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MINING JOURNAL.

J. B. ODER, Editor. | AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. | $1.50 per annum—IN ADVANCE.

21ST YEAR—NO. 2. | FROSTBURG, MD., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1891. | WHOLE NUMBER, 1,042.

Railroad Schedules, etc.

Cumberland and Pennsylvania RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE.

Eastward. Leave. No. 5.	No. 3.	No. 1.	Stations.	Westward. Arrive. No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.*
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
6 15	11 45	6 25	Piedmont	11 10	5 45	11 45
6 30	12 00	6 40	Barton	10 50	5 32	11 32
6 40	12 12	6 50	Lonaconing	10 42	5 22	11 22
6 52	12 24	7 02	Midland	10 29	5 09	11 09
6 55	12 27	7 05	Ocean	10 26	5 07	11 07
7 00	12 34	7 10	Borden Shaft	10 20	5 02	11 02
7 08	12 42	7 18	FROSTBURG	10 12	4 54	10 54
7 25	1* 59	7 35	Morantown	9 52	4 36	10 36
7 32	1 06	7 42	Mount Savage	9 46	4 30	10 28
7 37	1 11	7 47	Barrelville	9 38	4 22	10 22
7 39	1 13	7 49	Patterson's	9 35	4 20	10 20
7 45	1 19	7 55	Kreigbaum's	9 [illegible]	4 15	10 15
7 47	1 21	7 57	Mt. Sav'ge Jun	9 28	4 13	10 13
8 00	1 34	8 10	Cumberland	9 15	4 00	10 00
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Arrive.						Leave.

*On theatre nights leave Cumberland at close of performance.

All trains stop at Hays street station, Cumberland.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 daily except Sunday. Nos. 5 and 6 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.

L. M. HAMILTON, Superintendent.

May 30

Baltimore and Ohio RAILROAD.

May 10, 1891.

ON AND AFTER THE above date TRAINS will arrive at and depart from CUMBERLAND as follows:

Arrive	EASTBOUND.	Leave
	....No. 10 Express....	2:40 a m
7:19 a m	....No. 8 Express....	7:38 a m
8:05 a m	No. 14 Accom'odation	8:10 a m
9:20 a m	....No. 2 Express....	9:40 a m
12:30 p m	....No. 6 Express....	12:35 p m
	....No. 12 Express....	1:50 p m
	...No. 16 Passenger...	2:50 p m
6:35 p m	No. 72 Accom'odation	
11:20 p m	....No. 4 Express....	11:30 p m

Arrive	WESTBOUND.	Leave
1:00 a m	....No. 7 Express....	1:05 a m
1:15 a m	....No. 9 Express....	
4:00 a m	....No. 3 Express....	4:05 a m
	No. 71 Accom'odation	7:15 a m
11:05 a m	No. 13 Accom'odation	
1:55 p m	.....No. 11 Mail.....	
3:45 p m	....No. 5 Express....	3:50 p m
4:20 p m	...No. 15 Passenger...	4:25 p m
7:31 p m	....No. 1 Express....	7:50 p m

All trains daily except No.'s 14, 15, 71 and 72.

Pittsburg Division.

WESTBOUND.

No. 9—Baltimore Express leaves ...1:25 a m
" 63—Cumberland " " daily except Sunday....7:50 a m
" 11—Mail leaves....2:15 p m

EASTBOUND.

No. 10—Baltimore Express arrives.. 2:30 a m
" 12—Mail " .. 1:30 p m
" 64—Cumberland Exp. " daily except Sunday.. 7:15 p m

T. T. ALLEN, Acting Agent.

May 16

GEORGES CREEK & CUMBERLAND RAILROAD.

DAILY, Sundays excepted, from Central Station, Cumberland.

OUTWARD-BOUND TRAINS.

Leave Cumberland.....	7:15 a m	1:45 p m
Arrive at Vale Summit.	8:00 a m	2:30 p m
" " Midland.....	8:22 a m	2:52 p m
" " Lonaconing.	8:30 a m	3:00 p m

RETURNING TRAINS.

