

The Chinese employ foreigners almost exclusively as customs agents in their thirty treaty ports, fearing to trust Chinamen.

It is estimated that at least fifty million dollars of the Government's paper money supposed to be in circulation has been lost or destroyed.

There are now twenty-one law firms in the United States composed of husbands and wives, and there about 200 American ladies who practice law in the courts or manage legal publications.

The Government of Victoria, South Australia, is going to prevent the destruction of the wild turkey, which is considered the best destroyer of locusts and other insect pests that can be found.

The latest estimate places the number of American bison at 1096, distributed as follows: 254 in captivity in American zoological parks; 200 wild ones in Yellowstone Park, protected by the Government; 85 wild ones in other parts of the United States; and seven in parks in foreign countries.

A good move in the reform of convicts has been made at St. Petersburg, Russia, learns the San Francisco Chronicle. Several philanthropists have begun subscriptions for the establishment of workshops for criminals who have served their terms in prison.

The Medical Record publishes an article by an American physician who recently made a voyage from Europe to this country in an emigrant ship. He says that out of 155 of the steerage passengers whom he examined, not one half were found to be physically sound, though the unsound passengers were not afflicted with such diseases as would prevent them from landing at any of our ports.

In 1881, after considerable agitation on the part of the Scotch-Gaelic societies, a column was added to the schedule of that year's British census for "habitual" speakers of Gaelic. The number of "habitual" speakers was found to be 231,594, or 6.19 per cent. But as many persons who could speak Gaelic did not "habitually" do so, the inquiry at the recent census was simply—could they speak Gaelic. The total number was found to be only 231,602, or 5.72 per cent. of the present population of 4,033,000—this is one in seventeen of the population.

Says the New York Press: "In the naval warfare of the near future the deliberate, accurate marksmanship for which the American navy has always been famous would be of the highest moment. In the all important matter of battery equipment the cruisers and armorclads of our new navy will surpass foreign vessels of the same tonnage. Aside from their ample armament of the best modern steel rifles of four, six, eight, ten and twelve inch caliber, our new warships are all abundantly supplied with six, three and one pound rapid fire guns, Hotchkiss revolving cannon and Gatling guns. Our battleships and cruisers now building, as well as our cruisers already constructed, are fully qualified to hold their own in a modern sea fight against the finest foreign ships of their respective classes afloat."

The reasons that have been advanced from time to time against the introduction of various applications of electricity are numberless, but an objection has been made to the use of the telephone in a French town which may be characterized, confesses the Chicago News, as distinctively original. The manufacturers and merchants of Limoges found that the development of their business was being seriously impeded from the want of telephonic communication and they accordingly petitioned the chamber of commerce of the city to be allowed to produce it. That body after a long discussion refused to take part in the establishment of a telephone line connecting Limoges with Paris. These wiseacres gave as their reason for the decision that the telephone "would injure the smaller traders in the town by enabling the inhabitants to correspond too easily with the large shops in Paris."

ROBERT BRUCE held his first parliament at St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1309.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth is Stranger than Fiction.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., has what is said to be a case of hereditary ossification resulting from rheumatism. The subject is Edward Emmons, thirty-eight years old, who, like his father, followed the sea for a livelihood. During a voyage in the spring of 1876, Emmons was attacked by rheumatism in the leg and arms, the joints of which were so much affected that when the schooner reached Port Jefferson he was unable to walk and had to be carried ashore and to his home. All remedies applied proved of no avail and a gradual ossification of the integuments and muscles set in, which now, after sixteen years, has rendered him almost entirely helpless, his left arm being the only limb which he can use at all. His jaws have become locked and the only food he can take is given in liquid form through tubes inserted where the two teeth have been removed. He is able to speak clearly enough to make those around him understand what he says. He does not complain of any pain and the action of his heart is said to be almost normal. His greatest pleasure is reading, in which he passes many hours of the day. He is also very fond of music, which his friends provide for him as often as practicable. The beginning of Emmons' father's affliction was almost identical with that of the son, but much later in life, and the strange disease had not progressed so far when death claimed him.

