

# LIGHTNING COOKERY.

## HOW ELECTRICITY OPERATES IN THE KITCHEN.

Cooking Utensils and Paraphernalia—Frying, Baking, Broiling and Heating by Electricity—Enormous Waste in the Use of Old Style Fuel.

No Dirt or Ashes. The application of electricity to domestic affairs is a subject that demands the attention of all mankind. For some time past electricity has



been used in a limited way by the demonstrators at various "food show" cooking schools. It required the World's Fair to bring the subject before the public in all its prominence. What does electric cooking mean? It means the absence of the old-fashioned range and more—no coal, no smoke, no ashes. It means no building of kitchen fires on hot summer mornings; it means the emancipation of the builders.

The workings of the electric current are less understood by the general public than any other subject connected with our mercantile and domestic life. The current may be likened to running water, and with this idea one has the best illustration. If water be run through a pipe two inches in diameter, into a smaller pipe, say one inch in diameter, the result attained is pressure in the smaller pipe. Run electricity through a wire one-quarter inch in diameter, and it gives no apparent result, but turn this same current into a smaller wire and the result is heat, as shown in the ordinary incandescent lamp.

The small wire cannot handle the current fast enough; therefore it gets hot. This is the fact that governs electric cooking. The reader may say, "This is plain so far, but the electric light globe has practically no heat about it." The explanation is this: The wire in the electric light globe is in a vacuum and is on this account surrounded to a certain extent by a non-conductor, hence the heat radiation is very small.

If it were possible to surround a red hot stove with a glass case and to pump all the air from the case, the heat would not be felt to any great degree. Imagine an ordinary frying pan with a veil of fine wire beneath it, this wire surrounded with a packing which would retain and convey the heat, the wire and packing covered with a metal case as

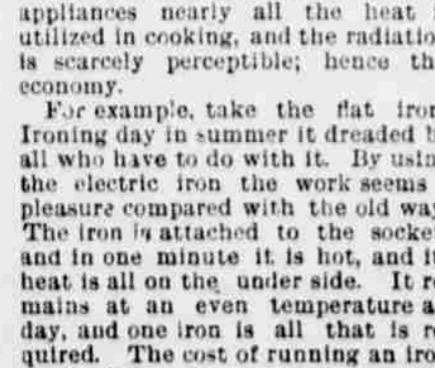
shown by the dark ring on the bottom of the pan in the illustration. The pan with the electrical arrangement does not differ from the ordinary pan, except for the fact that it is slightly heavier and has a wire attached. By connecting this wire with the socket board and turning a button, similar to that on the electric light, the pan is heated almost as quickly as the explanation is made. The broiler, oven, coffee pot, tea kettle and hot water tank are all operated in the same manner.

The advantages of using electricity are so great and so numerous that it would be impossible to convey the facts on paper. Suffice it to say that there is none of the disagreeable dust or heat, no smoke nor danger of fire. In the ordinary stove the heat generated is 100 per cent. Of this heat 80 per cent. goes up the chimney, 15 per cent. warms the air in the room and incidentally the cook; the remaining 5 per cent. is all that can be used for cooking. With the new appliances nearly all the heat is utilized in cooking, and the radiation is scarcely perceptible; hence the economy.

For example, take the flat iron. Ironing day in summer is dreaded by all who have to do with it. By using the electric iron the work seems a pleasure compared with the old way. The iron is attached to the socket, and in one minute it is hot, and its heat is all on the under side. It remains at an even temperature all day, and one iron is all that is required. The cost of running an iron is about two cents per hour. The electric iron may be attached to an ordinary incandescent lamp socket by removing the globe and screwing the iron wire in place. The oven may be run for five cents an hour and the broiler for the same figure. The oven heat may be graduated by means of a switch. Pans and pots can be run at about the same cost. The fact that the current is used only for the time of cooking makes the cost somewhat less than when coal is used.

There are a number of kitchens in practical use in New York and Brooklyn, says a New York paper, and the most desirable results are obtained.

