

THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

The Unenviable Life Led by the Sentinels.

The Russian garrisons on the Prussian frontier have been in recent years considerably strengthened. Until three or four years ago the so-called cordon consisted of comparatively few men only. Service on the frontier is very monotonous, and the men selected for this work are generally young recruits from the eastern and central provinces of the Empire.

On the 1st and 15th of every month the frontier guards receive their hard-earned and scanty pay, and on the 2d and 10th of the same month it is as regularly expended in drink to the very last copeck. Then a bad time sets in for them, and they frequently take to stealing from the Prussian farmhouses across the border. Sometimes, however, they meet with a piece of good luck. A Prussian hen or goose wanders innocently over the line and immediately disappears into the nearest Russian guardhouse, where it forms a welcome addition to the frugal rations provided by the authorities. Complaint by the farmer is useless. He is told that the matter will be looked into, and that is the end of it.

At certain periods during the night an officer makes the round from post to post. Sometimes a signal shot is heard when snare-traps are suspected to be in the neighborhood of a sentry, the signal being taken up by one guard after another until as many as five or six reports break the silence of midnight. Then, if it is a false alarm, all becomes still again.

On cold winter nights, when the icy east winds blow across the plains, wood fires like beacons flicker at intervals all along the line, and here and there can be seen the tall figure of a guard engaged in the vain attempt to thaw his frozen limbs.

The chief duty of Russian frontier guards consists in preventing smuggling, and the introduction of Nihilistic literature and proclamations into Russian territory. But the guards are often deceived—if they are not bribed by the smugglers, which is frequently the case—a state of affairs scarcely surprising when one considers their miserable pay. Very ingenious tricks are resorted to in order to elude their vigilance. Two years ago some smugglers on the Prussian side began snowballing some villagers on Russian territory, and the latter returned the attack. But in the snowballs which were thrown from Prussia side into Russia yards of the most expensive Brussels lace were concealed. Thousands of Nihilistic proclamations were on one occasion smuggled through Silesia into Russia in the hollow staves of persons who, disguised as pious pilgrims, successfully eluded the vigilance of the guard and the hawk-eyes of the Secret Police.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

CHILDREN'S ILLS.—At this season of the year children are peculiarly liable to diseases of the stomach, and a mother should be especially careful about the diet of her children. If the child shows any tendency to indigestion, it is well to put it on a diet of milk, adding a teaspoonful of lime-water to a glass of milk. Any child or even a grown person will be benefited by such a diet at such a time. It gives all the food necessary and allows the stomach time and the opportunity to regain its normal condition. It is a great mistake to imagine that a small quantity of rich food at a time of indigestion will do no harm. A teaspoonful of food which would be easily digested in large quantities in time of health, may prove a virulent poison to a child that is out of health.

SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH.—Houses in places otherwise unexceptionable are often so closely overhung with trees as to be in a state of humidity, owing to the prevention of a free circulation of air, and a free admission of the sun's rays. Trees growing against the walls of houses and shrubs in confined places near dwellings are injurious also as favoring humidity. At the proper distance, on the other hand, trees are favorable to health. On this principle, according to Hall's Journal of Health, it may be understood how the inhabitants of one house suffer from various ills as the consequence of living in a confined, humid atmosphere, while their nearest neighbors, whose houses are otherwise situated, enjoy good health; and even how one side of a large building fully exposed to the sun and a free circulation of air may be healthy, while the other side, overlooking shaded courts or gardens is unhealthy.

INSOMNIA.—As is well known, any disturbance of the digestive organs affects the amount of refreshment which sleep ought to afford. The Boston Medical Journal notes as follows some causes which ultimately produce insomnia through indigestion:

First, errors are made as to the quantity of food taken. An excess causes an embarrassment to the digestive organs; decomposition and flatulence set in under unmoistened mastication. Putrid and more or less toxic gases and ptomaines are generated, and a bilious condition supervenes. That insomnia should attend such a state of things is not surprising. The remedy for this is to reduce the daily rations to the physiological standard. The necessity of eating slowly and deliberately is apparent, as rapid eaters are more than likely to overeat. Second, poor food may engender insomnia by inducing anemia or starvation of the vital organs. It cannot be too much insisted upon that the daily fare contain an adequate mixture of albumen, fats and carbohydrates.

