

### CHINESE LANGUAGE.

#### SOME OF THE CURIOSITIES OF THE "HEAR SPLITTING JARGON."

Musicians Say It Has an Affinity With the Notes of Birds—No Alphabet and No Parts of Speech—Some Amusing Examples of Chinese Talk.

The superficial observer often refers to the Chinese spoken speech as an "ear splitting jargon" and to the written speech as "hieroglyphic." Presently, we refer to any "Chinese quarter," notably a large "Chinatown" like that of Los Angeles, will soon become so familiar with this so-called jargon as to note that it is far more musical than the English speech. Musicians are authority for the statement that the Chinese language has more affinity (when spoken) with the notes of birds than with the tones of any other language. This is perhaps because the Chinese, having no alphabet, must have many tone combinations to give the various expressions and meanings to the thousands of characters.

Having no alphabet, the Chinese language has more symbols than all the alphabets in the universe combined, and there are more tone combinations for the expression of those symbols than in all other tongues. Each tone is attached to a character, and one character is made to mean several different things, according to the tone used. In Chinese the tone gives the meaning. A word spoken with a falling inflection means one thing, and quite another when spoken with a rising inflection. We often hear a Chinaman, as he walks along the street talking with his companion, utter a word in a falling inflection which sounds like "go." This means "I." He is talking of himself—perhaps saying how great he thinks himself to be. But if he draws out the sound long and even he is calling some hoodlum a "goose." He gives the falling inflection to the first syllable, and the rising inflection to the last, and in a rather musical voice. This would be a difficult feat for an American.

No matter in what mood he may be, he may not and perhaps cannot change the accent. The voice may be louder or in a minor key, but the tones are as inflexible as written words and must be so used, or the exact meaning is lost. All the expressions of human passions—laughter or sorrow—must be expressed by the same inflexible words and precise accents. There are only five tones in the Chinese voice, but as every word has all of its syllables accented there are 25 permutations, and these are almost always in constant use, even in ordinary conversation. A question may be asked with or without a rising inflection, according to the word used.

Chinese adjectives are nouns. For "many thanks" it is "thank thank." "Great man" is "gentle man." Sometimes a noun is formed of a noun and a verb, as "barber," whom they call "shave-head teacher." The verbs have neither nouns nor tenses, and when your landlady wishes to tell you that "I have washed" she says, "I pass over wash." Their adverbs are mostly formed by joining together nouns and verbs, as "finish day" for "yesterday." To cook is to "eat rice." Every noun is plural, and all all there is of that article, unless it is limited by the expression "one piece," as "one piece house." Instead of "wife and children" they express "family and wife." The word woman means "father man."

If repeated, it signifies "accident." The noun always remains in the same shape, and the verb has but one form instead of the many known to the English language. The Chinese language has no depositions, subjunctions, adverbs, first, second and third persons, no singular and plural, and no gender except by the addition of a few particles in rare instances. It is extremely simple and most curious things about it being, as above stated, that every noun, unless qualified otherwise, is plural.

There are about 60,000 characters used in the Chinese language proper, but the average Chinaman no more learns all of those characters than the everyday American learns the 100,000 words in the English language. The Chinaman, however, learns on the average more than an American in a similar position in life. A Chinaman who can neither read nor write is a rarity. Chinese is not a monosyllabic language, as many Chinese say, but the shortest sentences are monosyllabic.

In writing the Chinaman makes one complicated but integral character for each word, but that word may be properly spoken in two, three or four syllables. His syllables are divided by no longer intervals than are his words, and that is what makes his language sound like a foreigner like a stingsong jargon. A do not know whether he is telling a story or attempting a song. The Chinese perhaps think the same thing of an American, who bites off his words and swallows them or telescopes one into another. Business men in this city thrown in contact with Chinese merchants who speak pure Chinese say that it is not difficult to learn. Instead of 26 letters, not including the useless &, the Chinese have 500 or 600 syllables, and these are combined into various forms to make the 60,000 words in their "dictionary." These syllables vary in meaning according to the tone in which they are spoken or the strokes used in writing them.—Los Angeles Cor. New York Post.

**Starvation Among the Rich.**  
Death by starvation is a thing not restricted to periods of business depression nor to the poor. Perhaps there are more ill-nourished people in proportion among the rich than among the poor. The number of persons that seek relief from threatened starvation in the exclusive mid diet is constantly on the increase, but it is a remedy almost exclusively confined to those who have sufficient control over their own doings to take a meal every hour and a half, a thing hardly consistent with earning a living at annual labor.—Philadelphia Press.