An Electrical Kitchen. In the kitchens of these houses the coal stove has no place; and the gas-jet for lighting or heating is unknown. All cooking and water-heating is done by the electrical current, which the cook switches on from the



mildly warm in the upper. The oven is air-jacketed and has bright interior surfaces, so that all the heat is retained. A small incandescent lamp suspended in the interior permits of the cook watching the cooking process through a small window of thick, transparent mica. These ovens, when heated for a quarter of an hour, carry on most cooking operations without further heating. They act like bakers' ovens, where the fire is applied for a certain time and then raked out, after which the oven has to carry on the baking for the rest of the day with the heat contained in itself. These ovens will, probably, be brought into more common use by the companies supplying current, which will push their use as the gas companies are pushing the gas stoves.

wires in the kitchen wall as she requires it. Against the wall stands a table, or rather a small bureau, fitted with drawers and doors, and with a top of solid, blue slate. This is the stove, but it has no direct connection with the heating or cooking. It merely serves as a table on which to place the electrical cooking utensils, which are all thus highly insulated. To the left stands the boiler, in which the water is kept at a gentle heat.

On the same side, on an iron stand, is the electric oven, divided into several compartments, the upper of which is the plate-warmer. Pipes are led from the boiler to the sink faucets on the other side of the bureau. Hung over a hook in the wall are a number of twisted cords, with a glass screw-plug at one end and a push-plug at the other. These cords are made of very fine copper threads twisted together and insulated by rubber and cotton. Each cord has two strands, each of which is a conductor, one for the negative and one for the positive. In early days these were distinguished by making them of different colors, but this practice has been abandoned since it was discovered that it did not matter which course the current took. Upon other books, or shelves, are the cooking utensils—teapots, coffee-pots, saucepans, frying-pans, water-kettles, stew-pans, etc. An entire outfit is there, and each utensil is within easy reach of the cook. There is also ranged on the shelves a series of flat-irons. Above the table, or bureau, are a number of receptacles to receive the screw-plugs, which are attached to the ends of the cords, and above each is a small switch, of which all that can be seen is a small project-

ing key similar to that used in the gas-cocks of chandeliers. The mode of operation is extremely simple, and the densest greenhorn could familiarize herself with it in less than five minutes. If an order comes to the kitchen for some coffee, Mary takes down the coffee-pot, charges it with the fragrant berry and the due amount of water, and stands it upon the slate bureau top. She then unbooks one of the cords and screws the glass plug into its receptacle on the wall; the other end of the cord has two small plugs. These she pushes into receptacles in the base of the pot, and turns the switch. In a few minutes the water is boiling, and in a few more the stimulating liquid ascends to the epicures upstairs. The process is just as simple for all the other utensils. All are operated in the same way. Nothing could be simpler and nothing in the cooking way cleaner.

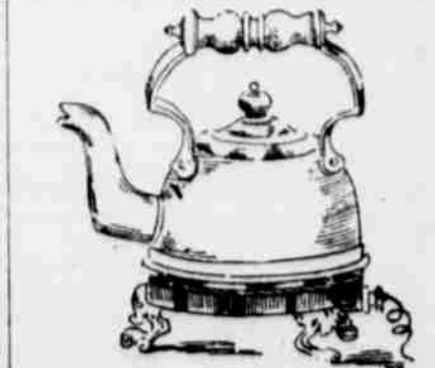
The process of stewing, however, requires different conditions. Here it is necessary to regulate the amount of heat so that the stew may be kept at the right temperature. The regulation is effected by wiring the circuits in a special manner, so that the various necessary temperatures can be obtained.

Perfection in the system was not obtained without much thought and considerable experiment. Resistance wires—that is, wires which are not good conductors, and which offer resistance to the passage of the electrical current and become heated in the process—were first wrapped in asbestos. This was too crude, and the wires were then imbedded in enamel. Here the fun began. Enamel after enamel was tried, but almost as soon as the current was turned onto the wires, crack would go the enamel, and the task had to be renewed. Finally an enamel of silicate, or rather, a cement, was discovered, and electric-cooking became a fact. Its application to the utensil may be seen from the illustration.

Electric Ovens and Utensils. Electric ovens are usually provided with several circuits, placed at the top or sides. It is divided into several compartments, each of which can be supplied with heat at a different temperature, so that meat may be cooking in the lower and the plates kept

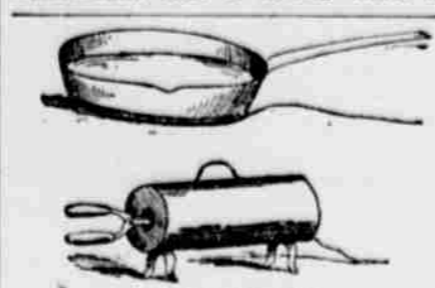
Electric Kettle. The electric kettle is a simple and efficient device for boiling water. It consists of a kettle with a glass cover and electrical connections. The cover is held in place by a magnetic force, and when the current is turned on, the water inside is heated. The kettle is designed to be used on a standard electrical outlet, and it is very convenient for use in a kitchen.