"GERMANY is a man's country," said a titled German lady. "Men will die for their sweethearts, but their wives must live for them. If you marry a poor man he expects you to blacken his boots. If you wed a rich man he expects you to do the same mentally. A German girl is well educated in books, needlework, and housekeeping. She seems bright enough until she settles down into a 'hassnutter,' with few ideas beyond her kitchen and nursery, and no topics of conversation except the iniquity of her servants and the extravagance of her neighbors. The result is that the women are inferior to the men, and the man argumentative, self-opinionated, and egotistical. And they all believe, from the Kaiser down, that women were created simply to cater to their fancies and bring new men into the world for other women to wait upon. Our actors are always better than our actresses, our tenors and baritones outshine our sopranos and contraltos, even our men ballet dancers are more agile than their short-skirted colleagues, and in the great land of scholars and philosophers and writers there are fewer women of note in educational or literary standing than in any of the other civilized countries."

A LEWISTON, Maine, man tells of a remarkable experience which he had in that city one night recently, and all because he wore a Y. M. C. A. badge. Says he: "My wife had the toothache, and I started down town to get something to cure it. I never had occasion to go to a drug store in Lewiston before, and I didn't think it made any difference where I went. At 7.45 p. m. I went into a well-lighted store with my coat open, so that the badge was visible. The clerk saw me coming and jumped over the counter, putting his hand behind a clock upon the shelf. An alarm bell rang loudly in the next room, a heavy door was shut with a bang, there was a breaking of bottles, and in another moment the place was filled with ammonia gas. Then the clerk put on his hat, and as he was leaving the room I asked if he had anything for toothache. We don't keep a drop, and you can't find any either, he replied, as he scudded out of the door. I went out, too, and a crowd on the sidewalk began asking me if I had made a haul. I was completely bewildered, but soon found out that the Y. M. C. A. badge on my vest was the cause of all the trouble. 'I had been mistaken for a liquor constable!'"

G. K. GILBERT and Marcus Baker, the former chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey, with a force of men, have returned to Flagstaff, Arizona, from Canyon Diablo, where they were sent by the Government to take observations and make a map of the region where so much meteoric iron has recently been found. They spent sixteen days investigating the mammoth hole in the ground supposed to have been made by a meteor. This hole is 655 feet deep and two and one-eighth miles in circumference. The theory is that from the appearance of the walls and the fact that they have found many pieces of meteoric iron around the hole, the meteor penetrated the earth to a depth of 700 or 850 feet before it exploded, and this accounts for the strange phenomenon. Three pieces of the meteor weighing 300, 600 and 800 pounds respectively were found on the mesa within two miles of the crater and are now in the Smithsonian Institute. Besides these they found many pieces weighing from two ounces upward.

UNDOUBTEDLY, says the New York Advertiser, the most horrible thing that can happen to a human being is to be buried alive. And, happily, it rarely happens—much oftener in romance than in reality. Victor Hugo makes the most dramatic use possible of it in the voluntary burial of Jean Valjean, and the failure to bring him to the surface again so soon as seemed desirable—at least to Jean. But now comes from St. Petersburg one of those rarely told tales, and this one apparently authentic. The event occurred in a village in Russian Poland. The victim was a physician, who apparently died and actually was buried. Some of the details, such as the "unclearly shrieks" heard through the ground of what is described as the newly "filled" grave, are improbable. But, at all events, there was evidence that the hastily disinterred man—dead enough then—was alive when buried.

An interesting point as to what may cause and what is popularly supposed to cause instant death, is brought up by a case in San Diego, Cal. W. F. Francis, an engineer in the employ of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, was hunting

ducks near San Diego. He partly concealed himself behind a battery. A young man, J. L. Henshilwood, who was rowing in the vicinity, saw a portion of Francis' body, and mistaking it for a pelican, fired his revolver at it and killed Francis. The post-mortem examination showed that the bullet passed directly through the centre of Francis' heart, but the evidence of persons in the boat with Henshilwood, and of others in the vicinity, was that after he had been shot, Francis raised himself in his boat and fired two shots at Henshilwood, evidently believing that an attack was being made on him.

News came in from Elk River last week of phenomenal marksmanship, says the Fortuna, Cal., Times. John McManis was standing in the door of his house when he saw a large flock of ducks flying in a direction which would lead them near him. Visions of fine fat birds for dinner floated by his mind's eye, and he betook himself indoors and secured an ancient blunderbuss. Returning to the door he pointed said weapon at the ducks and exploded it. Three of the largest fell at once at his feet, and it so happened that there was a large tree between the ducks and the gun, in which tree was a beautiful gray squirrel, which John had not seen, but which a scattering shot now laid dead within reach. It is said that he shook hands with and congratulated himself over the result.