Indigestible food produces essentially the same evils as excessive amounts of food. Under this head may be ranked improperly cooked food, uric acid, pastries, hot bread, fried pork, confectionery. Foods which alone are digestible may become indigestible if too many kinds are eaten at a meal. Theodiosyncrasies of the individual must be respected and articles found indigestible avoided. Much depends upon muscular work done. Thus haymakers on the salt marshes need food hard of digestion, so as to yield up force during many hours; food such as baked beans and pork, boiled beef and cabbage and mince pie. These people sleep well in spite of their heavy fare. The rich diet upsets the

brain-workers, the persons of sedentary habits.

MORE ABOUT SUMMER DIET.—In these sultry days, says the medical authority in the Philadelphia Ledger, the question of diet becomes especially important. The reports of the Board of Health reflect day by day the fluctuations of temperature, and the increased number of deaths in hot weather is almost exclusively to be attributed, directly or indirectly, to errors in diet. The increase during the present "hot spell" has been very marked, and the continuation of hot weather will undoubtedly add to the number of deaths in the course of the next few days.

The principal sufferers are, of course, the babies. Every year in large cities there is a slaughter of innocents which Herod's cruelty never equaled. A large number of these deaths are inevitable. Many more are the direct result of the heat, but many are also caused by neglect of the hygienic rules which are or ought to be known to every one.

But the adult sufferers are not less worthy of attention. These may take care of themselves, but in order to do so they must understand where danger lies. It is not possible to lay down a rigid bill of fare and say to every one: "Eat this and be well." The invalid and the iron-worker require very different diets. There are a few cardinal principles which may, however, serve as a guide. Food, in a general sense, is required by man for three reasons: To please his palate, to provide force, both muscular and nervous, and to create heat. With the surrounding air at a higher point than is the blood, no one has much use for foods known to be "heating." Included in these are the fats and oils, and to a certain degree the meats. These are, therefore, to be avoided; but, on the other hand, just as the weather becomes so warm as to make these articles unpalatable as well as dangerous, another class of food—vegetable—is in its best possible condition. Through the hot months, at least, a man should be a vegetarian.

The third function of food need not be neglected, for, with the variety of vegetable products spread before him, an epicure can readily make up a bill of fare to suit his palate as well as his system. The most important hot-weather food, however, has not been mentioned, because it is usually considered rather as a surrogant as food. It is, of course, milk. There is no compound made by cooks nor natural product furnished by caterers more suitable for a summer diet than is milk. It should be pure, though not necessarily rich, and should be taken in small quantities at a time. Those who "cannot drink milk" should try sipping it slowly, or eating it as children do, soaked up in biscuit. As a drink, it is a beverage requiring good digestion to thoroughly assimilate it.

One more hint may be given as to hot-weather diet. It is to see that the fruit one eats is thoroughly—naturally—ripened and has not begun to decay. Such fruit is not only wholesome, but also of distinct value as a force producer. All other fruits are distinctly dangerous to health.

DETECTING SPURIOUS COINS.

A Treasury Expert Illustrates a Sure Method of Coming to a Conclusion.

"Here's the way we test coins in the Treasury." And the expert swiftly pointed the dollar piece horizontally on the tip of his forefinger, holding the thumb a quarter of an inch away from it, and gave it a brisk tap with another coin. A clear, silvery ring sounded out. "Good; but here, listen," and he repeated the operation with another coin that gave out a dull, heavy clink that ceased almost as soon as it began. "Type metal and lead; molded, too. That is a wretched counterfeit."

"How do you tell that it was molded?" asked a Springfield Republican man. He held the two coins so that the light struck on their edges. "Just compare the reading, will you, or milling, as most people call it. In this genuine coin this is very clear and sharp cut, in the counterfeit it is coarse and dull. That is because it is molded instead of being stamped in cold metal like the Government coins."

"Why do the counterfeiters not use the same cold process?" "It costs too much and makes too much noise. With a mould, you see, a counterfeit can carry on his work in a garret, and if a policeman comes in he can shy the whole outfit out of the window. But it takes a great power to run a die. Still some lightening counterfeiters do use them and their work is usually harder to detect, though it is never so perfect as that of the Government mint."