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The electric griddle is just an iron plate, upon the bottom of which are set the wires in a bed of enamel; and during the World's Fair a skillful colored cook was kept pretty busy during the day turning out buckwheat and griddle cakes to an admiring throng, composed mostly of women. The griddle is perhaps the only kitchen utensil which cannot be directly heated. But an electric fire to grill things over is obtained by running the bare wires closely together in and out over a small asbestos mat. As soon as the current is switched on the wires become incandescent, and a strong heat is



thrown upward toward the meat or fish set over it on the griddle. The fumes are carried off up a special chimney. The rapid adaptation of electricity to the heating of flatirons and the general work of a laundry is proved by a case in England, where a large building, formerly a flourmill, was turned into a steam laundry. The old mill waterwheel was turned to account in driving an eighty-light dynamo, and not only is the whole building lighted by electricity, but all the linen is smoothed and glossed by the electrically heated irons. The outfit was small; the satisfaction complete.

Electricity is an excellent servant, and it is slowly being trained to new duties. Its uses are manifold, and its benefits innumerable. The only obstacle to its general use for household purposes is the high price of both utensils and current. The utensils are undergoing a process of cheapening, and we may shortly see electrical cooking and heating a matter of as everyday occurrence as the gas stove.

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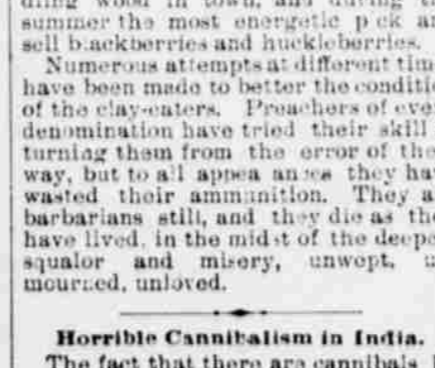
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PEOPLE WHO EAT CLAY. A Loathsome Habit Prevalent in Parts of Georgia. In parts of Georgia there are whole communities which indulge in the practice of clay eating. Every member of a family will have the habit. From the father, and grandfather, too, if he has chanced to survive, down to the skinny-faced little tot who cries for his snare they all eat clay regularly and eagerly. This depraved taste fixes itself upon them in early childhood, and as they grow older the habit becomes stronger and stronger, until it is an utter impossibility to break off. It is said to be more powerful than the whisky, opium, morphia, cocaine, or any other habit yet known. Of course hereditarily has much to do with it, and thus the habit is transmitted from generation into generation with singular persistence.

There is no mistaking a clay eater. Their countenances have a distinctly original and unearthly cast, reminding you more of a death's head with a bone in its mouth than anything else. The children have large eyes, set deep in the head, and accentuated by high, skinny cheek bones. These eyes lack luster, and they glare with leaden stupidity from the cada avous hollows. And as for the men and women, compared with their face of an Egyptian mummy would look fresh and beautiful. The milky whiteness of the skin, which they have in childhood, has changed into a parched brown, which falls in folds about their eyes and neck. Deep wrinkles radiate from their mouths, and spread in every conceivable direction. You can easily convince them, as they serve for constant aqueducts to tobacco pipes. The clay which they devour is not, as some have supposed, the red variety so common throughout Middle Georgia, but a peculiar white kind, with a soft and greasy feel, and found only in certain localities. It is said to contain arsenic, thus accounting for the force of the habit and its effect upon the system. The clay-eaters are not without social instincts. They are said to hold festivals, or rather dinings, the menu of which is made up mainly of clay. For instance, one of the patriarchs will decide to celebrate, and invitations are issued to all the families in the neighborhood. After several wild "break-downs" for the tempting globe is passed around for refreshments. Corn liquor, of course, is a necessary adjunct.

These beings make no attempt at regular work. They shake out their existence in the winter by selling kindling wood in town, and during the summer the most energetic pick and sell blackberries and huckleberries. Numerous attempts at different times have been made to better the condition of the clay-eaters. Preachers of every denomination have tried their skill at turning them from the error of their way, but to all appearances they have wasted their ammunition. They are barbarians still, and they die as they have lived, in the midst of the deepest squalor and misery, unwept, unmourning, unloved.