An interesting historical relic has just been brought into prominence in Scotland by changing hands. It is the handcuffs which Sir William Wallace wore when being conveyed to London for execution. Attached thereto is this legend: "Part of the fetters in which Sir William Wallace was sent to London, 9th July, 1305." Sent as an insult by Edward to Sir William's aunt, Miss Jane Wallace, who lived at Benaly, and dying, caused it to be buried on a hilltop there, where it was dug up July 9, 1835, exactly 530 years after.

A COOL, bridal trip was lately experienced by John Coffman and Minnie Worthington, of Casey County, Ky., who had decided to elope. With the aid of his brother, Coffman stole the bride by lantern light. The party then rode all night long to reach the nearest road, but had to stop a number of times to build fires to keep the bride from perishing with cold. When they arrived in Jeffersonville, Ind., they were completely worn out, and the groom was so exhausted that he forgot the name of the bride when asking for a marriage license.

A YOUNG business man in Akron, Ohio, has two sisters who are not related in the least by blood. This strange state came about thus: His father had one daughter by his first wife. His first wife died. He married again, and, dying, left one son, the gentleman in question. His mother married a second time and one daughter was the result of the union. Each of the daughters is, of course, a half sister to the son, although there is no blood relation between the two.

PIERRE RECAN, an aged banker of Paris, France, had a prophetic dream a few years ago which told him that he would live until the year 1902. He was so firm in the belief that the dream was correct that he had a monument erected with his name, age, and the date, 1902, cut upon it. The old man has just died, and the marble-cutter has another Pierre Recan inscription and date put on.

It is said that Mercedes Lopez, a Mexican who lives on the Rio Grande, is perhaps the longest haired woman in the world. She is some five feet in height, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet eight inches. Her hair is so thick that she can draw it around her so as to completely hide herself. Her present suit of hair is only five years old.

As an interesting incident, showing at how great a distance a conversation can be carried on, is related by Lieutenant Foster, of the third Perry Arctic expedition, in which he says he conversed with a man across the harbor of Port Bowen, a mile and a quarter away, and it has also been asserted on good authority that at Gibraltar the human voice has been distinctly heard at a distance of ten miles.

A MISSIONARY on the Middle Zambesi, who has traveled over all that region, says the best maps of the country are very inaccurate; that rivers are laid down where they do not exist and that numerous villages appear where there is not a trace of a human habitation. He says the maps are simply an aggravation to travelers, who are often put to inconvenience by relying on information which they find later to be inaccurate.

Two colored delinquents in Raleigh, N. C., were recently condemned to receive thirty-nine lashes each, and spectators were admitted to witness the whipping at 25 cents a head. The gate receipts went to the prisoners, as a salve for their wounds probably.

MOOSE are so very plenty in Northern Maine that, as a sportsman can legally kill but one in a season, it is something of a disappointment to throw away the only chance on an undersized or lean animal, or one with poor antlers.

The Scales of Fishes.

The feathers of birds are simply modified hairs. Scales of fishes overlie one another, tile-fashion, like birds' feathers, and for the same purpose, namely, to shed the water. If a fish's scales were set with their edges toward his nose his progress through his native element would be impeded. The scales of fishes are very beautiful things to examine microscopically. Take those of a gold fish for example. The brilliant golden or silvery hues of these fishes are produced by a soft layer of pigment spread over their inner surface and seen through the translucent substance of the scales. On carefully detaching a scale one sees on the under side a layer of gleaming substance easily removed, silvery or golden, according to the hue of the fish. If a small portion of this substance is taken up on the end of a fine needle and spread on a glass slide under the micro-

scope it is seen to consist of two distinct materials, one giving the color and the other the metallic luster. When thus greatly magnified the former of these two substances is seen to be a layer of loose cells, of an orange color in the gold and whitish in the silver fishes. If a drop of water be then added and the solution gently agitated with the needle point the mass is seen to be full of an infinite number of flat crystals, oblong prisms, with angular ends. By reflected light they flash like plates of polished steel but what appears most singular is that each crystal is perpetually vibrating and quivering as if alive, although it is really due to a slight motion of the water in which they float. Owing to this irregular movement each crystal is momentarily brightening or waning, flashing out or retiring into darkness, thus producing a positively magical effect. To this property, presumably, is to be attributed the pearly play of light which marks the living fishes.—[Washington Star.

Japanese Myths.

