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NO. 8.

THE TRYST.

She gazed over the meadow grass,
And through the green young corn;
Sweet as the summer blossoms was
And fresh as summer morn.
We laughed and loved beside the brook
That sang its glee so clear,
And where we met that day, my love,
We swore to meet again.

AN OLD MAN'S DARLING.

She stood in the garden among her
flowers with the sunshine all about her,
and John Ashly, watched her from the
doorway, on his face, could think of
nothing but a bird or butterfly, as she
flitted about from rose to lilac, with her
yellow curls flying about her face in a
cloud, and her eyes full of sparks like
water in shallow places.

His years were more than double hers.
He was a man whom study had made
sober and thoughtful in early manhood.
He had a brave strong face, with a
strange gentleness in it now, as he stood
and watched the girl in the garden. She
was the only child of an old friend of his
who had left her to him when he died;
he had accepted the trust willingly. He
had tried to be faithful to it. And he had
succeeded.

"She is growing into beautiful womanhood,"
he said to himself. "Some
one will be robbing me of her one of
these days I suppose."
He sighed a little as he spoke, and the
thoughtful look upon his face grew deeper.

"Unless—" and then he stopped sud-
denly, and shook his head, as if to assure
himself that what had been in his
mind that moment was not to be thought
of seriously.

The girl in the garden began to sing.
Her voice was clear as any bird's, and
the still morning air rang with its melody.
John Ashly left off thinking to
listen.

A bird perched on one of the lilac-
bushes by the gate began a song in
rivalry. It seemed as if he would spit
his slender throat in his attempt to out-
vie the singer in the garden.

She listened a moment, and began
again; she ran up and down the lines
of melody in lights and dips of sounds
that made him think of a bird flitting
in mid air.

"Bravo!" he cried, clapping his hands
as her voice died into silence, and the
bird flew up and away in the blue over-
head. "You have put your rival to
flight."

"Why, John?"—she always called him
that—"I didn't know any one was list-
ening."
"You'd make a fortune with your
voice," he said. "But I wouldn't like
to have you try it."
"Why?" she asked.

A Conductor's Contest.

A reporter met an old railroad conduc-
tor in Chicago recently, and was surpris-
ed to hear that he had been discharged.
"Yes," he said, "the old man side
tracked me."

"Well, I suppose he thought I had too
much money."
"You're on his side," and he laughed.
"You remember I began working for the
Y. Q. road in 1865, at the close of the war.
From \$50 a month I was gradually raised
to \$100. The other day the 'old man' (the
superintendent) found out that I owned and
was paying taxes on \$12,000 or \$15,000
worth of property. So he kicked. He
offered to keep me if I would 'restitute,'
but I said I guess I had railroaded about
long enough."

"How did you save all that money in
15 years from a salary of \$600 increased
gradually to \$1,200 a year?" and he
laughed again.

"I'm out of the business now, I don't
mind explaining the conundrum. I'll hold
up my hand, though, and swear I always
accounted for every passenger I ever car-
ried. But I watered 'em. I watered the
company like its directors water the stock.
And I did it in this way: You see every
year the president and general officers is-
sue an unlimited number of annual passes.
Some of these are in exchange with other
railroads, but most of them are high-class
members of the legislature. I always made
my business when one of these fellows
got my train to 'pipe him off'—that is,
I got in conversation with him, and he
where he lived and what his business was.
You know passengers always like civil
treatment from a conductor; it seems odd
like."

"Used him?"
"Yes, used him. Knowing about how
often his business required him to travel, I
asked for him. Do you catch on? When
he didn't travel I just deducted a percent
from my cash receipts and created the
annual bumper with one trip. My divi-
sion cash was a little less than \$7, and
his was a cash run for me if I didn't turn
in two or three old tickets."