Horrible Cannibalism in India. The fact that there are cannibals by race, tradition and profession at the present day in India is established beyond doubt. It seems incredible that in a large community like that of Nasick or Benares the presence would be tolerated of abandoned creatures, who hunt the burning-grounds with the avowed purpose of snatching and eating the half-eaten and half-digested remains of the dead if they be refused the alms they impudently demand with threats of vengeance. Even more extraordinary is it to know that one of them, having seized one of three boys at play near one of the temples of Nasick, ripped him open and proceeded to eat him while still living, was sentenced by the district court to only transportation for life. The Aghoris are undoubtedly cannibals, and although they prefer carnation, and as a rule wait for its putrefaction before attacking a body with their teeth, they unquestionably, when opportunity offers, slay the young or weak to make a horrible feast.—Bombay Gazette.



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# SABBATH SCHOOL.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 29.

Lesson Text: "Joseph Forgiving His Brethren," Gen. xlv., 1-15.—Golden Text: Luke xv., 2.—Commentary.

1. "There stood no man with him whilso Joseph made himself known to his brethren." The seven years of famine had begun, and not only all Egypt, but all countries, came to Joseph to buy corn (xli., 56, 57). Ten of Joseph's brethren, at once recognized by him, but not he by them, had come for corn, and when he had gone home with their sacks full and their money in their sacks, with instructions to bring the youngest brother when they came again, Simon meantime being detained as a hostage. They had now returned, bringing Benjamin, and the eleven had dined with Joseph, being seated at table according to their ages, such to their surprise for as yet they knew him not.

2. "And he went about, and the Egyptians and the house of Pharaoh heard." Our lesson begins and ends with weeping, but it is weeping for joy. Consider the seven weeping of Joseph in chapters xli., 33; xliii., 33; xliv., 29; xlv., 1, 17.

3. "And Joseph said unto his brethren, I am Joseph. Doth my father yet live?" Is it any wonder that they were troubled and could not answer? How vividly would come to mind the events of twenty years before as they looked upon the face of him whose pitiful and loving face they would not recall, and now he has already been returning them good for evil while at the same time leading them to repentance. It must be all true, for who but Joseph could know their ages so as to arrange them at table?

4. "And Joseph said unto his brethren, Come near to me, I pray you. And they came near. And he said, I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt." We can imagine them dumb with astonishment until he calls them near to him and repeats the astounding statement with the additional allusion to their guilt. It is all true, an affair to long for their sin has found them out (Gen. xxxix., 21).

5. "Now therefore be not grieved nor angry with yourselves that ye sold me hither, for God did send me before you to preserve life." He knew the wrath of man to praise him (Ps. lxxvii., 19), and Joseph had great reason to be glad that he had not repented, for the guiding hand of God. It is possible for us to see God in everything and believe and rejoice in Rom. viii., 28, 29.

6. "For these two years hath the famine been in the land, and yet there are five years, in the which, there shall neither be a sowing nor harvest, nor fruit, nor increase, seven years of plenty, so surely would these seven years of famine. Joseph simply believed God—he had no other means of knowing, "Abraham believed God," but our souls say, "I believe God" (Jas. ii., 23; Acts xviii., 27).

7. "Knew ye not my visitors you to preserve you a posterity in the earth and to save your lives by a great deliverance." How suggestive it all is of Joseph's hated, sold, rejected, slain, yet still alive, a great deliverer, the only deliverer, and one long ago. He will say to the nation of Israel, "I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt. I have seen and mourn bitterly and weeped. He (Zech. xii., 10; xiii., 19). Many individual Jews are now seeing and recognizing Him by faith, but soon it will be all Israel.

8. "So now it was not you that sent me hither, but God." Joseph says God all the while, and he says for father and brother and ruler over all Egypt. He has nothing but forgiveness for his brethren and praise for God. Jesus told Pilate that he could have no power against Him except it were given him by God (John xix., 11). We may all believe that nothing can come to us without God.

9. "Knew ye not my visitors you to preserve you a posterity in the earth and to save your lives by a great deliverance." Come down unto me, my brother. He says of his poor old father, wondering day by day if Benjamin will ever return to him, little dreaming that Benjamin will come with him and Joseph. As I have long to have my father see and share his glory, seeing the face of Jesus in John xvii., 24.