Leave Lonaconing.....	10:30 a m	5:00 p m
Arrive at Midland.....	10:39 a m	5:09 p m
" " Vale Summit	11:00 a m	5:30 p m
" " Cumberland.	11:45 a m	6:15 p m

Dan's Rock excursionists take the 7:15 a. m. train at Cumberland, and return by the 5:30 p. m. train at Vale Summit.

JAMES A. MILLHOLLAND, General Manager.

Aug 8

Steamship Schedules.

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

THE most direct and cheapest route for STEERAGE PASSENGERS from the South and West wishing to visit their native country.

The most convenient line for parties wishing to send for relatives and friends left behind in the old country.

Steamship Nova Scotian. Capt. R. HUGHES
" Peruvian...Capt. J. G. STEPHEN
" Siberian.....Capt. R. P. MOORE
" Caspian...Capt. A. MCDOUGALL

Baltimore to Liverpool and Queenstown, calling at Halifax each way.

These first-class screw Steamships will run regularly between the above points as follows:

From Baltimore and Liverpool
EVERY OTHER TUESDAY.

Steerage Passage

To or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Belfast Londonderry, Bristol, Cardiff, or Glasgow Scandinavian and Continental points, at low est rates.

Very Best Accommodations for Steerage and Intermediate Passengers.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each vessel.

Intermediate and Steerage Stewardesses carried by each Steamer for the purpose of attending to the wants of females and children.

For further particulars or Passage Tickets apply to A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay street, Baltimore, Or in Frostburg to W. C. WRIGHT, at the office of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad company, Frostburg, Md.

Nov 1

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Save Your Money BY BUYING YOUR RAILROAD TICKETS —FROM— J. H. HITCHINS.

ALL information concerning rates, routes, change of cars and time of trains cheerfully given. [March 29

NEW DENTIST IN TOWN.

Dr. J. C. PFEIFFER,

A RECENT GRADUATE of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, has opened his Dental Parlors on Broadway in the office lately vacated by Dr. C. C. Jacobs.

All work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

All in need of Dental work will do well to give him a call. Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. [April 25

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY OF FROSTBURG, MD.

MEETS MONDAY EVENING of every week at Law Office of the Secretary, on Broadway, east side.

Par value of shares, each.....$130
Entry fees, per share.....50 cents
Dues " " .....25 "

Borrowers pay legal interest—6 *per cent.*—each share per week..... .. 15 "

Profits divided *pro rata* annually—all stock, redeemed and unredeemed, participating.

Safe and profitable place of investment for capitalists of limited ability, and as a moneyed resort for men without sufficient means to buy or build themselves a home, it furnishes a method of easy re-payments unexampled in any other system of co-operation.

Conducted in the interest of its stockholders.

Loans secured by first mortgage on real estate only.

ALL INVITED TO JOIN.

$1,500 now wanted; can be invested at once.

JAMES KANE, President,
CLAYTON PURNELL, Secretary.
A. C. HAVERSTICK, Treasurer.

April 18

The SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

Designated United States Depository.

$100,000 Capital. $150,000 Surplus and other Undivided Profits.

Directors:
LLOYD LOWNDES,
L. M. SHEPHERD, | JAMES CLARK,
O. C. GEPHART, | A. HUNTER BOYD,
WM. R. PERCY, | DAVID SLOAN.

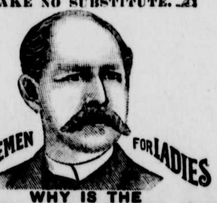
On hand and for sale:
Cumberland City Water Refunding 4 *per cent* Bonds.
Cumberland City Consolidated Debt 5 *per cent* Bonds.
Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 5 *per cent.* 30-year gold bonds, endorsed by the Consolidation Coal Company. A firstclass investment.
Frostburg (Md.) 4½ *per cent.* Water Bonds, and other investment securities.

Price and other information given on application. D. ANNAN, Cashier.

