

## THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

**BENEFICIAL EXERCISE.**—An eminent physician has said that if the following three simple movements are executed vigorously every day for twenty minutes the effect in a year's time will be apparent. Before going down to breakfast open wide the window and for ten minutes go through the following exercises: First, stand perfectly straight with heels together, and inflate the lungs with the pure morning air, drawing in the breath while fifteen is being counted and expelling it in the same way; repeat this eight or ten times. Then bring the arms forward at full length with the palms together and then throw them vigorously back, trying to touch the backs; at first this will seem impossible, but after a few days' practice it can be done. Do this from twenty-five to fifty times. Then raise the arms above the head to the utmost width, the palms outward, and then lean slowly forward, keeping the knees perfectly straight and try to touch the ground with the fingers. This, too, requires practice at first, but can be done after a while. Then raise the arms gradually to the first position, and repeat the movement twenty-five to fifty times. At night go through the same movements. This simple little exercise if persisted in will prove to be of incalculable benefit, and will cure they say, incipient phthisis.

**NEW REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.**—When Edison built the phonograph he used the human ear as a guide, and the construction of that machine involved the mechanical design upon which the ear is fashioned. Probably he had no idea of applying the invention to the cure of deafness, but science has begun to do that. Dr. G. A. Leech of Washington is a believer in the phonograph as a remedy for that affliction. Experiments at home strengthened his belief, and he introduced the phonograph into his practice. A few days ago he made some experiments in this city at the offices of the New York Phonograph Company at 257 Fifth avenue.

Deafness in most cases, Dr. Leech says, comes from catarrh. The passage from the throat to the ear becomes choked and a coating forms on the bones of the ear which interferes with the vibrations. As this coating thickens and hardens the vibratory power becomes less, and when it ceases the function of the ear drum is suspended.

Dr. Leech's idea is that vibratory force applied to the ear by means of a phonograph must quicken the ear drum and affect the coating of the inner bones. Gradually this coating must be dislodged and with the completion of that process hearing will be restored. This may happen in the majority of cases in about two months, he thinks, with daily treatment of twenty minutes' duration.

Dr. Leech has prepared a variety of cylinders to produce different sound effects. The intensity of the vibrations is under the control of the operator, so that treatment may be varied as necessary. The sensation is said to be pleasant to the deaf. To persons of normal hearing the sounds rumble and clatter like the noise of a railroad train. Musical cylinders are not suited to the treatment, although in certain cases bugle calls, cornet solos, and the chimes of loud bells may be used to advantage.

**TO CLEAN FLOORS PROPERLY.**—A great many people at this season will move into houses which have been occupied before, which must be cleaned and put to rights before their new tenants can feel comfortable and settled. One of the most important matters to be attended to in such a case is the proper cleaning of the floors. A great many people think it is sufficient to wipe them off and cover them up with the carpet. There are very few houses which have been previously occupied where the floors do not need a much more thorough cleaning than this. When we remember that they lay, perhaps for years, with the germs of disease, dust and various debris drifting through them, and that individuals suffering from various contagious diseases may have occupied the sleeping rooms, it becomes apparent to the most indifferent individual that a more thorough cleaning of floors is necessary.

The very best thing with which to clean floors is boiling hot soda and water. It is not enough to use any of the various washing compounds for this purpose, and, as there is no danger of taking off the paint from the unpainted floor, there is no reason why a strong alkali like this should not be used. It should be strong enough to eat the dirt out of the cracks. As fast as a yard of the floor is cleaned with the mixture it should be scrubbed off with soap and water, rinsed off in clear, cold water, and wiped off. When the floor has dried for a day and a night the cracks in the floor should be filled in with plaster of paris, and the carpets laid down. It is the most beggarly economy to lay a carpet on any floor without putting papers under it. No carpet will stand the hard wear which comes upon it when it is put directly on the floor. Besides, it softens the thread and renders it more agreeable to walk upon.

