here next year to help you on, but you must study perseveringly, and you will be sure to prosper."

"I'd like to learn a trade," said Hugh, musingly, "and get a respectable livin'."

"And there is no reason why you should not," said Ruth, encouragingly. "My folks are a bad lot," sighed the boy, "and nobody wants to employ Siah Leslie's boy."

"But when they see that Siah's Leslie's boy is honest and industrious, and wishes to earn a decent livelihood, they will judge very differently."

Hugh burst into tears. "Oh, teacher, teacher! you are the only one who ever told me I could be different from the dram-drinkin' set at home. If you only wasn't going away!"

Ruth tried to console and comfort the lamenting young Goliath, but the last she saw of him he was sitting with his head against the trunk of a tree, with now and then a strong sob shaking his whole form.

"Poor fellow!" she thought. "I hope he'll come to good."

She did not know that, close to his heart, he was wearing a bit of blue ribbon that she had one day dropped in the school-room. She might have smiled, had she known it—she might have been angry. But to Hugh it was all he had left of the pretty creature who had been like a guardian angel to him.

And ten years passed away, and Ruth completely forgot the young clown of the village.

He had distinguished himself in scientific and literary circles, besides having received an inheritance from some far away Scotch relative that makes him independently wealthy. Isn't it quite romantic? And he is so handsome, too! His name is—

But here some new visitor, claiming Mrs. Tracy's attention—it was the day of her weekly morning reception—interrupted her enthusiastic recital, and Ruth Clifford did not hear the name of the new lion.

However, she went home, and, acting on Mrs. Tracy's suggestion, dressed herself in "her prettiest," no very elaborate costume to be sure, for Ruth was poor, but one whose delicate good taste could scarcely be rivaled. A white dress, relieved by straw colored ribbons and sash, and a few yellow roses in her bright hair, formed the whole of her toilet, but when she looked in the glass after the finishing touch was given, and all was complete, there was a smile of gratified pride on her pretty lips. She did not think Mrs. Tracy would have reason to be ashamed of her friend.

"You are looking very nicely, my love," said the young matron, with a satisfied little nod, as she beckoned Ruth to her side. And five minutes afterward, Ruth heard her name pronounced.

"Miss Clifford, allow me to present Mr. Leslie."

Ruth looked timidly up into a pair of deep brown eyes, and acknowledged to herself that the European traveler was very handsome, with his stately, erect figure, his Greek features and the polished, indescribable grace of his air and manner.

Mr. Leslie devoted himself to Ruth that evening, and when she went home, she told her mother she never had had such a "nice time" in all her life before.

He called the next morning to inquire how she was after the fatigues of the party night, and he sent a basket of Northern flowers that evening, and he took her to the opera the next night, but one and presently Mrs. Tracy began to laugh and look knowing.

"You have stolen his heart away with your blue eyes and your demure airs, Ruth," she said, gaily.

And one soft April evening, he asked her if she would be his wife—and she said yes.

"My darling love," he said, fervently, "it is right and fitting that your happiness should be the care of my life, for it is your hand that has lifted me to the position I now occupy in the world."

"My hand?" "Yes."

He drew from his bosom a narrow, faded bit of blue ribbon.

"Do you remember who dropped this ribbon from her hair, one autumn day, ten years ago, in the little red school-house at Lakeville?"

Ruth looked at him in surprise. "And do you remember who picked it up? a great awkward fellow, Hugh Leslie by name? Well, he has kept it ever since, and now he wears it, as a badge of the devotion he bears his sweet lady-love."

"Yes—but—"

"Did you never suspect that we were one and the same? Well, I must confess we are changed—and yet, Ruth, I date my first aspiration toward the good and noble on that day when you offered to pay my neglected schooling, and refused to listen to the parrot-like aspersions of those around me. Ruth your scholar has graduated at last."

And Ruth Clifford felt in the newly-born glow of her happiness that she had indeed cast her bread upon the waters, and many days afterward it had returned to her.

Who Sets Fashions for Women.

The Gainsborough hat is again coming into style. Some four or five years ago it was quite fashionable, but was driven out of vogue by the ridicule of the press and sarcasm of theatre-goers. It disappeared from street and parquette for a time, but has become again the rage. The other day during a brief interval of sunshine a lady wearing a Gainsborough nearly three feet in diameter walked on the west side of State street, from Lake to Adams. She was stared at by 10,000 curious eyes, and was the object of 1,000 remarks ranging from sarcasm to wonder. She did not seem to mind it, but strolled leisurely along with her parasol at an angle of 45 degrees, and hummed an air from the "Mikado." She was in no hurry, but stopped at every other shop window and gazed therein. She had not walked a block before the universal feminine comment was: "The Gainsboroughs are coming in again." And so they are if that lady is as good an advertisement as she has been in the past. She is under salary from a millinery firm on Washburn avenue, and I have seen her walk more than one article of head dress into popularity in the self-same way.