No people in the world, civilized or savage, believe in the existence of so many mythical, half-supernatural creatures as do the Japanese. For instance, they think there is a wondrous tiger, of more than half-human intelligence, that lives to be 1000 years old and turns as white as a polar bear. They also believe in a species of fox which, if it lives to be fifty years old without having been chased by a dog, transforms himself into a beautiful woman. This same fox, if he lives to the age of 100 years, gains some new powers, among which is that of becoming a wonderful wizard. When he reaches the age of 1000 years, he becomes a celestial fox with nine golden-colored tails, and has the power of going to heaven whenever he chooses. They also believe in a multitude of animals distinguished mainly by their monstrous size, or by the multiplication of their members. Among these are serpents 800 feet long and large enough to swallow an elephant, foxes with eight legs, monkeys with four ears, fishes with ten heads attached to one body the flesh of which is a cure for boils. They also believe in the existence of a crane which, after it has reached the age of 600 years, has no need of any sustenance except water. Their mythical dragon has the head of a camel, the horns of a deer, the eyes of a demon, the ears of an ox, the body of a serpent, the scales of a fish, and claws and wings of an eagle.—[Penny.

Learning a Trade.

If I had my way writes Foster Coates, I would insist that every boy should learn a trade. It was so in the olden times, and it should be so now. The man who has a trade is a thousand times better equipped than the man who has none. Let every boy select a trade that best suits his ability, and promises the highest honors and remuneration. When he has mastered his trade, if he dislikes it, or it is not profitable, he can begin to study a profession, or enter upon a commercial life. If he should fail in both of these, he is still master of a good trade something that no one can take from him, no matter what exigencies may arise. The man who is master of a good trade, is as independent as a millionaire. He need never want; he can find profitable work in any corner of the world. I do not say one word against a professional career. But I do say emphatically that the man who has a trade and a profession as well, need have no fear of the future. The boy who wants to can master a trade between the years of 16 and 20, and if he dislikes it, he still has time to study medicine, the law, or any other of the learned professions. But if he waits until he is 20, or over, he may not have an opportunity or feel inclined to learn either.—[Ladies' Home Journal.

Co-operate for Water.

To have running water at house and barn, on tap at all times for all purposes, is worth \$100 a year to many farmers. Often by surveying the natural advantages of the ground some system can be devised to accommodate a group of farmers. The homes of farmers are often in close proximity, and on about the same level. Such can be served by one plant of waterworks. The expense for each farm is thus materially lightened. In some places a deep well and a windmill to fill some adequate tank or reservoir will be the best plan. In other places a living stream can be utilized by damming it above the point of delivery and laying a pipe. To expend \$1,000 for water looks formidable to most farmers; for five to bear the cost is much easier. Even \$400 put into a good permanent water supply would be a cheap investment for most farms. When one considers the amount of money spent on every farm for original outlay and wear and tear in the way of ordinary wells, cisterns, pumps, buckets, etc., and also the time spent and the inconvenience of pumping and carrying water daily in all weathers, it is a wonder that more pipe is not laid and more water laid under daily tribute on farms. The co-operative plan would probably solve the difficulty for a great many farmers.—[New York Tribune.

The Story of a Coffin.

A writer in "the Anglican Church Magazine" once found in a collier's cottage in Staffordshire, England, a coffin used as a bread and cheese cupboard. Notwithstanding his wife's remonstrance he told the story of the coffin as follows: "Eighteen years ago," he said, "I ordered that coffin. The wife and me used to have a good many words. One day she said: 'I'll never be content till I see thee in thy coffin.' 'Well, lass, I said, 'if that'll content thee it'll soon be done.' Next day I gave directions to have the thing made. In a few days it came home, to the wife's horror. I got into it and said: 'Now, lass, art thee content.' She began to cry and wanted the 'horrid thing' taken away. But that I wouldn't allow. In the end she got accustomed to seeing it, and, as we wanted to turn it to some use, we had some shelves put in and made it into a bread and cheese cupboard. We have never quarrelled since it came."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

All but nine States out of the forty-nine in the United States now make scientific temperance education compulsory in their common schools. There are between 13,000,000 and 15,000,000 children in America to whom it is required that this instruction be given.

The Duke of Marlborough, who married an American lady and therefore ought to know, says: "The American woman has a natural quickness for appreciating the characters of the men around her. She takes infinitely more trouble and in some respects manifests greater interest all round than English women display. This bright, cheery girl remains a gay and carefully dressed married woman, who is always trying to show herself off quietly, but to the best advantage (and she understands the art perfectly) among all classes of people. The tendency to nagging and go-sip, mongering of an ill-natured character, is rarer in that country than in England."