10. "And thou shalt dwell in the land of Goshen, and thou shalt be near unto me, thou and thy children, and thy children's children, and thy flocks, and thy herds, and all thy beasts." He says to his brother, "I will come unto you, and you shall dwell in the land of Goshen, and you shall be near unto me, and you shall be near unto me, and you shall be near unto me, and you shall be near unto me." He says to his brother, "I will come unto you, and you shall dwell in the land of Goshen, and you shall be near unto me, and you shall be near unto me, and you shall be near unto me, and you shall be near unto me."

11. "And there will I nourish thee, for yet there are five years of famine, lest thou and thy household and all that thou hast come to poverty." Assurance of continued and abundant supply for all. He says to his brother, "I will come unto you, and you shall dwell in the land of Goshen, and you shall be near unto me, and you shall be near unto me, and you shall be near unto me, and you shall be near unto me."

12. "And behold your eyes are red, and the eyes of my brother Benjamin, that it is my request that ye shall weep into one another's bosom, and ye shall weep into one another's bosom, and ye shall weep into one another's bosom, and ye shall weep into one another's bosom." They were told all they could, "Father, we can't tell you that Joseph is here" (John vi., 7). And when they did tell him, Joseph's heart believed it till he saw his wondrous work. Joseph had sent to fetch him. "For what we have seen and heard declare we unto you" is the testimony of the apostles (1 John i., 3; Acts i., 20).

13. "And he fell upon his brother Benjamin's neck and wept. And Benjamin wept upon his neck. Moreover, he kissed all his brethren and wept upon them, and after that his brethren kissed with him." What assurance of forgiveness! What tears of joy on the part of Joseph and of Benjamin! But did the others weep? The record does not say. Tears put up sometimes come afterward. Joseph's heart is full as he gives of his bounty to his father and his brethren. What wondrous grace to these brethren, and yet how small was compared with the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ—the grace by which we were saved, in which we stand, and the full revelation of which we still wait for (Eph. i., 8; Rom. v., 2; 1 Pet. i., 13)—Lesson Helper.

Sheriff and Prisoner Arrested. The Sheriff of Clinton County arrested a horse thief at Rock Creek, and while on route home had occasion to wait several hours in this city for a Lake Shore train. To spend the time he went to the harbor and walked up the docks with his prisoner handcuffed to him. They were taken to be escaped prisoners and were arrested by the local police. The Sheriff was disarmed, and together with his prisoner marched to the city hall jail. He did not have a warrant or papers to prove his official title, but succeeded in demonstrating that he was not a fraud and was released with his prisoner, or in time to catch his train.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

You can never tell by the size of a tin how black it is.

# BUILDING RAILROADS.

## Pennsylvania Will Increase Its Trackage Nearly 1,000 Miles.

The Pennsylvania railroad officials report that extensive preparations are being made throughout the state for the construction during the spring and summer of a large number of new railroads, despite the unfavorable conditions surrounding enterprises of this character during the past year. While the construction and extension proposed throughout the whole country does not exceed over one-half the mileage of the previous year, it is stated that Pennsylvania will do more rail building than any other state in the country, and a large amount of new territory will be opened before the end of the year, showing that capitalists have little fear of railroad investments in this state.

The amount of money required to carry this work through will run far into the millions and will go a great way toward solving the unemployed labor problem in this state. The total mileage of new roads projected in Pennsylvania is 933 miles. In addition to the new lines to be opened, which are chiefly small connections and feeders for the big roads, a large amount of second and third track will be laid by the big companies.

The following roads were reported as under construction, or will be commenced during the year: Allsburg, Virginia & Charleston, Reynolds, v. to Morgantown, surveyed fifty-five miles.

Kittanning & Ford City, Kittanning to Ford City, being built by the Henry Claws Company, of New York, five miles. Wheeling & Connellsville, Wheeling to Connellsville, surveyed seventy-five miles. Clearfield, Conemaugh & Western, mouth of Little Meadown Creek, via Helena, to Johnstown, fifteen miles located, seventy-five miles.

Bradys Bend & Butler, East Brady to Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie, twelve miles. Allens & Phillipsburg, connecting West Mohawk south to coal-mines, under construction, 12 miles.

E. Huron & Erie, Edinboro to Erie, work to begin in the spring, 16.5 miles. North Bend & Kettle Creek extension, Kraymer to Stone House, Potter county, 9 miles. Athens & South Waverly, Athens, Pa., to Waverly, N. Y., 4 miles.