"Ah, I see. You robbed Peter to pay
Paul?"
"No, I robbed the annual passholder to
pay myself. But my best hold was in catch-
ing the passholder in robbing the company.
There's where I made the most of my
money. You see, the average member of
the legislature not only thinks the company
should carry him free, but all his friends.
So he loans his pass to Tom Dick and
Harry, and his neighbors. I made it my
business to identify every legislative pass-
holder. Every two or three weeks a man
would get on my train and show up that
pass. I would give him his check, go on
through the train, do my work, and then
come back and sit down by him. I would
say, 'Let me look at your pass again?' He
would hand it out. I would then turn to
my memorandum book and read: 'Arch-
ibald Skrubenike, tall, dark hair, 30
years old; annual, 0107.' Then I would
turn to the roster and say: 'Why, you're
not Archibald Skrubenike; you're no
right to ride on this pass. Read the con-
ditions on the back—Not transferable.'
And then the fellow would go all to pieces.
He would beg, and plead and offer to pay
fare, but I was too dry. When I had him
bad enough scared, I would say, 'I'm sorry
and I hope this thing will never occur
again. Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll
not take up this pass, as I am instructed to
do for Skrubenike; as a good friend of
the railroad, and I wouldn't have him get
into trouble for anything in the world.
You give me \$10 and I will let you keep
the pass to give back to him, only you
must promise never to tell him you got
caught.' And the fellow would snatch
out \$10 quicker than a wink. It's an honest
deal, in one year I worked old Skruben-
ike for more than \$300."

My Brother, Out West.
"Say, my dear," said Mr. Spookendyke,
as he finished reading a letter he had just
received, "my brother, out West, wants
me to buy a razor drop and a suitable
present for a young lady, and send them
to him."

"I didn't know that a razor drop was
a suitable present for a young lady," replied
Mr. Spookendyke, who was busy mixing
catnip tea, and caught the remark imper-
fectly.

"It would be a suitable present for some
other kind of girl, but not for a young
lady," he said. "I'll tell you what I'll do.
I'll get you a young lady's razor drop,
and a young lady's present. What I ob-
served was that my brother out West wants
to buy a razor drop and a young lady,
but I don't understand what he means
by a present he wants."

"Let me see," mused Mrs. Spookendyke
her shopping instincts rising to the surface.
"Does he say what kind of a young lady
it is?"
"No, he doesn't!" roared Mr. Spookendyke.
"He leaves something to the imagi-
nation of the reader. I suppose she's
got arms and legs. I don't suppose she
has a human being, but we'll suppose she
roasts in a tree. Does that help you any?"
"Can you think of something useful for
a female who lives in a tree and hops with
lilac-headed snakes from bough to bough
like a dog pasted cross?"
"You might buy her a toilet set," sug-
gested Mrs. Spookendyke, taking refuge in
a woman's one idea of an appropriate
present for another woman.

"She don't want a toilet set," shouted
Mr. Spookendyke, "any more than she wants
the chicken-pox! You want to think of
something that is pretty and at the same
time that she can use. Now think!"

Winter Sports.

Sailing the ice-boats is a sport of re-
cent origin, but one which has attained
great popularity in neighborhoods suit-
able for it, and very remarkable ac-
curacy in both the construction of
boats and their sailing. The head-
quarters of the sport in the United States
are on the Hudson and Shrewsbury riv-
ers. The illustrations give a correct
idea of the construction of an ice-boat,
which is represented as racing a train
on the Hudson river railroad and leav-
ing it behind, by no means an incredible
thing when it is remembered that time
has been taken over short distances
showing the speed of the boat to have
been at the rate of 120 miles an hour.
The longest distance ever actually made
in an hour, was 72 miles, which, we
need not say, is a great deal faster than
the fastest trains are driven.

The principle of the iceboat is the same as that
of a pair of skates. In a boat the cross-pole,
the runner at each end fastened below
it, and the runners are shod with finely
polished cast-iron in the center and
towards the front, and work on a sliper
so that the boat can clear slight obstruc-
tions on the ice without bumping. Dumping
is an inconvenience in the use of the
ice-boats first made which bordered
danger. At the extreme end of the
boat, underneath where the captain sits
there is an iron shoe working on a pivot
after the same fashion as those provided
for the runners. These three metal
shoes give facility to the motion com-
municated by the use of sails. Iceboats
are generally sloop-rigged, that is, with
jibs and masts, with the sail carried
very low. The skillful captain aims at
getting the wind on the quarter, the
speed attained in this way always ex-
ceeding that when the direction is the
same as that of the wind. Sailing on
an ice boat is not generally so exciting
an matter as that representing in a pier-
tuer, which shows two persons keeping
down the boat and exulting because
they have passed the train. It is a de-
lightful source of amusement and re-
creation. In large boats as many as 10
or 12 persons can be accommodated, and
the excitement of sleighing is certainly
equalled if not exceeded by the delights
of an excursion by young people on one
of these ingenious contrivances. Acci-
dents are infrequent. The ice is some
of the best boats on the Hudson river.
On the Shrewsbury the Uncle Bob is a
new boat, 42 feet long, with frame 28
feet long, and is 16 feet between run-
ners. Competitions between craft ice-
boats are exceedingly exciting forms of
sport. We need scarcely add, that the
best boats are beautifully finished and
costly pieces of workmanship.