May 23—tf

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency, and get them for you.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. 21



WHY IS THE W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $8.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass

Sold by J. B. SHANNON & CO., FROSTBURG, MD.

July 4—5m

TIDDLEDY WINKS

TIDDLEDY WINKS, 10 and 25 cents; 5 cents extra by mail. Books, Stationery, Wedding and Birthday Gifts, Sporting Goods —Tennis, Baseball, Croquet, Walking Sticks, &c. JNO. A. FULTON & CO., Bookstore opposite postoffice, Cumberland, Md.

Feb 28

Some are Wise —AND— Some are Otherwise

IF you will be wise and alive to your interests you will make an early call at my store, where you will find the

Largest and Finest Collection —OF— CLOTHING

ever offered to the clothing-buying community of this region, consisting of

Men, Boys, Youths and Children's SUITS

of all sizes, grades, tailor-made, trimmed in best style and best workmanship in cut and make and the price of each article is marked extremely low. An inspection is all I ask, for none will leave my house without finding what they desire.

In addition to Clothing I pride myself on having the most extensive variety of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

in town. This stock consists of all kinds of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Undershirts, Drawers, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, half Hose, Silk and Gloria Umbrellas and Jewelry.

My steadily increasing trade on these goods is the surest evidence that they are giving full satisfaction. There is nothing slow of sale in my annex salesroom, which is stocked with Beautiful Carpets, Mattings, floor Oilcloths, Rugs, Trunks and Satchels,

All of which are selling readily at rock-bottom prices. Everybody invited to call early and secure some of these bargains.

MARX WINELAND, CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER. Wholesale and Retail.

May 9

A TRIBUTE TO THE SHEAVES.

All day the reapers on the hill
Have plied their task with sturdy will,
But now the field is void and still.

And, wandering thither, I have found
The bearded spears in sheaves well bound,
And stacked in many a golden mound.

And while cool evening stavely grows,
And o'er the sunset's dying rose
The first great white star throbs and glows,

And from the clear east, red of glare,
The ascendant harvest moon floats fair
Through dreamy deeps and purple air,

And in among the slanted sheaves
A tender light its glamour weaves,
A lovely light that lures, deceives—

Then swayed by Fancy's dear command,
Amid the past I seem to stand,
In hallowed Bethlehem's harvest land!

And through the dim field vague described
A homeward host of shadows glide,
And sickles gleam on every side.

Shadows of man and maid I trace,
With shapes of strength and shapes of grace,
Yet gaze but on a single face—

A candid brow, still smooth with youth;
A tranquil smile; a mien of truth—
The patient, star-eyed gleaner, Ruth!

—Edgar Fawcett.

ANCIENT MILLING.

WOMEN DID THE GRINDING WITH STONES FROM BABYLON.

But the Men Finally Succeeded Them—Progress of the Business—How Grinders Were Secured by the Mill Owners of Rome.

For ages the various cereals used in bread making were ground with very uncouth contrivances hardly deserving the name of mill, as we understand it. They consisted of two portable circular stones, the upper being the smaller and turned upon the lower and concave one by means of an iron or wooden handle, the grain being placed between them. These stones were usually obtained from a quarry in the vicinity of Babylon, from which sufficient were taken to supply all the Eastern countries.

The grinding was usually performed by two females, who sat opposite each other with the mill stones placed between them, the upper stone being kept in constant motion by the hands of the operators. Very often this tedious work was assigned to prisoners, who considered it a most degrading task. This fact is recorded in Holy Writ, in which we are told that Samson "did grind in the prison house of the Philistines;" and Jeremiah bewails the fact that the Babylonians "took our young men to grind."

Two famous philosophers—Menedemus and Asclepiades—when pursuing their studies at Athens, were enabled to pay for their support and schooling by acting as millers after school hours, receiving the munificent sum of 36 cents (two drachmæ) per night. Happily their fellow students, upon hearing this, raised a subscription sufficient to defray the expenses of these deserving young men.