### ALL ABOUT PENS.

An Interesting Account of Their Invention and Evolution.  
Sharp pointed bodkins, pointed bronze, of steel or of iron, were the first pens, and they were used for cutting out letters and hieroglyphics in the limestone, sandstone or slate of eastern countries. Such pens were also used for writing on Assyrian tablets. The tablets were made of soft clay, and after receiving inscriptions were dried in the sun or baked in the fire.

In the far east and in Egypt the camel's hair pencil took the place of the metal bodkin. With the pencil letters were painted on the skins of animals and the bark of trees, in much the same manner that the Chinese draw them on paper at the present day.

In Persia, Greece and Syria wax and leaden tablets came into use, and the stylus became the popular pen. The stylus was made of bone, ivory or metal, with one end pointed and the other flat. The flattened end was used to erase errors made in writing.

The use of parchment and papyrus, however, called for a more flexible pen than either the bodkin or the stylus. Reed pens were invented. For making these pens a peculiar kind of reed was used, which was shaped to a point and split, similar to the pens now in use.

In A. D. 553 it was discovered that quills made much better pens than reeds. The quills of the goose, the swan and the crow were used principally. Several centuries later, when writing paper was introduced into England, the quill pen was still the favorite writing instrument. However, the quill pens had been greatly improved, and those from Russia and Holland were excellent.

In the early part of the present century there was a demand for something better and more durable than the quill pen. Accordingly a great many experiments were made with horn, glass, tortoise shell and finally with steel, silver and gold. It was soon found that pens made of horn and tortoise shell softened under the action of the ink and were not so good as quill pens. Nor were the silver pens very good. They were too elastic and too easily worn at the points.

In 1802 steel was tried in Wain's barrell pens, but being poorly made and very expensive they were not a success. At Birmingham, England, in 1820 the manufacture of steel pens began in earnest, and they proved to be excellent. The first gross of steel pens sold in Birmingham brought \$36 at wholesale.

They were soon manufactured in great numbers and have been getting better and cheaper all the time, until now we can buy for a trifle the best steel pen made. Europe has always excelled in the manufacture of steel pens, and America is noted for the manufacture of gold pens.—Philadelphia Times.

**Adulterated Food in Paris.**  
In the guise of fine brandy have been drunk alcohol made from potatoes, not added to sulphuric acid, ammonia or white soap, colored with magenta or carmalum, and giving itsavor to insect powder, ginger and pimento put into profusely. As for rum, it is colored with prunes or with tar, and is given by adding the raspings of tanned leather. In beer, instead of hops we find also gentian, centaury and ox bile. In the milk we drink there are water, whites of eggs, brown sugar, rice, essence of carrots and the brains of animals. Sometimes there is even a little real milk drawn from a real, live cow.

For almost nothing you can have a superb box of canned lobsters, but in the sheet iron boxes that you buy you will only find cuttle fish, tinned salmon, trout and other "denizens of the sea" embalmed by injecting into them salts or zinc. The scales are made fresh again by rubbing them with vaseline, and the fins by rubbing them with fresh blood. Great bread has for base potassium or soap, cream has vaseline added, and is guaranteed to never spoil, and there are plenty of preserves into which not one bit of fruit has ever entered, which they bear the name of "fruit." Take a square of glucose, mix with it sulphuric acid or ammonia, give it flavor with special ethers, cover the whole with a fine label and gain a respectable and respected fortune.

### ON REVACCINATION.

#### WHY IT IS NECESSARY AND THE VALUE IT POSSESSES.

Instances to Prove That Vaccina Serum, Only Limited Immunity From Smallpox, Favored Immunity In Favor of Compulsory Vaccination Increasing.

M. Schreves of Tournay, in a recent report to the Academie de Medicine de Belgique, insists on the government making up its mind to bring before the legislature a law on obligatory vaccination. He shows that in spite of the creation by the state of an institute of vaccination the death rate of smallpox, after having decreased for a certain time, rose again in 1892 through carelessness and imprudence. Children not vaccinated continued to be received in the schools, he says; the isolation of contagious diseases in the hospitals is not enforced; while workmen, boatmen, traveling showmen and country letter carriers scatter the germs of the disease right and left by being ill by resuming their occupations prematurely.

It is in vain, adds M. Schreves, that the Belgian government founds its hopes on the regulations which the provincial councils are elaborating concerning the general organization of vaccination. The law is the only radical and certain measure in such questions.