Honest, hearty, contented labor is the only source of happiness, as well as the only guarantee of life. It is the lack of occupation that annually destroys so many of the wealthy, who, having nothing to do, play the part of drones, and, like them, make a speedy exit, while the busy bee fills out its day in usefulness.

A SNOW WHITE IBEX KILLED. A Rare Animal Disposed of by an Old Trapper in the Owl Mountains.

In the Owl Mountains, Washington Territory, is seen at long intervals a snow or white ibex. One of these rare animals was recently killed by an old trapper and hunter known as Shoshone Jack. The snow ibex attains the size of the big horn or mountain sheep, has a coat of dazzling white and is of the true ibex breed. It is both active and powerful, and when driven to bay is a most dangerous adversary. Its massive horns, with their backward sweep of two feet, are formidable weapons, and are formidably used. Some years since Tom Anten, then a mountain prospector and hunter, now half owner in the noted Bonanza Oil Spring, Big Horn Basin, came near losing his life in an encounter with a snow ibex in the Owl Mountains. Tom was in pursuit of a band of blacktail deer, when he espied ahead of him what he at first took for a moving snow heap. Soon, however, he saw it was an animal, and a moment later he knew it must be the famed mountain rara avis, a snow ibex. The ibex, an old ram, was within fair range, and Anten at once pulled upon him. At the crack of the rifle the animal fell dead in his tracks. Hastening up to secure the rare prize, Anten suddenly found himself confronted by the infuriated animal. A most tremendous butt sent the hunter flying into the air, and when he struck the ground the ram was on top of him. And now the heavy, curved horns of the furious brute were dashed again and again against the anatomy of the hunter. Every bone and joint felt the fearful punishment. Finally Anten succeeded in grasping one of the heavy horns, and dragging himself to his knees, confronted his furious assailant. He held on desperately, and was forced to the brink of a rough and steep mountain washout. Here Anten succeeded in drawing his hunting knife. He made several ineffectual passes with this weapon and the closely clasped toes went down the washout together. The ibex struck the bottom underneath, and the keen and ready blade of the hunter drank deep of its blood. Again and again did the knife strike home and the snow ibex was a strike. When dressed, the carcass weighed 125 pounds, and the flesh proved excellent eating. The Owl Mountains seem to be the only Wyoming district in which the snow ibex is found. There are said to be a few in certain localities of the Montana mountains.

How Kerosene is Distilled. Petroleum consists of a great many different fluids, which range in volatility from the boiling point of ether to nearly a red heat. Such being the case, as soon as the oil is heated at all, the most valuable portions begin to come over, at first colorless as water, but very gradually assuming a yellow tinge until the most dense distillation coming over at the last is quite dark brown in color, so that if all the distillate were allowed to run into a tank together it would not look very differently from the original petroleum.

In the ordinary process of refining petroleum the distillate is divided into three portions. The first is the lightest colorless portion, nearly as volatile as ether, and is called crude naphtha, or "benzine." Like the crude petroleum, this crude naphtha may be distilled and divided into gasoline, A, B and C naphtha, which are used in gas machines, for mixing paints and other similar purposes, sometimes, also, for burning in lamps and stoves. The middle portion of the distillate, which is neither very light nor very heavy, and having but little color, is the crude or illuminating oil or kerosene. As it runs from the still it has a very offensive odor, due to decomposition of certain portions of the petroleum at the high temperature reached in the still.

To remove the offensive compounds the oil is first agitated with about 5 per cent. of oil of vitriol. This combines with the offensive oils forming a black, tarry residue that falls to the bottom of the tank as soon as the oil is brought to rest. The mixture of acid and oil is called "sludge," and is used in large quantities in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers. After the acid is drawn off and the oil washed with water, it is again washed with a strong solution of caustic soda, which removes the excess of sulphuric acid and some peculiar acid compounds that exist in the oil.

The oil after another washing with water, is nearly colorless, with the balsamic odor of kerosene, and possesses a slight opalescence peculiar to these oils. As usually prepared they belong to the class known as "high test" kerosene and consist almost entirely of oils that exist in the petroleum already formed, being merely separated from the largest and heaviest portions. Such oils are called the educts of the petroleum. The heaviest portions of the distillate contain paraffine oils. They also, are mainly educts of the original oil; they however, contain a much larger proportion than the kerosene of the products of the oil. A tarry residue remains in the still called "residuum."

In youth, grief is a tempest which makes you ill; in old age it is only a cold wind, which adds a wrinkle to your face and one more white lock to the others;