"What is the surest test for counterfeit coin for popular use?" "The looks of the reading, as I was telling you—the milling—by the way, is on the face of the coin and not on the edge, as most people think. That's the surest and easiest thing, but, of course, other tests have to be used, especially for weight and thickness. A little scale for weight and measure is the handiest thing to settle that. Then for a plated coin a drop of acid spurted on the edge where the plating wears most will chew up the base metal in a hurry."

"What acid do you use?" "For gold coin a mixture of strong nitric acid, 6 to 2 drachms; muriatic acid, 15 drops, and water, 5 drachms, is used. For silver, 24 grains of nitrate of silver, and 30 drops of nitric acid, with 1 ounce of water. One drop is sufficient. If the coin is heavily plated we scrape it a little before putting on the acid."

Inventors of the Photograph.

A French dealer in "Notes and Quizzes" has discovered that Pencon, in 1690, foreshadowed the photograph, and that a less known author, Tiphaigne, in 1760, in his old book called "Giphautic," described the photographic process very closely. He said: "The rays of light reflected from objects make a picture on all polished surfaces—the retina of the eye, glass, etc. Now we have sought to fix this fugitive image, we have invented a substance very delicate, viscous and very quick to dry and harden. By means of this a picture is made in an instant; we then back this up with a piece of cloth and present it to the objects we wish to point."

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Observations made to determine the longitude of Montreal show that the transmission of the electric current across the ocean and back occupied a trifle over a second, the distance being 8,000 miles.

A gold coin passes from one to another 2,000,000,000 times before the stamp or impression upon it becomes obliterated by friction, while a silver coin changes between 3,250,000,000 times before it becomes entirely effaced.

WONDERFUL SCREWS.—An authority on the subject asserts that the smallest screws known are those used by the watch manufacturers. The fourth jewel-wheel screw is very minute, being almost invisible to the naked eye. A person of ordinary eye-sight would pronounce it a section of a very small hair. With a glass it is seen to be a perfect screw, with threads so fine that it would take 200 of them to wind round the little spoke of wire to a distance of a half an inch, providing they were that long. As it is they are but the forty-one-thousandth of an inch in diameter and less than one-tenth thousandth of an inch in length.

EFFECT OF HEAT ON HAIR AND NAILS.—It is generally understood that the hair and nails grow faster in hot weather than in cold; but, perhaps, few are aware that any temperature can impart so great a stimulus to the growth as Colonel Pejevsky, the Russian traveler, says the Central Asian heat did during his journey in those regions. In June the ground became so excessively hot that travel in day time was rendered impossible. Within a fortnight after this oppressive weather set in, Colonel Pejevsky says that some youthful Cossacks of his party, whose faces were perfectly smooth, developed respectable beards within the short period of twenty days.

WONDERS IN A TON OF COAL.—There is more in a ton of common bituminous coal than most people are aware of. Besides gasses, a ton of coal will yield 1500 pounds of coke, twenty gallons of ammonia water, and 140 pounds of coal tar. Destructive of the tar gives us 69.9 pounds of pitch, 17 pounds of creosote, 14 pounds of heavy oils, 9.5 pounds of naphtha yellow, 6.3 pounds of naphthalene, 4.75 pounds of naphthol, 2.25 pounds of alizarin, 2.4 pounds of solvent naphtha, 1.5 pounds of phenol, 1.2 pounds of aurine, 1.1 pounds of aniline, 0.77 pounds of toluene, 0.46 pounds of anthracene, and 0.9 pounds of toluene. From the last named product saccharine is obtained, which is 223 times sweeter than sugar.

A DUST DETECTOR.—Some curious color phenomena have been observed by Mr. John Aitkin when air is suddenly expanded, and have led to the construction of a new instrument, called the "konoscope," for roughly determining the amount of impurities in the air. The instrument consists simply of an air pump and a tube 20 inches long provided with glass ends. The air to be tested is drawn into the tube, where it is moistened and expanded. If comparatively few dust particles are present—say, \$80,000 per cubic centimeter—the color is very faint, but a blue of increasing depth occurs as the particles increase in number, becoming a very dark blue with 4,000,000 per cubic centimeter. The konoscope makes it easy to trace the pollution arising in our homes from open flames and other causes, and to separate pure from impure currents in the rooms.