**MILK DIET FOR BABIES.**—The day is fast approaching when an infant's chances of life will far outweigh those of death; and as this particular branch of knowledge spreads its influence will be felt in a marked degree upon the health of the children of the poor in large cities, those who now have to struggle as best they can against sour milk, heat, dust, tenement life and all the evils and discomforts that attend the very poor, absence of cleanliness being generally the greatest evil.

Milk is gradually being appreciated for its hygienic value, and contains all the elements necessary for the formation of blood, bone, and muscle, says a writer in *Lippincott's*. It is frequently prescribed by physicians as a remedy in various forms of illness. When pure it is of infinite service; when tainted it is positively dangerous. In one instance, in a wealthy family, where a baby was slowly wasting away, a well-paid milkman provided milk according to the once popular fallacy, "from one cow." A sample was analyzed, and each teaspoonful was found to contain, in round numbers, half a million bacteria. Immediately the milk was laid down that all milk given should be sterilized. Since then

the child has become plump and healthy. If such trouble can arise among the wealthy, how much more probable is its occurrence among the very poor, whose ignorance reigns supreme. Those engaged in visiting the poor in cities reveal pitiful cases of poverty, carelessness and ignorance. Baby's milk is left uncooled all day long in the stifling atmosphere of one living-room, placed with other food in a sink, which becomes the refrigerator of those who cannot afford ice, and here absorbs germs by the millions.

Condensed milk is, fortunately, a favorite food for infants among the poor. Though not a perfect food it is sweet and clean, and will remain so if given a little care for a sufficient length of time. Sterilized milk in bottles, one for each feeding, can be procured in almost all large cities, but it is generally beyond the reach of the really poor. One of the greatest difficulties, however, to be encountered in establishing the general use of this milk will lie in the effort to convince mothers of its desirability.

## POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

So minute are the pores of the skin that a grain of fine sand will cover 200 of them.

**SUNFLOWER OIL.**—The cultivation of the sunflower has become an important industry in Southern Russia, where it is grown chiefly for the tasteless oil yielded by its seeds. This oil is taking the place of olive oil for domestic purposes in that region. The pressed seeds and the boiled leaves are utilized as food for cattle, while the stalks make good fuel. Like the eucalyptus, the sunflower dries the soil, and operates against malarial germs.

**ECONOMY OF ELECTRIC HEATING.**—Prof. Ayrton, the English electrician, declares that one's first thought must be that electricity cannot possibly be made economical for heating purposes, as the amount of energy contained in a Board of Trade unit costing 7d. or 8d. could be obtained by burning about 4d. worth of coal. The electric heat, however, can be applied just where it is wanted with a minimum of waste. Experiments by his students through a town, connected in a suitable manner with the different furnaces. In carrying out such a plan, it is suggested that a duct might be conveyed outside of the city to a condensing station, an exhaust machine being employed to force the draught. At the condensing station the soot-laden air would be made to pass through water conveniently proximate, in this way depositing the solid matter, while the air passes away comparatively pure; the soot which remains might easily be collected, cake, and used as fuel. The dimensions of the duct for such a purpose would have to vary, as in the case of water and other mains, according to the work to be performed.

## ABATING THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

A correspondent of Indian Engineering suggests a method of abating the smoke nuisance in close manufacturing localities by having a smoke duct running through a town, connected in a suitable manner with the different furnaces. In carrying out such a plan, it is suggested that a duct might be conveyed outside of the city to a condensing station, an exhaust machine being employed to force the draught. At the condensing station the soot-laden air would be made to pass through water conveniently proximate, in this way depositing the solid matter, while the air passes away comparatively pure; the soot which remains might easily be collected, cake, and used as fuel. The dimensions of the duct for such a purpose would have to vary, as in the case of water and other mains, according to the work to be performed.

## AROUND THE HOUSE.

Coffee grounds make a good filling for a pin cushion. Put them in a bag and hang behind the stove till dry. They do not rust the needle.

Teapots should be washed thoroughly with strong soda and water and then rinsed well and perfectly dried each day if one would prevent the curious hay-like smell often noticed in a teapot.

A good way to ventilate a cellar is to extend from it a pipe to the kitchen chimney. The draught in the chimney will carry away the gas which would otherwise find their way into the rooms above.