While women were milling they usually relieved the monotony of their work by singing songs of a lively and cheerful character. Ordinarily they prepared as much meal in the morning as would be required for the day. On this account Hebrew writers associated the noise of the morning mill with prosperity and happiness. If, on the contrary, this work was performed in the evening, they imagined there was the sound of adversity and sadness in the notes of the song.

The Romans, among whom agriculture was a highly favored occupation, were an inventive race, especially in the matter of labor saving machines. Recognizing the drudgery of hand mills, they invented those whose motive power was imparted by asses, mules, and oxen, and introduced them into all the countries conquered by their victorious armies. There is no positive record of the name of the originator of this improvement in milling.

About the year 70 B. C., Mithridates, King of Cappadocia, one of the most ingenious and able princes of the time, invented the first mill driven by water. This triumph of his skill and ingenuity he caused to be erected in the immediate vicinity of the royal palace. In the course of time the Cappadocian bakers became celebrated, and were in great demand throughout all parts of the world as then known.

These mills were usually placed upon boats on the river, being so elevated and contrived as to be easily driven by the water, and the millers were thus enabled to move from place to place, distributing the meal to their customers.

Prior to the introduction of water power mills the public mills in Rome were operated chiefly by slaves. These establishments were located in the vaults of an immense building, known as the Pistrinum, devoted exclusively to the uses of the bakers of that city. Often it happened that this slave labor was very difficult to obtain, and to supply the want the mill proprietors resorted to violent measures. They enticed strangers and ignorant persons into the building on the plea of inspecting it. In some of the rooms ingeniously constructed trap doors were placed in the floors. As soon as an unsuspecting victim stepped upon the trap he was precipitated to the vaults below and there imprisoned and condemned to perpetual labor. No chance of communicating with his friends was afforded the prisoner, and thus he was compelled to drudge until released by death.

This horrible state of affairs continued for many years, until it was finally unmasked by the merest accident. A lusty soldier of the guard was enticed into the Pistrinum and treated in the usual manner, but not being rendered unconscious by the fall through the trap, he drew his sword, and after killing two of his would be enslavers forced his way out of the vault. He soon laid bare the entire scheme, the emperor immediately ordered the building to be razed to the ground, and all who were proven to have been actively engaged in this murderous method of obtaining workmen were quickly executed.

What Is Steel.

Steel has been defined as any kind of iron which when heated to redness and suddenly plunged into cold water becomes hard; and every kind of malleable or flexible iron that can be hardened by that process is steel. But this definition, says "An Occasional Contributor" in the *Mechanical News*, is not applicable to the steel of mild quality now made for many mechanical uses. One of the requisites for this mild steel is that it will not harden after being heated to a cherry red and plunged into water. To include all the kinds of steel now used in agricultural and mechanical the better definition of steel will be a malleable iron combined with a percentage of carbon. Chemically considered, steel occupies a half way position between wrought and cast iron, wrought iron being simply iron almost entirely free from carbon, while steel that is to be tempered contains 1 to 1½ per cent of carbon.

The reason why this very slight change in the chemical construction should produce such wonderful results in the properties of iron and steel is as yet an unsolved mystery. We know that a bar of iron converted into steel becomes more granular or open, and while it loses to some extent its toughness, it gains, instead, elasticity, greater strength, and closeness of fiber.

Blister steel is made by heating bars of iron packed in charcoal in a furnace for a period of from six to 10 days. When the metal is withdrawn the bars are found to be of a crystalline texture, and have a blistered surface—hence the name. Cast steel was formerly made of blister steel broken into fragments, melted in crucibles, and cast into ingots; but the modern practice is to charge the crucibles with pieces of good Swedish or American bar iron, adding charcoal and black oxide of manganese. The heat of the furnace soon seals the lid of the crucible, and the melting iron absorbs carbon from the fumes of the charcoal, thus shortening the tedious process of making "blister" bar. The cast steel is rolled or hammered from the ingot to any desired bar, sheet, or plate.