The Memory.

One can possess no more disagreeable a thing than a treacherous memory. This is often natural, but is more frequently caused by rapid reading or careless listening. A good memory is to be desired more than any one thing, and it is wonderful how few persons possess it. In reading one can do much toward preserving this faculty. After perusing a few pages one should close the book and endeavor to recall as much as possible of what has been read—in language, the most trivial expression, even the position of certain passages, occupied on the page. It is also very beneficial after reading an article to take pencil and paper, and jot down all one can remember of it, and if there are any good, bright or new ideas—anything which would be pleasant or beneficial to think of in after days, and commit it to memory. Even though you should never have use for it, it will serve to strengthen the memory.

A story never becomes truly part of your knowledge—a part of yourself—until you have grasped every thought of the writer, and are afterwards able to repeat it in your own language. Think over what you have just read. One good work properly read and digested will do more lasting good than dozens glanced through in the hurried manner of the ordinary reader of the day.

There are many ways in which the memory may be cultivated. As a child I used to amuse myself by opening my eyes and closing them again as rapidly as possible, then try to recall all I had seen in those fleeting glances. All such exercises are beneficial, although I was unconscious of it at the time.—[L. L. Lunsford, in Detroit Free Press.

"Hand and Seal."

The expression "hand and seal," which occurs so frequently in legal documents, is a reminder of the time when few men were able to write even their own names. Scores of old English and French deeds are extant, some of them executed by kings and noblemen, in which the signature afterward appended, together with the sign of the cross, the name of the man executing the deed being written by another hand. Dipping the entire hand in ink was, however, inconvenient and dirty, and later the thumb was substituted. The seal continued to be used, and though now it has become only a formality, legal practice has in many ways pronounced its employment indispensable.

The most modish Figaro jackets are very short and are open front and back. Those of India silk costumes have the waists under them entirely covered with white or black guipure net.

Spain has fewer daily papers than any other European country.

OLLA PODRITA.

A NATURAL CITY.—There is a curious group of rocks near Milan which form the oft-described "Nature's City." An irregular mass of rocks, some 300 feet high, resemble a citadel. Below are five depressions of which one is a gigantic amphitheatre, the second a necropolis, a third the parade, and the fourth a regularly laid out city quarters, with public monuments, gates, streets, etc. The whole of this city covers 200 acres and is surrounded by a natural wall 300 feet high.

SACRED STANDARD OF MOHAMMED.—The famous sacred standard of Mohammed is now at the museum in Turin, Italy. It was formerly at the Mosque of Ayoub, Constantinople, but Baron Tecco purchased it in the year 1839, and sent it to King Charles Albert. It is of red silk, with several verses from the Koran embroidered in yellow letters upon it.

GENESIS OF THE LETTER "I".—The small letter "i" was formerly written without the dot over it. The dot was introduced in the fourteenth century to distinguish "i" from "e" in hasty and indistinct writing. The letter "i" was also originally used where the "j" is now employed; the distinction between the Dutch writers in comparative modern times. The "i" was originally dotted because the "j" from which it is derived, was written with a dot over it.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE FIVE GREAT LAKES.—The names of the five great lakes of America are all traceable to Indian origin. The early discoverers of Ontario called it "St. Louis" and later the French called it "Lake Ontario" in honor of their Governor. The English, when they first claimed dominion, called Ontario "Lake Katarakui"; Michell called it "Catarakui" and Pawnell did the same.

Huron was named from an Indian tribe that formerly inhabited its shores. In 1706, Homans, in his descriptions of the region, always called Huron "Lake Michigan"; so did De Lisle twenty-three years later. As early as 1688, Father Hennepin called it Huron or Karegonndi, and Cox, who comes in between the time of Homans and De L'Isle, never called it anything but "Karegonndi," except in one chapter where he says: "It should be remembered by the educated reader that some have called this body of water 'Lake Michigan'; others, 'the Lake of the Hurons.' Washington's journal calls it Lake Quathoghi or Huron."