Muslins should be washed with a fine soap, in soft cold water; warm water should not even be used for rinsing. Experts say that the colors can best be preserved as follows: If green, add to the rinsing water a wine-glassful of vinegar; for lilac, the same quantity of ammonia; for black and white, a small quantity of sugar of lead. A gill or two of lye added to a pailful of water will brighten the black color of any class of goods; while the addition of a teaspoonful of black pepper to the rinsing water is recommended for black calico or cambrics, as a preventive of fading.—[Good Housekeeping.]

## A Great Undertaking.

The reefs near the Isle of Sein, a few miles off the northwest corner of France, were for centuries the dread of mariners, particularly on account of the fogs commonly prevailing in that region. In 1866 a rock was selected for a lighthouse which was at the lowest tide five feet out of water. The task of erecting the proposed structure on such a spot seemed almost impossible, but it was a case where even the apparently impossible had to be tried. Work was begun by boring holes in the rock, one foot deep and three feet apart, to be subsequently filled with bars of iron extending upward into the masonry that was to be laid. Because it was only at rare intervals that a landing on the rock was practicable, a contract was made with the fishermen of Sein to bore the holes whenever there was an opportunity.

Whenever there was a chance to land, they hastened to the rock with small boats, carrying tools and life boats, and piled hammer and drill between the breakers. The men who were washed away were picked up by the boats. At the end of the first year's labor seven landings had been made and fifteen holes were bored. In 1869 the necessary number of holes had been made and the iron bolts were inserted, masonry being laid around them with quick cement. By 1875 the foundation was eight feet above high water mark. The tower now stands completed, ninety-two feet in height. Its construction illustrates the indomitable energy and ingenuity of man in overcoming the forces of nature.

## THE LADIES.

### A NEW USE FOR JAPANESE MATS.

An old use for the Japanese straw mats sold for doorstep seats is to arrange them as frieze or dado around a room in a summer house. A cottage in the Adirondacks, the bare walls of which distressed its occupant, was beautified in this way. A width of red Japanese paper was put on a dado, and against this the circular seats were tacked to touch one another, making a very effective relief.—[Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.]

### SUMMER HEADGEAR.

In the way of headgear the summer girl bids fair to get quite back to the days of her great grandmother, as the very names "Mother Hubbard," "Mother Goose," "Queen Anne" and "Welsh Peasant" indicate. The mother Hubbard is a faithful copy of the head covering worn by that pleasant dame of our nursery days, the crown inclining backward, rising in a narrow oval peak to the height of five or six inches, with a brim of curled edge tipped down in front and curled up at the back. This unique model looks charming in beige-colored Milan straw, the brim faced with a welt of the velvet around the crown forming a knot at the front, which holds an Alsatian boy of French crape in straw color and a great wide flat bow of straw-colored velvet at the back.—[Washington Star.]

### THEir POPULAR STYLE OF COIFFURE.

The Clotie coiffure, the skye terrier tangle, and the classic fletted coiffure are the three most popular styles in hair-dressing. The first is formed by parting the hair down the centre, waving it in soft, regular waves down either side to the soft knot at the back, midway between the nape of the neck and the top of the head. For the classic coiffure the hair is waved up from the back of the neck, back from the face and twisted very loosely in a coil, from which fall two short curls. The flet is of the pretty enameled ribbon recently brought out and is tied at one side. The skye terrier arrangement is composed of hair frizzed in a snarl, covering the forehead and ears and drawn into a don't-care knot at the nape of the neck. It isn't so ugly as it sounds, when framing a fair and youthful face.—[New York Mercury.]