While it is to be hoped that in case of another war we should not again see, as in 1870, 25,000 of our own people succumb to smallpox, as against 500 in the German side, still there is in the scheme for mobilization an important category of soldiers placed in the auxiliary services who, having never served before, may not have been vaccinated, and run in this way the risk of becoming a danger to the nation.

The more one thinks on this question the less comprehensible becomes the hesitating shown to give the strength of the law to an obligation demanded by public opinion. I know quite well that there are more or less earnest adversaries of vaccination, and that various antivaccination leagues serve as a rallying point to those who loudly claim the title of defenders of our liberties. But liberty is a term that must always be taken in a relative manner, and the liberty to do one thing implies that something else is forbidden. It is impossible for a society the duty of preventing one of its members from becoming a danger to the rest. What ever may be said or done, it is inadmissible that any one should have the freedom to damage the nation.

The efficacy of vaccination can no longer be doubted. Its value has been tested and consecrated by time and experience, and it should be known everywhere that it is by inoculating vaccina that we protect ourselves from smallpox, and are rendered refractory to its action. I am quite aware that the following objection is often made, and that it is said that it is not true that vaccination prevents smallpox in those cases as is cited in which a person properly vaccinated has taken smallpox. In spite of this I maintain my affirmation and shall explain clearly, I hope, how a vaccinated person may take smallpox, and even how smallpox and vaccina can be seen going through their evolution together on the same person.

Take a child who has never been vaccinated and inoculate him in six places—three on each cheek—each will be followed by the appearance of six fine pustules, and it is quite possible that at a seventh and eighth inoculation had been made they would have been followed by a seventh or eighth pustule.

What does this prove? That saturation has possibly not been reached and that a certain amount of receptivity to the virus still remains. The immunity may be complete but it may also be partial. If a man vaccinated six, seven, eight or ten years ago is inoculated with the same vaccine matter used for the child and with the same care in six places, instead of six fine pustules, as in the former case, only one, two or three may appear. Saturation is manifest in this instance, and his immunity is complete.

With another patient revaccinated successfully three months, six monocular pustules was less than the number of inoculations made, however much care I may take in inoculating him again, I shall fall altogether. In this case saturation is complete and immunity against smallpox absolute.

Observation has proved the legitimacy of the comparison between the virus of vaccina and the virus of smallpox, which, acting as two variants of the same family, may replace or complete each other. If I represent by 10 the maximum receptive power of a person for smallpox, I am able by inoculating vaccina to completely annihilate its power by conferring an immunity of 10, or I can do so completely by an immunity of nine, eight, seven, etc., by making an insufficient number of inoculations.

It is easy to understand that a receptive power of 10 defended by an immunity of seven, for instance, leaves a receptive power of three for smallpox. This is how smallpox may break out on a vaccinated person, and this is why smallpox and vaccine matter may go through their evolution together, but in such cases the smallpox will be always light and mild.

### NEWSPAPER FARMING.

Come, all ye lovely farmers, Come, all ye granger folk, Who in the cultivated fields Of what have gone dead broken Since in the rural provinces You cannot find your lack, Come here and learn the secret Of the money-making racket.

High up above the pyramids Who rush along the street Told a gifted workman That here we have a writer, All might he looks at copy; All night he handles news; All day he creates his language And much of woe he brews.

He gives to think that farmers Should play a losing hand At plowing up the ground Of unresponsive land, And in his grief he murmurs, "The farmer would be in it, With fortune for his bride."

Some, ye lovely plowmen, Who the rag trade refuse to do, For be it understood, The one who writes the story, Who defies does the trick Of the money-making racket, By the paragraph or stick.—St. Paul News.

**Relieving Snowbound Passengers.**  
"I was snowbound in Michigan a few years ago, between Cooperville and Nunica," said a traveling salesman. "The snow was four feet deep on a level and still falling. The passengers had eaten up everything the train boy had, including even mixed candies, and children were crying for food. A grocery salesman offered his samples of tea and coffee, and the conductor at the engine. Then I started, accompanied by another passenger, to go to a farmhouse to get some bread and butter. We waded through the snow, and by the time we could detect the odor of cooking victuals we could not be floated for several days. A party of men was therefore sent on shore to destroy her, and two 16 pound charges of gun cotton were placed under her keel, holes being dug out and tamped down, one under the mast and the other 12 feet from the stern. Instantaneous fuses were fitted in pistols, and the party retired about 50 yards into the bush.