Lake Michigan was known to all early travelers and geographers as "Lake Illinois." It was known to white men nearly 100 years before Senec first called it by the name of Michigan. Champlain, the first topographer of Lake Superior, called it "Grand Lac." That wonderful relic, "the Jesuit map," calls it "Lake Tracy or Superior." Cox and Senec both referred to it in their writings as "Lake Nadoussian," which was one of the aliases by which a certain tribe of the Sioux were known.

Lake Erie received its name from the Erie, a tribe of Indians. This tribe was also known as the Cat nation, thereupon some of the early writers call the lake "Felis" and "DuChat." Senec called it "Lake Cadaragus." Washington's journal, Michell, and Pawnell, and several other writers called it "Lake Oksewo."

Interesting Irrigation Experiment.

One of the most interesting experiments with irrigation has been made in the Pecos Valley, New Mexico. The Pecos River is peculiarly useful for this purpose, as it depends neither on rains nor snows, but is fed by hundreds of living springs, in which no variation has been discovered in fifteen years. The valley adjacent to it, however, is dependent on the rainfall, which is very insufficient, and in this large canal and ditches have been dug. One of these starts from the Pecos river, six miles above the new town of Eddy, at which point the river cuts itself through solid limestone. A dam, 1,130 feet long and fifty feet high at its deepest place, elevates the water and turns it through the canal head, which is cut out of the rock fifty feet wide and twenty-five feet deep. The dam makes a lake seven miles long and nearly two miles wide, which hold 1,000,000 gallons of water. The stream which flows into the canal is twenty feet deep and thirty feet wide. From the main canal the lands along either side are ditched to the lands along either side, where its flow is regulated by the owners of the land by means of little gates. It is estimated that 700,000 acres will be made productive under this system of irrigation.—[Public Opinion.

An Indian Belle.

Tuesday the Indian woman Nellie left for Pendleton. She was richly, not to say gaudily dressed in a "toot assemble" surmounted with an Easter bonnet that looked like a section of the morning robes of Spring. Her red blanket neatly rolled and fastened with a shawl-strap of her bearing appearance, and the equipage of her bearing was only grasped by the sang froid with which she grasped the car rail and swung herself about as the train pulled out, with the easy grace of a Pullman porter, and the blushing diffidence and careless indifference peculiar to the saddle-covered crowd maiden of the Oregon woods.—[Hood River (Ore.) Glacier.

Height of Auroras.

Experiments made at the Royal Danish Academy have demonstrated approximately the height of the aurora borealis. M. Adam Paulsen, at Goldhaab, by means of two theodolites situated four miles apart, found that different aurora displays varied from one to four miles in height. Experiments near Cape Farewell showed the height of different auroras to vary from one to ten miles. At Spitzbergen the range of height was from one-third to eighteen miles. In some of the earlier experiments in this direction the observers concluded that the height of auroras varied from ninety to 500 miles.—[Scientific American.

San Francisco, Cal., has an animal that is part goat and part deer.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE SUN'S BED QUILT.

She watched the sunset glories,  
Dear little three-year-old;  
With eyes that drank the splendor  
Of crimson and of gold.

Then suddenly she lifted  
Her eager face to mine—  
"Mamma, where does the sun go  
'Way down below the line?"

And laughingly I answered,  
"Why Nellie, dear," I said,  
"Why is day's work is over,  
Of course he goes to bed."

But still she watched with wonder  
The picture in the west;  
And pondered on the story  
Of daylight's nightly rest.

Then cried with smiles of rapture,  
"And hazel eyes alight,  
"Oh, what a lovely bed quilt!  
The sun has got to-night!"

—[Detroit Free Press.

A DOG'S HIGH OFFICE.

The New York gas works board of directors recently appointed a dog as assistant superintendent of its works and a truly efficient officer he is. His name is Beauty and he made his appearance at the works some months ago, refusing to go away on any conditions. He has a curious habit, besides catching all the rats and mice about the building, of compelling a stranger to give up his portable property before departing.—[Chicago Herald.

FLYING FOXES.