The chief characteristic of steel consists in its capability of being hardened and tempered, and when exposed to heat it takes on in succession the following colors:

1. A faint yellow, which indicates a proper temper for lancets or small cutters that require the finest edge, with but little strength of metal.

2. A pale yellow, which indicates the temper for razors and surgical instruments.

3. Full yellow for pen knives, etc., with increased toughness.

4. Brown, with purple spots—that being for axes and carpenters' tools.

5. Bright blue, for swords and watch springs.

6. Full blue, for fine saws, daggers, etc.

7. Dark blue, for large saws or instruments that may be sharpened with a file.

The above colors are based on steel suitable for the requirements. A piece of steel suitable for razors, lancets, etc., would not take the color indicated for large saws, as that quality of steel is but little above the "blister" quality. The finer steel is, the less heat it will temper at, requiring a lower temper of color. Recently there have been some valuable discoveries in tempering, welding, and restoring steel, both from burnt or a low grade.

Food Before Sleep.

Many persons, though not actually sick, keep below par in strength and general tone, and I am of the opinion that fasting during the long interval between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness, and general weakness we so often meet. Physiology teaches that in the body there is a perpetual distintegration of tissue, sleeping or waking; it is, therefore, logical to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous. As bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, while digestion, assimilation, and nutritive activity continue as usual, the food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed, and increased weight and improved general vigor is the result. All beings except man are governed by natural instinct, and every being with a stomach, except man, eats before sleep, and even the human infant, guided by the same instinct, sucks frequently day and night, and if its stomach is empty for any prolonged period, it cries long and loud. Digestion requires no interval of rest, and if the amount of food during the 24 hours is, in quantity and quality, not beyond the physiological limit, it makes no hurtful difference to the stomach how few or how short are the intervals between eating, but it does make a vast difference in the weak and emaciated one's welfare to have a modicum of food in the stomach during the time of sleep, that, instead of being consumed by bodily action, it may during the interval improve the lower system. I am fully satisfied that were the weakly, the emaciated, and the sleepless to nightly take a light lunch or meal of simple, nutritious food before going to bed for a prolonged period, nine in ten of them would be thereby lifted into a better standard of health. In my specialty (nose and throat) I find that by directing a bowl of bread and milk, a saucer of oatmeal and cream before going to bed, for a few months, a surprising increase in weight, strength and general tone results; on the contrary, persons who are too stout or plethoric should follow an opposite course—Dr. W. T. Cathell, in Maryland Medical Journal.

He (in distress)—Dearest, why do you turn from me?

She—Harold, I—I have been eating onions.—Indianapolis Journal.

MAKING SERMONS.

Industries That Have Flourished Extensively in England.

Sermon making once upon a time was a profession. To-day it is a dying art. The second hand book shops were the emporiums. Twenty years ago a dealer of any position retained a staff of sermon manufacturers. A subject was given or a text selected and in from 12 to 24 hours the manuscript was ready for the preachers. If he was in want of an up to date discourse, half a guinea to a guinea was the charge. Or if a manuscript in stock suited the purpose the price was from a half a crown to five shillings.

It was the practice in the forties to keep a supply on hand. These were pigeonholed in alphabetical order, according to theme or according to subject. The pigeonhole supply was common property. Duplicates were more frequent than now; many were well thumbed, and invariably were dead men's leavings, most often obtained for cash down from executors or other representatives of deceased clergymen.

Even to-day the trade is still carried on either by advertisement in the church organs or in the booksellers' catalogues. Here are two offers from recent book lists:

"Manuscript sermons — 700 original manuscript sermons, written and preached between 1840 and 1886 by the late Rev. Martin Twiss, D. D., rector of Mawdesley, Lancashire, price £1 1s. per hundred, or £6 6s. the lot.

"Manuscript sermons—fifty original manuscript expository sermons on the Pentateuch, preached at Ossett, Yorkshire, price £1 1s."