Baltimore & Harrisburg, (West Maryland), West York to Chickies, under construction, West York to York, 14 miles. Bangor & Portland, Bangor to Allentown, surveyed, 12 miles. Central New Jersey, Franklin Junction, near Wilkesbarre, to Battonwood, reported under construction, 3 miles.

Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill, branch to connect with Lehigh Valley at Lumber yard, and Lehigh Valley, 1 mile. Pennsylvania & Black River, Pennsylvania to Port Jervis, N. Y., surveyed, 40 miles. Emporium & Rich Valley, Bestard hollow to Elk run, 28 miles.

Harrisburg & Delaware River, Harrisburg to Port Jervis, 107 miles, graded. Reading & Lancaster & Oxford (Baltimore & Ohio), Praxidene Mills to Cecil, 9 miles. Mt. Jewett & Smethport, Hazlehurst, out to Smethport, 10 miles.

Olean, Oswego & Western extension, Ellensburg to Oswego, work to begin in spring, 19 miles. Path Valley (Newport & Sherrans Valley) New Germantown to Fannettsburg, under construction, New Germantown to Dry run, 16 miles; surveyed Dry run to Fannettsburg, 8 miles, 24 miles.

Philadelphia & Reading, Crossonville to Pottsville, 3 miles, graded. Reading to Pottsville, 13 miles, water to Crossonville, 7 miles, 23 miles. Philadelphia & Delaware county (Pennsylvania railroad), Fernwood station to Newton square, under construction; to be completed by July, 15 miles.

Philadelphia, Belt line—Harrisburg to Tacony, 2 miles. Philadelphia, Bustleton & Trenton—Bustleton to Faison; partially graded, 14 miles. Philadelphia, Homeshale & Albany—White Haven to New York state line, 70 miles.

Port Jervis & Rich Valley, Summit to coal mines in Potter county, 3 miles. St. Marys & Shawmut—Glen Head to Shawmut, surveyed, 25 miles. St. Marys & Southwestern—Centerville to Croftland, under construction 10 miles.

Tonawanda Valley—Barrish to Hunter, 3.6 miles; Hamilton south, 4.3 miles; partially graded, 6 miles. Tonawanda Valley & Hickory—Noblesville to Ross Run, graded, 5 miles. Tuscarora Valley—Extension East Waterford south to Crosson, 12 miles; Wilkesbarre and Eastern Millersick north to Erie and Waverly, surveyed, 40 miles.

Williams Valley—Williamstown to Millersburg, 10 miles. York & Schuylkill—Red Lion south to Maryland state line to connect with Baltimore Northern, 12 miles.

The Baltimore & Cumberland Valley Road is a projected line which, when built, will connect the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg railroad with the Cumberland Valley railroad and the Western Maryland railroad at Hagerstown, Md. It will parallel for a distance the Baltimore & Ohio.

The West Virginia Central & Pittsburg road will connect with the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston after the latter is extended through from Brownsville to Morgantown.

# KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

## ONE KILLED, FOURTEEN INJURED.

WILKESBARRE.—At Silver Brook, a Pennsylvania railroad freight train ran into a Lehigh Valley express train, killing Patrick Dalley, of Milton, and injuring Eugene Kemmel, of the freight train; Conductor Arthur Bradman, of Wilkesbarre, and Fireman Arthur Brown, all of Scranton; Joseph Holgel, of Marsh Creek, express messenger; a newsboy, name unknown, of Reading and Brakeman Bidde, of the express train. The passengers injured were Philip Dorrmaster, of Shenandoah; Mrs. Intersten, of Shenandoah; an unidentified Hungarian woman, of Yorktown; John Schrack, of Audubon; John Postup, of Audubon, and Messrs. McKelvey and Lennon, liquor merchants of Philadelphia. Brakeman Bidde, the newsboy, is one of the worst that ever happened on the Delaware Division of the Lehigh Valley railroad. There were nearly 100 passengers on the train. They were thrown a great way and directions.