Mania in the Wilderness.
Botanist and travelers have been rather
unsuccessful in attempts to ascertain
the origin of different kinds of manna
known in commerce. In the valley of
Gohr, to the south of the Dead Sea, six-
teen valleys onward which leads into a
long valley, Buckhart found what he
called manna, dropping from twigs of
several kinds of trees. According to
his representations Arabs collect it and
make it into cakes, which are eaten with
their mutton butter made from the
milk of sheep. They churn it thus. A
goat skin is filled with milk and sus-
pended between two poles swung to and
fro by pulling an attached cord till it
assumes a new character—a greasy, soapy
mass—and that is Arab butter. Mr.
Turner found a grove of tamarisk trees
near Mt. Sinai in the valley of Farrah,
which furnish what the monks call manna.
They were busily, about ten feet
high, from which drops of sweetish fluid
oozed. If taken early in the morn-
ing, before the sun is up, it may be
kept in earthen pots a considerable time.
It is used in lieu of sugar in the con-
vent. Commercial manna, principally
in the hands of druggists, is a product
of the punctured stems of the *ornus
Europaea*, growing in Calabria. An ar-
ticle very similar in appearance and
medical properties is procured in Sicily
by the same kind of process. Both have
a sweetish taste, are soft, of a pale yel-
lowish color, and used for their mild
laxative quality rather than food. From
the foregoing facts it is very clear there
is not the slightest resemblance to that
extraordinary nutritious article which
was miraculously provided for the chil-
dren of Israel in a barren wilderness on
a forty years' peregrinations towards the
promised land.

Electricity from Crystal.
Jacques and Curie have shown that by
the mere compression of an inclined
hemihedral crystal, electricity is devel-
oped. They experimented by placing
a crystal of a suitable section of it be-
tween two sheets of tin foil insulated on
the exterior by plates of caoutchouc, the
tin foil being connected to a galvanom-
eter. By now compressing the crystal
in a vise or otherwise, electricity is de-
veloped and may be measured by the
galvanometer. The electricity devel-
oped is the opposite of that produced
by heating a crystal—that is to say, the
extremity of the crystal which becomes
positive on heating, becomes negative
on compression. On releasing the pres-
sure, electricity of an opposite kind is
produced. The authors find that the
production of electricity by pressure
can only be obtained with hemihedral
crystals having inclined faces. By com-
bining a number of such crystals in a
pile, they have invented a new appar-
atus for producing electricity. The amount
of electricity developed varies for
different minerals. They find, for
example, that a section of quartz, cut
perpendicular to the main axis, evolves
more electricity than a similar section
of tourmaline.

Verbal Errors to be Guarded Against.

Aggravate for irritate; aggravate is to
make worse.
Allude to refer to or mention.
As for that; not as I know for "not
that I know."
Avocation for vacation; a man's voca-
tion is his business; avocations are
things that occupy him incidentally.
Balance, for rest or remainder.
Character for reputation; one may
have a good reputation, but a bad char-
acter, and the two words should never
be confounded.

Dangerous, for in danger; a sick man
is sometimes most abnormally safe to be
dangerous, when it is only meant that
the poor fellow is himself in danger—a
very different thing.
Demean, for debase, disgrace or hum-
ble. To demean one's self is merely to
behave one's self, whether well or ill.
Dirt, for earth or loam.
Donate, for give.
Execute, for hang, as applied to the
criminal. It is the sentence, not the man,
that is executed.

Healthy, for wholesome; an onion
plant may be healthy; but when you
pick an onion there is no more healthi-
ness or unhealthiness to that although
it may or may not be wholesome as an
article for food.
Tily, for ill.
Inaugurate, for begin.
Kids, for kid gloves.
Learn, for teach.
Liable, for likely or apt.
Loam, for loam.
Pants, for pantaloons, or (better still)
trousers.
Parakee, for cast.
Real, for very; as "real nice," "real
pretty."
Reside, for live; residence, for house.
Retire, for go to bed.
Seldom, or ever, for seldom, if ever,
or seldom or never.
Some, for somewhat; "she is some-
better to day."
Stop for stay; "where are you stop-
ping? This is one of the vilest of vic-
tims."
Summon (the noun), for summons (the
verb).