My first introduction to a family of flying foxes afforded me an agreeable surprise visited a young correspondent. I had associated them, belonging to the bat family as they do, with an idea of repulsiveness, and they are not repulsive at all. On the contrary, they are very attractive, with prettily-shaped heads, dark, bright eyes and sharp muzzles, and graceful bodies covered with soft yellowish-brown hair. No flying fox is ever seen without his overcoat, in the shape of a wide, flexible, folded wing, which, when he feels inclined to retire into solitude, he unfolds and wraps about him head and all, and thus shuts out the prying world. That he prefers to spend his life in hanging position—head down—suspended by the strong hooked claws in which his legs end—is nobody's business but his own, and as long as it doesn't give him a rush of blood to his head, and he likes it, there's nothing to be said against it.—[Detroit Free Press.

A CAT THAT ENJOYED SHOOTING.

I suppose I shall tax your powers of belief if I tell you many more of Middy's doings. But truly he was a strange cat, and you may as well be patient, for you will not soon hear of his equal. The captain was much given to rifle practice, and used to love to go ashore and shoot at a mark. On one of his trips he allowed Middy to accompany him, for the simple reason, I suppose, that Middy decided to go, and got on board the dingy when the captain did. Once ashore, the marksman selected a fine large rock as a rest for his rifle, and opened fire upon his target. At the first shot or two Middy seemed a little surprised, but showed no disposition to run away. After the first few rounds, however, he seemed to have made up his mind that since the captain was making all that racket it must be entirely right and proper, and nothing about which a cat need bother his head in the least. So, as if to show how entirely he confided in the captain's judgment and good intentions, that imperious cat calmly lay down, curled up, and went to sleep in the shade of the rock over which the captain's rifle was blazing and cracking about once in two minutes. If anybody was ever acquainted with a cooler or more self-possessed cat I should be pleased to hear the particulars.—[St. Nicholas.

BABIES IN PASTURES GREEN.

A Gentleman who made a bicycle tour round the world, tells of a queer sight he saw in an out-of-the-way part of China, where the people have many quaint customs: "I saw about twenty Chinese infants tethered to stakes on a patch of greensward, like so many goats or pet lambs. The length of each baby's tether was about ten feet, and the bamboo stakes were set far enough apart so that the babies wouldn't get all tangled up. Each baby had a sort of girdle or kammerbund around its waist, and the end of the tether-string was tied to the back of this. Some of the little Celestials were crawling about on all fours; others were taking their first lessons in the feat of standing upright, by steadying themselves against the stake they were tied to. What queer little Chinese mortals they all looked to be sure, picketed out on the grass land like a lot of young calves whose mothers were away for the day! In this respect they did, indeed, resemble young calves; for I could see their mothers at work in a ricefield a few hundred yards away. All the babies seemed quietly contented with their treatment. I stood and looked at them for several minutes, from pure amusement at their unique position; but although they regarded me with wide-eyed curiosity, I never heard a whimper from any of them."—[Children's Work for Children.

Queer Place for a Tree.

Seeds of trees taken by birds, or by winds, frequently lie in some decaying mortar crack on the tops of high buildings, and will grow out and make quite large trees. One of these is in the city of Utica, N. H., where, on the top of a city church tower, is a mountain ash, which sprouted about fifteen or sixteen years ago. It still continues to grow, and has now reached a height of about seven feet. The roots push their way into the cracks and crevices of the masonry work. During the last two or three years it has blossomed and borne clusters of scarlet berries. It is said by some friend to be one of the interesting sights of Utica.—[Mechan's Monthly.

Twenty words per minute is the average at which longhand is written.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

The body of Samuel F. Keller, Sheriff of Dauphin county, was found beside the Pennsylvania Railroad track, east of Casewego Station. He was at Lancaster attending a picnic and it is supposed he was accidentally thrown from a train during the night.

The National Equipment of the Irish-American Union at Scranton elected officers and selected Newark as the place for the next meeting.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias is in session in Pittsburg.

The Federation of Labor at Chester discussed the question of restricting immigration.

JOHN C. CRISWELL, of Downingtown, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.

The Lycoming county Democrats nominated a ticket at Williamsport. Berks county Democrats met in Reading and nominated a ticket.