A WELL-KNOWN ichthyologist, O. A. Grimm, of Moscow, proposed some time ago in an article of food for the famished peasants the hamza, a nutritious sort of anchovy which abounds in the Black Sea. At present the hamza is utilized only by one firm of Tiflis, which transports it to Constantinople at a great profit. The Society of the Red Cross has appointed a commission to inquire into the methods of fishing and drying the hamza. If the commission finds that the preparation of the fish for shipment and healthy food can be had at a low cost, measures will forthwith be taken to follow the suggestion of M. Grimm.

Some interesting and rather surprising statistics on the use of the telephone in European countries have been collected. In London, the greatest commercial city of the world, only 1.5 persons in 1,000 use the telephone. The telephone is used most in countries where the service is owned or controlled by the State. In Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden from 100 to 400 persons in every 100,000 of the population are subscribers. In Great Britain only 58 persons in 100,000 use the telephone. In Berlin 11, and in Paris 4.2 out of every 1,000 inhabitants use the telephone.

The purchase of Alaska has already proved to be a pretty good speculation, goods being exported from that country last year to the value of over \$1,000,000 in excess to the price paid to Russia for the territory, and the resources of the country seem to be far from fully known yet. Capt. De Hass, who has just returned to Tacoma from a two years' mining tour in Alaska, says that a very profitable business in canning wild geese and ducks could be established and carried on at the mouth of the Yakon River. These birds, he says, gather there in immense numbers in the spring.

One of Bismarck's amusements is pistol practice, of which he is fond, and at which in his youth he was expert. The range at Friedrichshuh is across a small lake, perhaps a hundred yards in diameter, and the Iron Chancellor's hand is still steady enough for him to bark a squirrel occasionally. A recent visitor to Friedrichshuh says that the fallen Minister, contrary to popular belief, is a man of great personal magnetism. He fascinates his guests, and when they depart, it is as if they were under the spell of a magician. The Prince's home-life is delightful, and when his son, Count Herbert, and his daughter, Countess Rantzen, are present, the family gathering is most genial.

The Emperor of Japan, to whose sagacity the rapid progress made by the Land of the Rising Sun is largely due, is thirty-nine years of age. Born in 1852, Mutsu Hito succeeded his father in 1867, and was crowned in 1868; a year later he married the Princess Harako. The Emperor is the 121st of his race who has ruled the country. He is a great believer in Western civilization, and in 1889, he freely granted a constitution to the people, whose representatives met for the first time in the autumn of last year. Both the Mikado and his consort are popular, and European travelers to Japan invariably speak in the highest terms of them.

A WISE manager in Nevada claims to have invented a gun of remarkably rapid firing capacity, the implement having a Winchester barrel and stock, with a 15-repeating magazine in the stock. It is a trifle heavier than the ordinary Winchester, but its great feature, as claimed, is that the whole fifteen shots may be fired in one second, a statement which has been fully realized in practice. The shells are thrown out, and at the end of the firing the gun is as clean as though only a single cartridge had been exploded. It is stated that an instantaneous photograph was taken of the gun in action, and while the exposure was made, five shells were in the air tossed out by the inconceivably rapid working of the gun. As described, the weapon is one of extreme simplicity. All that the man who does the shooting has to do is to fill the chambers with cartridges, cock the gun and pull the trigger as many times as he means to shoot. The gun is accurate at short or long range.

STATISTICS of fruit shipments the past year show that California has produced a more valuable crop of fruits and vegetables than in any previous year. Of oranges, no less than 30,000,000 pounds were shipped, while the total shipments of other green fruits amounted to 78,000,000 pounds. Dried fruit shipments reached the enormous figures of 72,000,000 pounds. Raisins furnished 47,000,000 pounds against 37,000,000 last year. Of canned goods, this year's shipments were 78,000,000 pounds, against 49,000,000 last year. In everything except wine and salmon there has been great increase in shipments, showing that the year is one of the most successful ever known for farmer and fruit-grower. Stock is being rapidly taken in the Cape Horn Steamship Line, started by merchants in order to secure lower freight rates from the East. It is expected that the first steamer will be ready by next September. Most of the vessels will be built in New York. Experts have estimated that the traffic between San Francisco and South American ports will pay all expenses, thus enabling the company to give low through rates between New York and this city.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

POLICEMEN raided a gang of tramps near Norristown, while they were in the midst of a turkey dinner. Five men were captured after a fierce fight. The tramps are accused of committing numerous robberies in the Schuylkill Valley.