Those kind of apples, for that kind.
Traipse, for occur.
Vulgar, for immodest or indecent.
Without, for unless.

Weddings in India.
A correspondent writes from Bombay
about how they conduct weddings in
India: "About 5.20 P. M., the bride-
groom arrived with a lay procession
which started from his residence in Kal-
baleji road. On entering the gateway
of Malhao Bang he was welcomed by
Mr. Goualdas, and conducted over a
carpeted pathway to the marriage, where
he was received by the bride's mother.
After certain preliminary rites he was
seated on a decorated wooden stool in
his position Mr. and Mrs. Goualdas
washed his feet with water and next
with milk. The bride was then brought
from the bungalow and seated on a simi-
lar stool opposite the bridegroom. The
family priest joined the hands of the
bride and bridegroom with yarn tied
around them and the Shastrer chanted
hymns and mantras and invoked bless-
ings upon the marrying couple. After
going through some further rites the
happy pair, who had been fasting for a
whole day, were taking into the bungal-
ow, where refreshments were provided
for them. There was then an interval
in the ceremony. At 10 P. M. the
marriage fire was lighted in the mar-
quee and fed with glee. The bride and
bridegroom exchanged morsels of a native
sweetmeat which they ate; they were
made to go four times around earthen
pots placed at right angles; were made
to repeat mantras involving eternal fidel-
ity and affection, and thus the cere-
monies were over about midnight.

Tokio, Japan, has 2,000 pick-pock-
ets.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fresh disorders are reported from
Egypt.
Black bass fishing in East Florida
is very fine.
General Garibaldi is suffering from
a bronchial attack.
There are now 70,000 claims before
the Irish land court.
The average expense of one session
of congress exceeds \$3,000,000.
Three hundred men exercise in the
gymnasium of Harvard College every
day.
The National Exposition at Milan,
recently closed, realized a profit of 565,-
000 francs.
A rich copper mine has been redis-
covered in the vicinity of Tucson, Ari-
zona, within a few weeks.
It costs \$75 in California to prepare
an acre of land and grow grape vines
to the period of production.
In Florida there are 19,763 white
people over ten years of age who can
not write their own names.
—Canadian continue to obtain com-
paratively large numbers of polled Aber-
deen cattle from Scotland.
—The tobacco monopoly of Franco last
year yielded a net profit to the
State of about \$60,000,000.
—Miss Jeanne Bonaparte receives a
dowry of 2,000,000 francs from her
brother Roland and his wife.
—In China a lady's distorted foot,
which naked looked something like a
hoof is called a "golden lily."
—In one hand of a corpse the Lapland
people place some money to pay the fee
of the porter at the gate of paradise.
—An Indian couple were married
in 1873, divorced in 1877, remarried
in 1879, and now are to be divorced.
—Of over 700,000 square miles of
timber lands in this country the South
embraces an area of nearly two-thirds.
—Queen Victoria will remain at Os-
borne for a month and then return to
Windsor Castle and stay there till April.
—The recent crop of oranges in Flor-
ida surpassed both in quantity and
quality any previously raised in the
State.
—Indoor tennis is a novelty for the
winter. It is played in a long, empty
hall, with the regulation net, balls and
rackets.
—Boston's Teachers are petitioning
that female teachers who have served
10 years and receive a salary of no less
than \$1000.
—An Italian colony has been estab-
lished near Gainesville, in Florida, for
the cultivation of oranges and lemons
on a large scale.
—The Duke of Argyll has received a
present of wild turkeys from this coun-
try. The number amounts to try and breed
from at Inverary.
—Nearly \$10,000,000 was taken from
the mines of Utah last year, and a bil-
lion product of \$13,000,000 is predicted
for the present year.
—Germany has a population of 45,-
230,000 of whom about 3,000,000 are
entitled to vote, though only 5,000,000
voted at the last election.
—The ice come at the base of the
Yosemite Falls is 200 feet high. There
are numerous visitors, and there are
fifty-one men on the ice.
—The iron mines in the vicinity
of Boyertown, Berks county, Pa., are
shipping 160 cars of ore a day.
—Col. Samuel Colt had made in Paris
on his own in Hartford. It still stood in
this city for the taking of tin types.
—The monument to Edward Col-
burgh Marsh, in England, the scene of
his death, has just been carefully re-
stored at the expense of Lord Londale.
—Lord Bute, who has a colony of
beavers near Bethesda, Scotland, is
going to present several to the Zoolo-
gical gardens, the breed there having
died out.
—Four thousand barrels of petroleum
a year was too much for the world's con-
sumption twenty-five years ago. They
are shipping it up now at the rate of about
50,000 barrels a day.
—Veranda used to send out wealthy
now it is taking it in. All the mines in
the State yielded during 1881 about
\$4,500,000 less than enough to pay the
cost of operating them.
—The Grande Duke Constantine,
uncle of the Czar, has taken a house in
Paris, and it is probable that he will
reside there in future, as he is not per-
mitted to return to Russia.
—Nearly 1,500 of the 3,630 streets of
Paris have during the last thirty years
had their names changed, chiefly for
political reasons. This annual infinite
trouble to the residents.
—Not a single bushel of 72,000,000 of
grain sent to Europe from New York
last year went in an American ship. In
1880 about one per cent. of the ship-
ments were by American vessels.
—A four-year old boy of Clay county,
Ind., is undergoing treatment at Indi-
anapolis for spinal troubles, brought on
by excessive smoking. The invalid has
been a heavy smoker for a year and a
half.
—Mrs. Gen. Sherman has been elected
President of Tabernacle Society,
Washington, an organization of Catholic
ladies which aims to provide for altar
ornaments and restorations to its cost.
—A curious undertaking is on the
carpet at Batavia, N. Y. A monument
to William Morgan, supposed to have
been murdered by the Masons, is to be
erected there, and over 2000 persons
have already contributed to its cost.
—Still the Cologne Cathedral is not
complete, although it has been officially
declared so. There is yet some decoration
to be applied, and it is said that it
will probably take another generation to
finish the structure in all its details.
—Two surviving veterans of the
Grande Armee died recently in France.
Their names were Hain and Appe. Each
had made the campaigns in Spain, Por-
tugal, Germany and Russia, and each
had passed his ninety-second birthday.
—A gentleman from Ottawa, Canada,
gave an order for a silver mounted claret
jug to a Montreal dealer, instructing
him to send it by express marked C. O.
D. A couple of days ago the jug ar-
rived, and was found to contain a large
quantity of water.
—A watch stolen from a San Fran-
cisco lady more than a year ago, the sin-
gular fact in connection with its recovery
being that it was sent back from China
by some person there who had received
it as a present, but was not satisfied
with its style.