The Republicans of the Third Legislative District in Lackawanna county nominated W. K. Beck for the Legislature.

SILAS CRISWELL, of Petersburg, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District, was prostrated by apoplexy.

LYDIA MELLOR and Irene Blizard, who mysteriously disappeared from Chester, arrived home in a dazed condition. They claim they were dragged by two men at Lincoln Park, and after missing the last boat for Chester were taken to Philadelphia, forced to enter a cab, and taken to a house on Brown street, where they were afterward deserted. Both bear marks of violence, and are prostrated at the Mellor residence.

The brush factory and the carpenter shop of the Huntingdon Reformatory were destroyed by fire. One of the inmates is suspected of having caused the blaze.

THOMAS MCCREERY, of Luzerne Borough, was run over by an electric car and fatally injured.

CONGRESSMAN SHOOK, of Luzerne County, has declined a renomination.

GRIEVING over the disgrace and death of a friend, Miss Lula Fell, of Wilkes-Barre, has become insane. She will be sent to the Danville Hospital.

The explosion of a barrel of gasoline at West End Park, Lancaster County, wrecked a merry-go-round and some adjoining property.

The superintendent of the Bradford branch of the Erie Railroad Company and a committee of the employees held a conference to discuss the question of wages.

The third annual session of the State Federation of Labor convened at Chester. Chas. A. Miller, who represented the Typographical Union, No. 14, of Harrisburg, presided.

CHRISTIAN A. BOREK, a veteran of the late war, of Wilkes-Barre, went insane and shot himself through the heart.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER FARQUHAR, of the World's Fair Board, is having prepared for gratuitous distribution a pamphlet giving some interesting statistics regarding the industries of Pennsylvania.

OVER 5,000 people gathered at Lakeside, East Mahanoy Junction, to listen to the grand musical fest.

The town of Wetherby, Carbon County, was swept by fire and much property destroyed.

The little manufacturing village of Trainer is much excited over an epidemic which has broken out there. Four persons have died, and yet the physicians cannot agree as to whether it is diphtheria or something else. The symptoms are said to be very much like the recent malady which has terrorized the people about Chadd's Ford.

PITTSBURGH police arrested George Lehberger, of Johnstown, who was disguised and acting in a suspicious manner in that city. It is claimed that he is a Nihilist.

JONATHAN BROWN, who lived near Mt. Carmel, was killed by a train while sleeping on a track. He had just returned from a cemetery where he had completed a grave for his dead child.

DIPHTHERIA prevails near Kennett Square.

ELI FILLING, a fireman on the Philadelphia & Reading, fell from a car and was killed at Tamaqua.

JOHN O'CONNOR was released from custody on a charge of attempting to burn William Calvert's barn, at Lockport, his innocence being clearly established.

The hardware store of Miller & Son, at Zionville, was robbed of razors, revolvers and pocket knives. The postoffice is located in the same building and \$7 in stamps and small change were taken.

MARGARET SHAYS, while temporarily deranged, committed suicide by hanging, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Simmerman, at Orwigsburg. This is the fourth suicide at Orwigsburg within four months.

CARNEY MCKERN, a notorious burglar, who has served terms in the county jail of Pottsville for robbery was recommended by Justice Hill for robbing the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad station at Mahanoy City.

ANDREW SHIVE, a railroad car, of Columbia, was seized with cholera morbus, and getting up in the dark drank a large dose from a bottle which he supposed contained cholera mixture. After swallowing it he discovered that he had taken laudanum. A doctor saved his life.

Two Sisters.

Here is a bit of dialogue from the New York Press. The moral of it is not expressed, but perhaps the reader will be able to find it.

"What is Mamma doing?"  
"She is a saleslady."  
"Does she earn much?"  
"Hardly enough to keep soul and body together, but her sister helps her a little."  
"What does her sister do?"  
"She's a servant-girl."

Modern Farming.

Bunker—I see that Ducklow, who lives out of the city now, has made quite a success at farming.

Hill—Yes, I understood that he was making money from it, and I didn't know how he managed it.

Bunker—Easy enough. His farm is right off the railroad track, and he got all the clothing men in town to put their ads in his back yard.—Texas Siftings.