### BEAUTIFYING THE EYES.

Methods for beautifying the eyes have long been in vogue among women of fashion, and not a few restore to those which ultimately injure the organs and the general good health. Atropine is a most common drug for making the eyes look large and lustrous, but the continuous use of it so weakens and paralyzes the muscles that weak eyes come on early in life. An eminent oculist claims that the wide spread disease of weak eyes among women is largely due to tampering with these organs for making them more beautiful than nature intended. The extremes to which some will go in this matter is illustrated by an English woman who was arrested in the streets of London for drunkenness. It was found later that she was simply suffering from the toxic effects of atropine, which she had instilled into the eyes to dilate the pupils for a more brilliant appearance. She was determined to be beautiful and to accomplish the purpose she ran the risk of injuring her eyes for a life-time. A late fall among women of our cities is to darken the under eye lids with paint to give a more attractive appearance to the eyes. This point is a ten made up of injurious principles which in time make the flesh around the eyes appear old and wrinkled. It becomes cracked, and then paint becomes essential all of the time. The simplest method, if one will darken the eyes, is to use ordinary lead pencil. Ch root cr-ryons are also harmless, but the paint prepared for this work cannot always be trusted.—[Yankee Blade.]

### FASHION NOTES.

A hat top which looks like a collarbox is in mode.

Jingling chateaines, jeweled buttons, flowered waistcoats and jabots of real lace are worn.

A buckle in silver, which is just the width of an inch and a half ribbon, can be slipped on and off and thus do service on several belts.

Point de Genes lace is very popular not only for trimming gowns, but also for neck arrangements. It is combined with ribbons, crepe de Chine, silk or muslin.

Some new ideas in printed China silks show Oriental designs and colorings on grounds which make them entirely distinct from the usual run of this style of goods.

Gay Russian blouses for wearing with blouses and skirts come in stripes of three colors, four inches wide, joined with black crewel cross stitches and embroidered in a cross-stitch pattern.

A mignonette green silk dress figured with pink rosebuds, has a round bodice and a lapped seamless front, with collar and full sleeves of black square-meshed Russian silk net, striped with narrow pink silk ribbon.

Machine made lace is so cheap that the poor women who make lace by hand are thrown out of employment. But the day will return when Honiton lace will be again in fashion, and this will give work to many who need it.

Bonnets are such tiny bits of millinery that they hardly deserve a name, but the strings are long and make up valiantly for the want of material in the rest of the small affair. The strings are tied at one side, the bows pinned demurely down and the ends dangle to the knees.

Ribbons are still tied around the waist on all sorts of dresses, but the hanging ends are tied in front instead of back, or in the back a large, stiff bow of ribbon without ends. With an Eton jacket costume of dressy material, a broad sash is tied around the waist with flat bows in the back coming from under the jacket.

Sleeves have lost some of their height, but none of their fulness from shoulder to elbow; but below this they fit as snugly as possible. Short sleeves with straight wristbands are seen on morning and afternoon dresses, bishop and mutton-leg sleeves on gowns for demi dress, and those with one or two deep puffs on evening toilets.

A pretty and stylish fancy for traveling dresses for the warm season is to have the dress, long-enveloping pelisse and toque or bonnet match in material. The idea is remarkably neat and effective carried out in polka-dotted sarash in brown or other dark color, in gray pongee or summer cashmere, or in narrow stripes in serge or soft summer silk.

Silk blouses and cotton waists seem to be perennial. Every season they come out fresh and sure of public favor as if they were most original novelties instead of time-honored and very convenient little garments. The changes in our old friends are never very radical, but there are hundreds of new little touches which strengthen them up and make them more jaunty than ever.

All the pretty gingham, including the fine chambrays, are being made up in the new reefer suits for children. Little girls of all ages are wearing them, and baby boys are to be rigged out in them also. Many mothers object to the present fashion of short trousers for the little bits of men, and are glad of some boyish suit with skirts.

Parasols are various in designs and material. Clifton is used, also lace, Black moire, with satin stripes, is preferred by some women, while the subject of handles is endless. The Dresden handle is having a rival in curved cocks heads, or a stick of Scotch fir has a silver fox for a handle. In fact lizards, squirrels, etc., are all captured in this way by the hand.