The Arabs were in numbers looking out, not offering any resistance. When the pistols were fired together, by the fall of the show was hoisted bodily up into the air some 30 or 40 feet, broke in two in a V form and fell in pieces. The Arabs rushed away, crying out, 'Allah, Allah!' 'Woe-woe!' the devil! And this incident struck a considerable blow against the proceedings of the Pemba slave importers. Still there is a great difference in blowing up a vessel of 40 tons, almost on land, with 22 pounds of gun cotton, and blowing up a ship of 5,000 tons in water, if even with 200 pounds of gun cotton.—Westminster Gazette.

**A PETRIFFIED DUCHESS.**  
Identification of the Body of a Beautiful Woman Found in a Cave in Germany.  
The petrified woman recently found in one of the caves which were used as burial places when Straubing was plague stricken in the year 1094, is now believed to be the woman who is said to be the aunt of Frederick Barbarossa. The petrification, which has the appearance of being a beautiful marble statue, is only perfect from the waist up. It was found in a rude wooden coffin, which had been deposited in the cave among thousands of human skulls and other remains. When the workmen opened the coffin they found that it had been filled with quicklime or some other preparation which strongly resembled common mortar.

Curious to know who had been thus carefully put away among the heaps of dead, they broke into the plaster incense and found the wonderful petrified head and bust above alluded to. Contrary to the expectations of the sight-seers, the features did not crumble away on exposure to the air, but remained clear, lifelike and unmarred. About the head were two bundles of golden hair, and across the breast both hands had been carefully folded. The face is said to be one of great beauty, every feature exhibiting intelligence and culture. This wonderful petrification is now in the studio of Hasley Baber, a well known Straubing artist.—St. Louis Republic.

**Weighting a Hair.**  
The delicacy of the scales used in the mint is illustrated by the following, which we take from a contemporary. Perhaps some persons would rather not know how small a quantity of matter is weighed, but the refiner of the assay office says: "To number the hairs of your head is not a very difficult task. A very close approximation can be made by weighing the entire amount of hair on a man's head and then weighing a single hair. The weight of the whole mass divided by that of one hair of average length will of course give the desired number. If you will pluck out a hair from your head, I can show you." A long and straggling one was accordingly detached, the refiner putting it on a scale, which was enclosed in a glass case and graduated with extreme accuracy. With little weights of aluminium he piled up one arm until an equi-poise was reached. The hair weighed three milligrams.

"If you reduce this to figures," he said, "it would require 8,000 hairs to weigh an ounce, and suppose you have six ounces, you have 48,000."

**Frodo's Acquaintance With Deans.**  
Frodo tells us in his autobiography that he was amused by what some of the reviewers wrote of those of his novels of which the scene was laid in Barsetshire. These critics were so struck by the intimate knowledge which he showed of life in a cathedral city. How excellently he drew his bishops and his deans! What close studies he must have made of them in the flesh!

Over this pronouncement of the pundits Frodo chuckles. He assures us that before those tales were written he had never met either a bishop or a dean, nor had he met, to his knowledge, any one who had. He knew nothing, practically, of a clergyman of any sort or kind, nor of life in a cathedral city either. He had drawn on his imagination, and on his imagination only, for every life that he had written.—All the Year Round.

### TORPEDOES AND WARSHIPS.

#### A Protest Against Terrible Explosions on Paper by an Investigator.

Naval men must be amused at the terrible explosions on paper caused by warships as portrayed in the recent editions of "penny dreadfuls." A torpedo discharged from a torpedo boat is supposed to have blown her majesty's steamship Nassau, a vessel of 5,000 tons, into rubble, which ship "then plunged stern foremost into the sea, and with the union jack still flying disappeared without a soul on board being able to save himself."

I was present when, I believe, two torpedoes, with 100 pounds of gun cotton in each, were discharged against her majesty's steamship Resistance, protected by bars, as an experiment in Breton down creek. The Resistance was especially strengthened, but she had not nearly as many separate compartments as our new ships. She certainly sank at the last discharge when the jets had given away, but sank slowly. There was no "blowing out of the water" about it at all. The Resistance was, if I remember rightly, of about 4,500 tonnage.

As to the actual effect of gun cotton engaged in blowing vessels into the air, I can call to mind one case which happened to my personal knowledge. A slave show of about 40 tons burden had been chased by the boats of one of our cruisers and escaped immediate capture by running up a creek in the north part of Pemba island, near Zanzibar. She had been lightened beforehand. Although conducted in the Zanzibar prize court, she could not be floated for several days. A party of men was therefore sent on shore to destroy her, and two 16 pound charges of gun cotton were placed under her keel, holes being dug out and tamped down, one under the mast and the other 12 feet from the stern. Instantaneous fuses were fitted in pistols, and the party retired about 50 yards into the bush.