ABOUT \$5,100 in cash, bank notes and silver were found by the appraisers of P. U. Royer's estate in a trunk and desk. Mr. Royer lived near Lebanon and, distrusting banks, kept his money at home.

THE State Board of Agriculture met at Harrisburg. They elected officers and heard essays and speeches on topics of interest to farmers.

SENATOR QUAY introduced bills for a \$100,000 public building at McKeesport, and a \$60,000 building at Washington.

MRS. ROBERT POWELL, of Ashley, died of a peculiar disease. Doctors wanted to purchase the body but their offers were refused. Mrs. Powell's brother afterward discovered that the grave had been tampered with.

BRIDGET DUNN, aged seventy years, was burned to a crisp at Norristown. Her dress caught fire from the stove. She was suffering from softening of the brain and her son had gone for the doctor when the accident occurred.

AT A meeting of the Scranton Board of Trade the partiality shown in the assessment of taxes by the officials in that city was discussed. It was said that the property of some influential citizens was assessed at one-tenth of its value while workmen's houses were assessed for nearly their full value.

WILLIAM H. REESE, a Philadelphia & Reading brakeman, stole a cask of rum from a freight car and hid it in a pile of lumber at the Reading station. He was arrested and confessed his guilt.

A FIERCE fight took place in a Pottsville saloon between strikers and non-union men employed by the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company. John Egan, a striker, was seriously injured, and a number of men, including the bartender, were hurt.

MINERS operators at Scranton and Wilkes-Barre denied that contract labor was employed in those regions. Foreigners were employed, but they did work which Americans did not care for. The operators denied that there was discrimination in wages between Americans and foreigners. Operators at Pottsville said that foreigners were employed to a large extent in many instances, but there was no violation of the law. At Hazleton the operators refused to talk. The general opinion there is that the law is evaded. Foreigners are largely employed in the mines.

A NEW culm separator and washer was put in operation on the immense culm dumps of the old Washington Colliery near Plymouth. If the experiment is successful, millions of tons of coal will be marketable.

ALBERT HAWKINS, a clerk in a Pittsburg hotel, was arrested charged with forging his father-in-law's name for \$2000. He was taken to Minnesota.

MARTHA ENNES is said to have been killed on the railroad near Pittsburg. She was accompanied by her betrothed, Michael Pryle. Foul play is suspected, and Pryle was arrested.

AT A hearing before United States Commissioner Bentley, at Williamsport, De La Green, the accused ex-cashier of the Muncy National Bank, was dismissed, the commissioner holding that there was no evidence submitted implicating Mr. Green in the bank's failure. President Bowman, of the defunct bank, admitted that he himself had overdrawn his accounts. The missing Government bonds, to the amount of \$5000, were returned recently to the vault of the institution by Mr. Bowman's brother at the request of the president.

A MEETING of the committee of the State Association of Poor Directors was held at Harrisburg. A new bill for a poor law was drafted.

LUBRICATING oil was discovered in the abandoned Paintertown well in Westmoreland county, causing considerable excitement in that neighborhood.

JOHN ROGERS, the young man who was injured in a foot ball game at Bethlehem last November, died. He was completely paralyzed by the accident.

THE house of A. A. Heineman, near Oil City, was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Heineman and her infant perished.

WHILE Thighman Yehl was engaged in hoisting rubbish out of a quarry at Slatington, the box accidentally struck him and he was thrown into the quarry below, a distance of about 100 feet, and instantly killed.

THE total deposits under the school savings system in Pottstown, for the first half of this year's school term, amounts to \$3,561.65. Pottstown was the first place in Pennsylvania to establish this system of school savings and it has proved a success.

Excellent Prescriptions.

Though no doctor, I have by me some excellent prescriptions, and as I charge you nothing for them, you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us subject to fits, and I am visited with them myself. Now, then, for my prescriptions. For a fit of passion, walk out into the open air. You may speak your mind to the wind without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton. For a fit of idleness, count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next day and work like a negro. For a fit of extravagance or folly, go to the workhouse, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced. "Who maketh his bed must lie in it." For a fit of ambition, go into the church-yard and read the gravestones. They will tell you the end of ambition. For a fit of repining, look about for the halt and blind, and visit the bed-ridden and afflicted, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions. For a fit of despondency, look on the good things which have been given to you in this world. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders will find them, while he who looks for a flower may return into the house with one blooming in his button-hole.