### A Cow's Jealousy.

A few years ago I had a quiet milch cow, "Rose," which certainly was fond of Thomas, the man who milked her regularly, and she showed an aversion to dogs ever greater than is usual in her species. One night, for what reason I now forget, I had tied up a young collie dog in the little cow-shed where she was accustomed to be milked. The following morning I had just begun to dress, when I heard the puppy barking in the cow-shed. "Oh!" thought I, "I forgot to tell Thomas about the puppy, and now the cow will get in first and gore it." The next minute I heard a roar of unmistakable fear and anguish—human roar. I dashed down to the spot, and at the same moment arrived my son, pitchfork in hand. There lay Thomas on his face, in a dry gutter by the side of the cow-house, and the cow butting angrily at him. We drove off the cow, and poor Thomas scudded across the road, slipped through a wire fence, stood up and drew breath. "Why, Thomas," said I, "what's the matter with 'Rose'?" "Well, sir," said Thomas, "I heard the pup bark and urled him, and I was just coming out of the cow-house, with the pup in my arms, when 'Rose' came around the corner. As soon as she saw the pup in my arms she rushed at me without more ado, knocked me down, and would have killed me if you hadn't come up." Thomas had, indeed, had a narrow escape; his trousers were ripped up from end to end, and red marks all along his legs showed where 'Rose's' horns had grazed along them. "Well," said I, "you'd better not milk her this morning, since she's in such a fury." "Oh! I'll milk her right enough, sir, by-and-by; just give her a little time to settle down like. It's only jealousy of that ere pup, sir. She couldn't abide seeing me fondling of it." "Well, as you like," said I; "only take care and mind what you're about." "All right, sir!" In about twenty minutes Thomas called me down to see the milk. The cow had stood quiet enough to be milked, but the milk was deeply tinged with blood, and in half an hour a copious red precipitate had settled to the bottom of the pail. Till then I doubted the jealousy theory. After that I believed.—[London Spectator.]

### Great Men and Sleep.

"The habit of great men in the matter of sleep forms an interesting subject of inquiry," said Mr. E. W. Jacobs, of Boston, at one of the hotels yesterday, "and I believe such an inquiry would show that those who have made the greatest mark on the world's history have always taken it in abundance. There is a popular belief that Napoleon took only four or five hours' rest, but to my mind the theory has grown out of the desire of his admirers to show that in this matter, as in all others, he differed from his fellows. As a matter of fact, it was impossible to tell exactly how long he slept, but it is certain that, like the great Generals in our own civil war, he availed himself of every opportunity to seek the greatest of all means of relief from fatigue. Even when considering his plans on the occasion of the greatest event of his military career, the battle of Waterloo, the hour left him before the decisive moment arrived was occupied with a snooze, which he took with deliberation, after giving instructions to one of his aids to arouse him at the given time. So great, indeed, was his love of a nap that his most trusted companions in arms always showed a regard for his feelings on the subject by never disturbing him. Napoleon's case is only that of most military heroes and of most great men. Gladstone rarely takes less than seven hours' sleep. Whenever he is preparing for a great effort in the House of Commons he always takes a short afternoon siesta. Bismarck has displayed a similar habit on the occasion of the most fierce parliamentary debates. When all-night sittings were common Parnell would go to his hotel, seek his bed and leave instructions with one of his colleagues to have him aroused whenever a crucial point was reached. These are only a few examples of the great men who have shown their thorough appreciation of that great boon which 'knits up' the raveled sleeve of care."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

## HOW WORDS ARE MADE.

Very Few Persons Know Their Real Sources—Their Derivation an Interesting Study.

Few subjects possess greater charms, or have had more attention bestowed on them of late years than the study of languages. For the philologist it must always be a source of the highest interest to trace the laws by which whole languages have diverged or disappeared and the principles which have guided the formation of particular words and expressions.

Among the general laws, however, which govern the formation of words, many curious perversions are to be found. Indeed, a whole chapter of the history of every language might well be devoted to an account of the odd freaks and whimsicalities to be traced in the history of certain words.

It may be of interest to give a few instances of the curious shifts to which people have been put to account for the connection between words, and especially of the many cases which occur where, from the similarity of sound or sense, or both, between two words which are really quite distinct, an unconscious association has been formed.

There is a large class of words that, whether by accident or error, have become so like other already familiar words as to be unconsciously associated with them in derivation and meaning.