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### CAMBRIA AND CLEARFIELD.

No. 38 No. 32	TATIONS	No. 38 No. 32
10 10	Cherrytree	11 10 7 15
11 10	Cherrytree	11 10 7 15
12 10	West End	11 10 7 15
13 10	Emerald Park	11 10 7 15
14 10	Lockett	11 10 7 15
15 10	Monter siding	11 10 7 15
16 10	Monter	11 10 7 15
17 10	Level	11 10 7 15
18 10	Keaton	11 10 7 15
19 10	Bradley Junction	11 10 7 15
20 10	WATSON	11 10 7 15
21 10	Tank siding	11 10 7 15
22 10	Sech siding	11 10 7 15
23 10	Garway	11 10 7 15
24 10	Sech siding	11 10 7 15
25 10	Lalowe	11 10 7 15
26 10	Mahaffey	11 10 7 15

### GLEN CAMPBELL BRANCH.

No. 38 No. 32	TATIONS	No. 38 No. 32
10 10	Mahaffey Junction	11 10 7 15
11 10	Keaton	11 10 7 15
12 10	Ridge siding	11 10 7 15
13 10	Cash Creek Junction	11 10 7 15
14 10	Glen Campbell	11 10 7 15

### SUSQUEHANNA BRANCH.

No. 38 No. 32	TATIONS	No. 38 No. 32
10 10	Cherrytree	11 10 7 15
11 10	Cherrytree	11 10 7 15
12 10	Spangley	11 10 7 15
13 10	Carrollton Road	11 10 7 15
14 10	Bradley Junction	11 10 7 15

### LA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

No. 38 No. 32	TATIONS	No. 38 No. 32
10 10	Bellevue	11 10 7 15
11 10	Louisville	11 10 7 15
12 10	Glasgow	11 10 7 15
13 10	Coopers	11 10 7 15
14 10	Irvington	11 10 7 15
15 10	Berkeley	11 10 7 15
16 10	Lalowe	11 10 7 15
17 10	Mahaffey	11 10 7 15
18 10	Widley	11 10 7 15
19 10	Hillman	11 10 7 15
20 10	Winlow	11 10 7 15
21 10	Hubb	11 10 7 15
22 10	Cash Creek	11 10 7 15
23 10	Pennsylvania	11 10 7 15
24 10	Lalowe	11 10 7 15
25 10	Horatio	11 10 7 15

### STAND BY THE POLICE.

Sublime, Patriotic and National, OF AMERICA FOR THE RESIDENTS OF America. Do not abandon the system which gives the country the best opportunities for its Farmers, Mechanics and Young People. They have ever had! No interference with the Protective Tariff and No Reform!

**TRAMPLE UPON**  
every proposition for Unlimited Free Passage of silver dollars which are worth only 75 cents of the dollar. Make them worth a full dollar. The circulation of National Bank Notes will be drawn from circulation since they have been reduced to 75 cents of a dollar. Silver dollars have no value. Now make the people's silver money worth its face, for your own benefit.

**RESERVE THE PUBLIC LANDS**  
for actual settlers and save them from monopolies and speculators. Protect and encourage the actual settler.

**NO INTERFERENCE**  
with the progressive policy of the Republican party recently enacted into law of building up a New Navy; protecting the Sea Coast; building up the Commerce, including the Chinese; Regulating Interstate Commerce; deterring the Chinese; Protecting the Chinese; John Chinaman abroad; Securing Property with the Chinese; Nationalizing the Chinese; Expulsion of the Populists in Elections, and all Home Counties; Extending American Commerce; Reviving American Shipping; Temperance and Restraining Trusts.

**THE SUPERB MARKET REPORTS**  
of The N. Y. Tribune are now positively the best printed by any newspaper in New York City. The Tribune is the only newspaper in New York which sends men personally to every market in the city every day of the business week. Their market reports are the most complete and accurate of any paper published in New York. They are the only ones that give you the prices of all the goods that you buy. They are the only ones that give you the prices of all the goods that you buy. They are the only ones that give you the prices of all the goods that you buy.

**STOP THIEF!**  
Any one whose Watch has a Non-pull-out bow (ring), will never have occasion to use this time-honored cry. It is the only bow that cannot be twisted off the case, and is found only on J. W. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark. A watch case opener, which will save your finger nails, sent free on request. Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.