But the latest phase in the science is to build up sermons by mental absorption. It is no rare occurrence, we are assured, for a preacher to make it his daily task to peruse a printed sermon by a suggestive preacher, and in his own way from the pulpit to rub through the sieve another thinker's bon mots. Sometimes it is only the skeleton that is taken. At others it is body and soul that is attacked.

Another sermon monger is the elegant extract man. A late well known and appreciated London preacher of this order was a vandal in such matters. He would not take the trouble to write out his extracts. He would cut whole pages or snippets out of his book and paste them on his manuscript. When the other day his books came under the hammer there were great searchings of heart about their imperfections.

From inquiries it would appear that the Americans are now the largest consumers in the sermon trade. They are buying up all the fine old divines and shipping them largely to the most out of the way United States villages. The dealers quite expect a rise before long in the best brands of the older theologians.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Snakes Are Not Snakes.

The cause of persons whose nerves are excited by protracted and excessive use of stimulants seeing the shapes of animals passing before them is not due wholly to the imagination, says a writer in the New York *Times*. In fact the agency only operates to induce a belief that what is seen is alive and hideous. The eyeball is covered by a network of veins, ordinarily so small that they do not intrude themselves visibly in the path of the light that enters the sight, but in the course of some diseases these veins are frequently congested and swollen to such size as to become visible, and when this happens the effect generally is to appear as if there were an object of considerable size at a distance from the eye.

Of course this vein is generally long, thin, and sinuous like a serpent, and the figure seen is frequently startlingly like a snake. That they seem to live is due to the fact that they are often not in perfect line with the direct front of sight. They are either to the side, up or down from the focus; therefore, when discovered, the victim naturally turns his eyes toward the effect, and the effect, of course, moves away. The eye follows, and thus a continuous and realistic motion is got. Now, if the eye be returned to the front again quickly it will see another snake, which if watched will glide away in the same manner. The writer of this is afflicted by malarial disease, and after his eyes are thus congested many strange shapes and clouds pass within his vision, which, if he were in a state of nervous collapse, might easily be all that are seen by those suffering from delirium tremens.

Chauncey's European Interview.

Before one of Chauncey M. Depew's departures for Europe, says the New York *Tribune*, the probability of being attacked by European reporters was suggested to him. The suggestion recalled an incident which happened several years ago. "I remember," he said, "that once a German reporter called upon me and said that the newspapers of Germany had heard a great deal of the American interviewer, and he thought an American interview would help him with the paper which he represented.

"One would think," said Mr. Depew, "that there was no chance for fun there. But after talking with the reporter for an hour and a half I told him that I really could not give him any more time, and then he wanted to know when he could come for an American interview. I told him: 'My dear fellow, you have been having it for an hour and a half.' I afterward yielded to his earnest solicitations and dictated an interview, and afterward corrected it. The manuscript was still awaiting further corrections in the office when I left the country."

Struck by a Sharper.

Meat Ax—Can I get a quarter from you this morning?

Steer—Well, you've struck me pretty early; but I'll let you have one as soon as I'm dressed

Proper Form and Meaning.

Many words once written with dignified motive now cause us to read passages of standard literature with a guffaw. The word "imp" was once a term of high honor. But how now sounds the line from Spencer, "Ye sacred imps that on Parnasso dwell?" Over many a grave of the old French nobles may be read the line, "Here lies that noble imp." A sacred poem, written by Gascoigne three centuries ago, begins a stately address to the posterity of Abraham with the words, "O Abraham's brat's" brat being then a word of stately meaning. Opening an old dictionary at random, one day, my eye happened to fall on the word "tragedy;" a note explained that it comes from a Greek word which means "a goat song," because the oldest tragedies were exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or given as a prize to the best actor. The word "infant" means literally "not speaking." "Have you a pug dog?" Did you ever think his face looks like that of a monkey? The monkey he most resembles is the pug monkey, which gets its name from Pug or Puck, as Shakespeare writes it—the sprite of mischief. Canter is an abbreviated form of Canterbury gallop so called because pilgrims to Canterbury rode at the pace of a moderate gallop. A grocer, so says the dictionary, was originally one who sold by the gross. A "grenade" derives its name from its shape, which resembles a pomegranate. A "biscuit" means "twice baked," because, according to military practice, the bread or biscuit of the Romans was twice prepared in the ovens. Did you ever notice the leaves of the dandelion? They are said to resemble, in form and size, the tooth of the lion, and so the French call it the dent de lion, and we, "the dandelion." The pope was formerly called "The pape," which means the same as "papa," or father. Vinegar comes from two Latin words, vin and acer, meaning "vine" and "sour." These are only a few of the many curious and interesting things I found in my afternoon's search in the old dictionary. When you are at a loss for something to do, follow my example, and you will be surprised at the many bits of information you can pick up in little time.—Waverly Magazine.