Nine persons out of ten would probably give the derivation of "blindfold" as coming directly from "blind" and "fold," from the practice of "folding" a cloth round the eyes as in the game of blindman's buff. The word, has, however, nothing to do with "fold," but means "to lead," or "struck blind," and might be written "blindfolded."

In the same way the word "buttery" is easily confused with the common term "butler," with which, however, it has no connection, save in the minds of those who do not know it to be a contraction for "bottler," a place where "bottles" are kept, and over which the "bottler" or "butler" presides.

To speak of a person acting in a "gingery" fashion would certainly convey a clear enough idea, and we easily connect the word in some vague manner with the word "ginger," perhaps from the association in our minds of the sparing use made of that condiment, says Chambers Journal.

The word, however, is innocent of any such roundabout derivation, and comes directly from the old word "gang," to go—still preserved in Scotch phrase, "gang that gate"—and thus originally meant with cautious, faltering or "gingery" steps.

Again, in using the word "blunderbuss" we unconsciously imply a sense of disparagement for the shooting powers of our forefathers contrasted with the precision of the modern rifle. The word itself has, however, a terrible enough meaning, and disdains all connection with "blunder." "Blunderbuss," in fact, as we have it, is a strange corruption—perhaps not altogether untinted with the sense and sound of "blunder"—of old Dutch word "donderbus," which can be literally translated into the English "thunder-box" or "thunder-barrel."

Two such simple words as "gray-bird" and "humble-bee" seem the last to cause difficulty as to their meaning in ordinary use. Yet few people would guess that the first part of the former is unconnected with our name for a common color, and is in reality an Icelandic word signifying "dog," the whole word thus becoming "dog-bound."

In the case of "humble-bee," guesses would probably preponderate in favor of deriving the word from "humble," meaning "lowly," as opposed to the correct derivation from the "humming" sound which is the distinguishing point about this insect. Perhaps, however, the popular derivation may be partly attributable to the fable where a contrast is drawn between the plodding and contented bee and her gay and thrifless cousin, the wasp.

This word "humble," curiously enough gives rise to another popular fallacy. In the phrase "to eat humble pie" there seems little ingenuity required to connect the "humble" with the ordinary use of the word. But with this in reality it has nothing to do, the "humble pie" being properly speaking, the dish made from "ambles" or feet of deer, such as common people might be expected to eat.

## RELIABLE RECIPES.

**CHEAP SPONGE CAKE.**—Three eggs, two thirds of a cup of sugar, one cup of flour one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, three table-spoonfuls of cold water. Beat thoroughly and bake slowly. If you wish to roll it, add one more egg and bake in sheets Roll while warm.

**JELLED CHICKEN.**—Boil thoroughly so that the bones will drop away from the meat, then return it to the water and keep it there over night. Next morning chop the chicken into very fine pieces and to it add salt and butter and a little pepper if needed. Mix thoroughly and turn into moulds to harden.

**SNOW CUSTARD.**—Boil eight eggs (leaving out the whites of four) in one quart of milk and five ounces of sugar; set a shallow pan of hot water in the oven, set the dish into it and bake until the custard is thick; then set away to cool. Beat the remaining whites very light; add half a pound of sugar and one teaspoonful of lemon juice; when the custard is cold lay the whites all over the tops in little heaps, but do not let them touch.

### An Eloquent Girl Preacher.

Fannie Edwards, the little girl preacher, who is creating such an excitement at Go-port, and who is but fourteen years of age, has been preaching for the past four years. Her home is at Louisville, Ky. She claims to have received her knowledge of the Bible by close study and prayer, and is conceded to surpass many divines of mature years. While she is a Methodist, her father and mother belong to the Baptist denomination. She enjoys a romp with the children during her leisure hours, but is a power in the pulpit, and the church cannot accommodate the crowd.

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

### EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

The new board of Revenue Commission organized with Auditor General Gregg as president and Christian Myers, of the Auditor General's department, as secretary. The new Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners also organized with Secretary of the Commonwealth Harris as president.

The Board of Directors of the Missionary Institute at Selin's Grove transacted important business, after which the graduation of the theological class took place. Meetings of Clerical Literary Society and the Philanthropic Literary Society were subsequently held.