THE IS CLEARFIELD. A BLOCK BURNED, CAUSING \$20,000 LOSS, BY DEMONSTRATION. CLEARFIELD.—A fire broke out in the rear of Haeckman & Irvin's furniture store in W. Clearfield, and before getting under control burned an entire block of wooden store buildings. Among the losers are Haeckman & Irvin, \$25,000; Ralph M. Taylor, clothing, \$2,000; Haeckman & McCloskey, general merchandise, \$8,000; W. F. Ogden, meats and produce, \$1,000. The entire loss is \$20,000, insured, \$14,000. This same block was burned at July 28, 1892, the fire originating in the same place and in the same manner. Both fires are supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS. HARRISBURG, Pa.—The report of Col. Oatis, general inspector of rifle practice, shows that only two companies of the National guard failed to qualify the required number of marksmen last year. Of the 4,700 members of the guard, only 1,044 failed to qualify. Last year 1,149 marksmen were added to the large list which had previously met the standing requirements.

Surgeon General Wood says that the working of the hospital corps was far from satisfactory. He recommends the special enlistment of men by the medical officers from the immediate vicinity of their residences or of their steads.

Judge Advocate General Rodgers recommends the modification of general order No. 12, of 1892, so that company commanders, under certain restrictions, can drop undesirable men from their rolls.

FRANKS OF AN ABANDONED GAS WELL. PLATYWOOD.—In the summer of 1889 a company leased about 2,000 acres of land along the Erie river, in Perry and Franklin townships for the purpose of boring for gas. The Erie river for gas and oil. One well was drilled to a depth of 2,000 feet, and though flowing a small pressure of gas, was abandoned and plugged. Now the well animates and frightens people for miles around. It begins to look like a geyser, and has been taking on and water to a height of 80 feet. Recently the plug was blown out, leaving a crater 40 feet in circumference.

LOST ALL THEIR CHILDREN. LEONIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shroter, of this city have lost all their children, four in number, during the past few days, by scarlet fever. The last victim is now lying dead in the house.

Mrs. John Burke, of Uniontown, is happy in the recovery of her six-year-old son, who disappeared Thursday. He was found at Connellsville, where he had been taken in a buggy by John Lannon. Lannon says he took the boy because he resembled his little boy Walter, who died a few weeks ago.

The Logan iron and steel works near Lehigh were almost completely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$100,000, partially insured. Origin of the unknown. One hundred men are thrown out of employment. When running at full time this works employ 300 men.

On the 11th inst., forty-nine mortgages were satisfied in the Beaver county recorder's office, aggregating \$30,800. From the 11th to the 14th inclusive, sixty mortgages were satisfied, aggregating \$42,100, in amount ranging from \$200 to \$5,000.

Coal and iron policies on the trail of Mahanoy. Police officers, who found and a sealed containing \$100 in postage stamps and were supposed to have looted many country post offices.

LANS CASTLEMAN, a school, has begun suit at New Castle against the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad company, for \$10,000 damages. While at work there he was injured in a freight smashup.

SEVEN-YEAR-OLD Mattie Fontaine, of Jeannette, found a flask of whisky, she drank the liquor and died from the illness which followed.

The striking miners along the Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie railroads have accepted the reduction of 5 cents a ton, against which they strike for long a long time.

HOWARD DORRSTY, of Indiana, 6 years old, of 4000 Belmont, on Saturday fell off a wooden structure, fracturing his skull. His recovery is doubtful.

The governor's (Wm. H.) warrant for the hanging of James Newcomb, of Allegheny county, and James B. Carpenter, of Juniata county, on Thursday, June 14, next.

Monday night Henry Fry, aged 18, while showing "tricks" friends had to jump on a freight train at Newburg, near Greensburg, fell under the wheels and was out of possession.

ABOUT 100 students of the Westminster college at New Wilmington are assisting in the digging and grading for the new athletic grounds.

Tipping of French Waiters. There is much dissatisfaction among Parisian waiters, and a general strike among them has been spoken of. It is estimated by their trade society that there are 40,000 of them out of work, and the men content that the masters take advantage of this to cut down their earnings. Practically, fixed wages are unknown. The men pay so much to the masters in proportion to the business they do. Thus, in the great cafes on the boulevards, they have to pay at the cash desk the full selling price of whatever they serve, plus 5 per cent. In some cases, it is said, the rate has been increased of late to 6 and then 7 per cent. Of course this percentage represents a portion of their gratuites, which they have to give up. In Paris the general rule is for customers to give "tips" at the rate of one-half penny for every tenpence expended. This is at the rate of 5 per cent., which would show a loss to the waiter of 24 per cent. on the larger percentage. In practice, however, the tips are higher, as no one gives less than a penny, however small the purchase, and some customers, of course, give more than the recognized minimum.—London Daily News.