Foreign Paper Money.

The bank of England note is about five by eight inches in dimensions, and is printed in black ink, on Irish linen water lined paper, plain white, and with ragged edges.

The notes of the Banque de France are made of white, water lined paper, printed in blue and black, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures, and running in denominations from the 20 franc note to the 100 franc.

South American currency, in most countries, is about the size and general appearance of American bills, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors, and the Spanish and Portuguese are the prevailing languages engraved on the face.

The German currency is rather artistic The bills are printed in green and black They run in denominations, from 5 to 1,000 marks. The latter bills are printed on silk fiber paper.

The Chinese paper currency is red, white, and yellow paper, with gilt lettering and gorgeous little hand drawn devices. The bills, to the ordinary financier, might pass for washing bills, but they are worth good money in the flowery kingdom.

Italian notes are of all sizes, shapes, and colors. The smaller bills—five and ten lire notes—are printed on white paper in pink, blue, and carmine inks, and ornamented with a finely engraved vignette of King Humbert.

The 100 ruble note of Russia is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow, blended, as when shown through a prism. In the center, in bold relief, stands a large, finely executed vignette of the Empress Catherine I. This is in black. The other engraving is not at all intricate or elaborate, but is well done in dark and light brown and black inks.

The Austrain bill is printed on light colored, thick paper, which shows none of the silk fiber marks or geometrical lines used in American currency as a protection against counterfeiting. Each bears upon it a terrible warning to counterfeiters, threatening the penitentiary confinement "to any one who shall make, sell, or have in possession any counterfeit or fac-simile of this bill."

First Martyr to Electricity.

The first death in the world, so far as we know, from artificially conducted electricity, was that of Professor Richman, of St. Petersburg. He devised what was practically the first lightning rod and was killed by it. He ran an iron to the top of his house in present lightning rod manner and waited for a thunder storm. It came. There was a terrific flash of lightning. The professor's appliance worked well and he was found dead by the side of it.

An Englishman put on a pair of woolen stockings over his silk ones on a cold winter day. At night he pulled the stockings off without separating them and was astonished by the crackling noise and even the sparks of electricity which followed. When he drew the silk stockings out of the woolen ones the electrical attraction was so manifest that the stockings would incline toward one another when held some distance apart. It happened that the silk stockings were black and the woolen ones of light color, but when he tried the experiment with both stockings of the same color there was no electrical manifestation.

Potter Did.

Miss McFadd—Palmistry is all the rage now. Do you understand it, Mrs. Potter?

Mrs. Potter.—No; but Jack does. Last night I heard him cry in his sleep: "Show your hands, boys!"

RATHER ONE SIDED.

Her Aggravating Coolness Broke His Heart.

She (cheerfully). "My dear, I should imagine by this time you had discovered how unprofitable it is to quarrel with me."

He (fuming). "I don't care a——"

She. "Careful, dear, careful."

He (with rising voice). "I don't want to be careful. I want you to understand I won't have these goings on any longer."

She (meditatively). "Goings on? What remarkable English! I think I have heard something like that in the kitchen; but never mind, dear; come sit beside me on the divan, and tell me what a 'going on' is and who did it; is it something awfully jolly that you men do at the club?"

He. "Now, look here, Amelia, I won't stand this any longer, I——"

She. "Well, dear, I just asked you to sit down."