Plaster of Paris in Fractures.

Plaster, either in the form of a bandage
enveloping the fractured part, or in the
form of a cast, is used in a great variety
of cases in the various hospitals of this
city. In fact, all other things being equal,
it is given the preference over other forms
of apparatus usually employed in such in-
stances. It is particularly well adapted
for fractures of the neck, which are treated
almost exclusively by this bandage. The
fracture box is rarely used, and only in
exceptional cases, where there is great
swelling, and the condition of the skin
renders it necessary to expose the parts
for the parts to be exposed during treat-
ment. Generally this open method is only
employed until such time as it is safe to
apply the plaster of Paris bandage, and
then the plaster of Paris is generally used
and the healing of the abrasions. No
time is lost by so doing, as generally the
parts are made fit for the immovable ap-
paratus before the bony union commences.
In compound fractures the plaster is gen-
erally placed at once in the plaster apparatus,
openings being made in the latter corre-
sponding with the injuries of the soft part,
for the purpose of establishing thorough
drainage. In cases of the kind, however,
there is no special contraindication in the
shape of under swelling, etc., all fractures
in which plaster of Paris is to be employed
are "put up" at once. A general de-
scription of the method of procedure may
apply to that to be employed in any case
of fracture in any region of the body. The
part is enveloped in a thin layer of cotton,
and the bandages, immersed in water
sufficiently long to be permeated, are ap-
plied directly over the cotton, care being
taken to exert slight and uniform pressure.
Each layer of bandage is carefully moulded
to the inequalities of the surface, and
sufficiently long to be permeated, are ap-
plied directly over the cotton, care being
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During the services in a church in a
small Spanish town near Madrid, on last
Christmas eve, the congregation was star-
tled by the sudden entrance of a pack of
famished wolves. Before they were driven
out the wolves had killed three persons
outright and seriously wounded five others.
It is said that a quick-witted sacristan,
who succeeded the pulpit while every one
else was dumb with terror and began to
imitate the noise of a loud-barking dog,
had much to do with the flight of the
beasts.
—President Gonzalez, of Mexico, is ill.