The convention of the amalgamated Association opened in Pittsburg. The meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders was held in Pittsburg. The reports showed a large increase in profits during the year 1891.

A church council of Baptist clergymen met at Chester and decided the ordination of Rev. William H. Wentz null and withdrew the hand of fellowship as a member of the Gospel. The charges against the young clergyman were that he forged a letter, second, endeavoring to be released from his marriage relation on the ground of desertion. Wentz was present and admitted all the charges.

Dr. THOMAS G. MORTON, of the State Board of Charities, has submitted a minority report to the Governor on the Huntingdon Reformatory investigation. He reflects upon Deputy Superintendent Smith and declares that his punishments are dangerous and cruel. His recommendations are in line with the majority report.

DURING a sham battle on the Lehigh County Fair grounds County Surveyor Charles W. Wentz was engaged in loading a cannon when the weapon exploded prematurely and he was killed.

EDWARD McMILLAN, the wife murderer, was hanged in the Wilkes-Barre jail yard. He killed his wife while drunk in February, 1891.

The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association met in that town and elected directors.

WHIT MONDAY was observed in Berks County by parades and picnics. Veterans held a camp-fire.

While returning to his home in Reading on a Wilmington & Northern Railroad train, Jesse Orr expired in his seat on the car.

MEMBERS of the Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain paraded in Lancaster.

The reservoir which supplies Birdsboro with water burst. Trees, fences, and small buildings were swept away creating a panic in the town.

HEAVY rain storms and cloud bursts accompanied by lightning prevailed in various parts of the State. Near Scranton two children were killed by lightning. Considerable damage was done in the Lehigh Valley.

The bi-monthly meeting of the Lehigh Valley Homopathic Society was held in Bethlehem. Delegates were elected to attend the American Institute of Homopathy.

JUDGE Metzger, sitting in Equity at Gettysburg, granted a preliminary injunction restraining Burgess McConaughy from presiding at the session of the Town Council. The matter will now be referred to a master and final judgment reached in a month.

Mrs. CATHERINE REESER, of Hamburg, aged 48 years, committed suicide by hanging while suffering from melancholia.

FIFTY-THREE Hungarians were arrested at Olyphant, Lackawanna county, on the charge of unlawful assemblage. They had agreed to maltreat fellow Huns who patronized law abiding Hun saloon-keepers.

### How They Began.

Dan Lamont's income ten years ago was \$15 a week. He is said to be earning to-day \$100,000 a year.

Mr. Winans, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kansas, was formerly a bricklayer in Atchison.

Ex-Gov. Tom Carlin of Illinois was in early life a village bully. A sound thrashing made a man of him. The man who thrashed him helped him to secure an education.

Charles E. Gorman, nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, was a newsboy in Providence in the '50's and commenced the study of law at the age of 18 by the advice of ex-Chief Justice Greene, whose office he entered for the purpose.

Edward Partridge, whom "Old Hutch" considers his successor as the most daring speculator on the short side of the market, was formerly a dry-goods merchant in Buffalo. He is credited with having made \$2,000,000 since the middle of last August.

Henry Miller, probably the largest land-owner in the San Joaquin (California) valley, was forty years or so ago a butcher boy, with scarcely a dollar of his own. He individually controls over 1,000,000 acres now and is believed to be worth between \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000.—Exchange.

### How They Rose.

The invention of new words is the special privilege of great geniuses and small children.

An exchange mentions a little girl who had been used to seeing only men on horseback. One day several young women from the city rode out where she lived and stopped directly in front of the house. Mary stood at the gate looking at them; then, as they rode on, she ran into the house. "Oh, mamma," she said, "if they can ride sitways I guess I'll get a horse and ride myself!"

### Monkey Play.

The monkeys of India have a game like the English boys' cock of the dunghill or king of the castle, but, instead of pushing each other from the top of a knoll or dust heap, the castle is a pendant branch of a tree. The game is to keep a place on the bough, which swings with their weight as with a cluster of fruit, while the players struggle to dislodge one another, each, as he drops, running round and climbing up again to begin anew.