He. "Don't exasperate me. You may be sorry. I'm dangerous when I lose my temper."

She (laughing). "Coo-chee-coo! B'ess um heart, Neddie dangerous! Oh, delightful! You wicked, wicked Bluebeard. Now, I ask you again, come sit down beside me and tell me what a 'going on' is, so I can get one."

He (fairly bursting with rage). "I will not, I——"

She (rising). "Oh, very well, dear. I must go out now. If I meet Jack Rivers I shall ask him to tell me what it is 'you won't have any more.' I'll see you at dinner, dearest."

He (soliloquizing). "Ugh! I don't understand it; whenever I try to be serious with that woman she makes a perfect ass of me. Yet when I fly into a rage at the office everybody is frightened to death. I won't stand it, that's all. And then to say she'd ask Jack Rivers what I meant—the very man I was going to speak to her about! I'll put a stop to it! Yes, I will, by——"

[Makes a plunge for the door, stubs his toe, splits his nail, then writhes on the divan in speechless agony.]—Truth.

Children's Books in Alfred's Time.

As might be supposed, the earliest book that is assigned to the child is the Latin grammar. Boys' Latin grammars for several centuries were mere text books compiled from the larger works of Donatus and Priscian, and they were commonly known by the name of "Donates" or "Donete," a term which occurs in "Piers Plowman." The word grammar, on the contrary, was used more in connection with Latin studies generally, and science, as well as even magical power, was sometimes spoken of as grammarye. A very commonly used school book in monasteries seems to have been the "Consolations of Philosophy" (in the original, of course), by Boethius, of which at least a fragment "would most probably be found even in the most meager convent library."

The earliest book in existence written expressly for boys is here stated to be Aldhelm's "De Septenario, de Metris, Ænigmatibus, ac Pedum Regulis," which probably appeared about the end of the 7th century. A great part of it consists of dialogues between teacher and pupil, in the style which was still popular in the first half of the present century, and may be found in such works as Mrs. Markham's History. The Venerable Bede is also claimed as a writer for the young. A lesson book for children is attributed to Alcuin, and it contains questions on arithmetic which are said to be found even in some current schoolbooks. Here is a specimen of them: "An old man met a child. 'Good day, my son,' says he; may you live as long as you have lived, and as much more, and thrice as much as all this, and if God give you one year in addition to the others you will be just a century old.' What was the lad's age?"

The first book given to his people in English by Alfred the Great was the already mentioned "Consolations of Philosophy," to which he added "The Universal History of Orosius," a very favorite book in monastery schools. In the 10th century, Ælfric, "the grammarian," wrote a "Colloquy," intended as a reading book to help boys to speak Latin. It consists of conversations about every day life. In one place a boy is made to say that he is too young to eat meat; but he was not too young to drink beer, as he says that he drinks ale, "if he can get it." In the same century appeared a book on astronomy for children, as well as a map, now preserved in the British Museum, "less incorrect and having fewer fabulous countries than some made later."—The Saturday Review.

A Man Raises His Hat.

1. When he bows to a lady or an elderly gentleman.

2. When he is with a lady who bows to any person, even if the other is a total stranger to him.

3. When he salutes a gentleman who is in the company of ladies.

4. When he is in the company of another gentleman who bows to a lady.

5. When he is with a lady and meets a gentleman whom he knows.

6. When he offers any civility to a lady who is a stranger to him.

7. When he parts with a lady after speaking to her, or after walking or driving with her, etc.

In the elevator, where there are ladies, men may keep on their hats with perfect propriety. Nine out of every ten do, with good and sufficient reason. Elevators are draughty places and are public conveyances, though within doors. To raise the hat when a lady enters is becoming courtesy, but this is very different from standing with the hat off while an elevator mounts to the thirteenth floor. A hat when not on the head is in the way in an elevator. It is embarrassing to the occupants to feel that they may unwittingly spoil a good hat by an unwary turn that knocks it in or makes havoc with the nap.—[The Correct Thing.