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Allude to refer to or mention.
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that I know."
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tion is his business; avocations are
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Healthy, for wholesome; an onion
plant may be healthy; but when you
pick an onion there is no more healthi-
ness or unhealthiness to that although
it may or may not be wholesome as an
article for food.
Tily, for ill.
Inaugurate, for begin.
Kids, for kid gloves.
Learn, for teach.
Liable, for likely or apt.
Loam, for loam.
Pants, for pantaloons, or (better still)
trousers.
Parakee, for cast.
Real, for very; as "real nice," "real
pretty."
Reside, for live; residence, for house.
Retire, for go to bed.
Seldom, or ever, for seldom, if ever,
or seldom or never.
Some, for somewhat; "she is some-
better to day."
Stop for stay; "where are you stop-
ping? This is one of the vilest of vic-
tims."
Summon (the noun), for summons (the
verb).

Those kind of apples, for that kind.
Traipse, for occur.
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carpeted pathway to the marriage, where
he was received by the bride's mother.
After certain preliminary rites he was
seated on a decorated wooden stool in
his position Mr. and Mrs. Goualdas
washed his feet with water and next
with milk. The bride was then brought
from the bungalow and seated on a simi-
lar stool opposite the bridegroom. The
family priest joined the hands of the
bride and bridegroom with yarn tied
around them and the Shastrer chanted
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happy pair, who had been fasting for a
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for them. There was then an interval
in the ceremony. At 10 P. M. the
marriage fire was lighted in the mar-
quee and fed with glee. The bride and
bridegroom exchanged morsels of a native
sweetmeat which they ate; they were
made to go four times around earthen
pots placed at right angles; were made
to repeat mantras involving eternal fidel-
ity and affection, and thus the cere-
monies were over about midnight.

Tokio, Japan, has 2,000 pick-pock-
ets.

Verbal Errors to be Guarded Against.

Aggravate for irritate; aggravate is to
make worse.
Allude to refer to or mention.
As for that; not as I know for "not
that I know."
Avocation for vacation; a man's voca-
tion is his business; avocations are
things that occupy him incidentally.
Balance, for rest or remainder.
Character for reputation; one may
have a good reputation, but a bad char-
acter, and the two words should never
be confounded.
Dangerous, for in danger; a sick man
is sometimes most abnormally safe to be
dangerous, when it is only meant that
the poor fellow is himself in danger—a
very different thing.
Demean, for debase, disgrace or hum-
ble. To demean one's self is merely to
behave one's self, whether well or ill.
Dirt, for earth or loam.
Donate, for give.
Execute, for hang, as applied to the
criminal. It is the sentence, not the man,
that is executed.

Healthy, for wholesome; an onion
plant may be healthy; but when you
pick an onion there is no more healthi-
ness or unhealthiness to that although
it may or may not be wholesome as an
article for food.
Tily, for ill.
Inaugurate, for begin.
Kids, for kid gloves.
Learn, for teach.
Liable, for likely or apt.
Loam, for loam.
Pants, for pantaloons, or (better still)
trousers.
Parakee, for cast.
Real, for very; as "real nice," "real
pretty."
Reside, for live; residence, for house.
Retire, for go to bed.
Seldom, or ever, for seldom, if ever,
or seldom or never.
Some, for somewhat; "she is some-
better to day."
Stop for stay; "where are you stop-
ping? This is one of the vilest of vic-
tims."
Summon (the noun), for summons (the
verb).

Those kind of apples, for that kind.
Traipse, for occur.
Vulgar, for immodest or indecent.
Without, for unless.

Weddings in India.
A correspondent writes from Bombay
about how they conduct weddings in
India: "About 5.20 P. M., the bride-
groom arrived with a lay procession
which started from his residence in Kal-
baleji road. On entering the gateway
of Malhao Bang he was welcomed by
Mr. Goualdas, and conducted over a
carpeted pathway to the marriage, where
he was received by the bride's mother.
After certain preliminary rites he was
seated on a decorated wooden stool in
his position Mr. and Mrs. Goualdas
washed his feet with water and next
with milk. The bride was then brought
from the bungalow and seated on a simi-
lar stool opposite the bridegroom. The
family priest joined the hands of the
bride and bridegroom with yarn tied
around them and the Shastrer chanted
hymns and mantras and invoked bless-
ings upon the marrying couple. After
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