LIFE AND DEATH.

There not one day inside the church porch
Pharaoness reads—one table, one like mine.
A sparrow led the door, attired in night,
Her midnight gone because her arms were light;
Beside him, the other came, a radiant form—
A mother, with her treasure strong and warm.

Now in that place, removed from stress and fret,
The two possessions halted where they met.
The mother, clasping closer yet her dear,
Upon the tiny cuffs dropped a tear.
The sparrow, wistful as the ghost of joy,
Smiled through the tears upon the little boy.
—Willis Steell in Homemaker.

How to Enter and Leave a Room.

If there are other guests in the room, greet each one pleasantly upon entering. No matter if you cannot remember them at any other time. Etiquette demands that you treat those guests politely when you meet in a friend's house. Don't slide into the first chair you reach, but pick out the chair you are going to sit in, and seat yourself.

A gentleman holds his hat and cane while making a formal call. Try and appear interested in whatever subject is introduced, and never suppose a subject which is not of general interest to those around you. And when it is time to bring yourself to a close, don't begin to fidget about in your chair, beginning to make the first move.

It is very awkward to have the room during a lull in the conversation. Well, what you yourself are talking, then rise to your feet. It is quite customary to shake every one in the room to come and see you, and every one friend upon whom you are calling knows that you will hope for a call from her in the near future without your announcing the fact.

Now follow leaving turn to such rule in the room, make a slight bow and addressing each by name bid them "good afternoon." Do not keep your hostess standing for a great many last remarks, but having spoken your fair, move easily toward the door and take your departure.

For those who are invariably awkward and shy on entering or leaving a room it is a good plan to practice the above rules at home before the members of one's own family. It will become a great help to them in acquiring natural ease and grace.—Cor. Springfield Homemaker.

Thirst in Corpulent People.

Corpulent people very generally suffer from thirst and need large quantities of water to satisfy it. The thirst is often so most intense after eating a hearty meal. Just what causes this symptom is not clear, but it is safe to attribute it to a low form of irritation of the stomach. As a rule, also, these people insist that they are comparatively "small eaters," whereas, as a matter of fact, the most of them have abnormally large appetites, and eat more than others who are at or near the standard weight.

Again, very many of them suffer more or less from dyspepsia, digestion being much less active than normal. The stomach of a healthy person disposes of a hearty meal in the course of four or five hours, while that of a corpulent person does its work indifferently and occupies several hours longer. Corpulent people are also singularly inclined to tiredness, which is not surprising considering the condition of the stomach. As a rule, too, there is sluggish intestinal action.

The popular method of treating corpulency is by restricting the diet to foods which are poor in fat, and others which are not convertible into fat within the system. This leads to a reduction in weight; it also lessens the work of the digestive organs, and gives them a chance to rest and regain their strength; moreover, it indirectly, if not directly, favors all vital organs. As soon as this effect is felt, the discharge of waste products from the system is decidedly freer.—Boston Herald.

The Wonderful Number Seven.

Seven is a number of great prominence and singularity. There are seven planets, seven metals, seven colors and seven tones. There are seven principal virtues—three divine and four cardinal. There are seven days in the week and seven ages of man. There are seven windows through which the ordinary accounts are entered—the eyes, the ears, the nostrils and the mouth. There are seven liberal arts, seven sacraments and seven notes in music. The seventh son is a wonder and the seventh son of a seventh son is sought for ourselves in his healing powers.—Chicago Herald.

The medical name of near sight is myopia. In this defect the rays of light converge to a focus before reaching the retina. The opposite of this, in which the converging point is beyond the retina, is called hyperopia. Hyperopia gives rise to headaches and neuralgia from the constant strain of the muscles of accommodation in viewing distant objects. Persons afflicted with it need convex glasses, but naturally select concave ones.

Alfred Tennyson has been England's poet laureate since 1850, a longer period than the honor was held by any of his predecessors. Colley Cibber enjoyed the distinction from 1730 to 1757, and Robert Southey from 1813 to 1843; all the others, from Edmund Spenser down, for much shorter terms.

It is stated that the toothache may be sometimes cured and usually alleviated by a weak galvanic current, which can be generated by placing a silver coin on one side of the mouth and a piece of zinc on the other. To increase the effect rinsing the mouth with acidulated water will be found efficacious.

Toledo, O., comes to the front with one of the largest casks in use in this country. It is of oak, weighs 8,000 pounds and holds 60,000 gallons of wine. It is twenty feet high, and rests on a massive cradle of oak, which raises it about three feet from the floor.

Lace resist originally a braid or tie—a distribution still existing in shoe-lacings, corset lace, etc. When such braids began to take on fancy shapes they were known as passementerie, of which our passementerie is a modern fashion.

The Dismal Swamp is not a swamp, neither is it dismal nor unhealthy. It is a beautiful stretch of pure water, and it is said to be "the healthiest place on the healthiest place on the American continent."

The cells of the human lungs are 15,000,000 in number, covering a surface front two and a half to three and a half times greater than the whole body surface of an full grown man.

What Gas Means.

Professor Reynolds gives a practical illustration of the effect of fog in summer. He took some gas bubbles which had been running for four hours at twenty-eight degrees a fever for. The bubbles, which was raw and frigid when started, was found, when stopped, to be hard, and loaded with dirt. It had been running at 4,000 feet on kite. Professor Reynolds pointed out the connection between the fog and an extreme rise in the phenomena. It took rains today out to the line that the rapidly warming body comes in contact with a greater quantity of air in a given time than a stationary body, and, therefore, picks up a greater quantity of atmospheric pollution.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

For a Cosmopolitan Population.

As an incident of the recent existing municipal election in Chicago, The Tribune relates that one Sunday's issue of the Inter Weten contained an editorial twenty-two lines in length, which was represented upon the first page in twenty-four languages, occupying seven columns. In English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Finnish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian or Czechish, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Flemish, Turkish, Armenian, Arabic, Japanese, Chinese, modern Greek, Latin and Hebrew, besides Volapuk, and in eight dialects, as follows: German dialects of Plattdeutsch, Bavaria, Palatinate, Wurtemberg (Schwabian), Switzerland, Austria, Luxemburg and of the Jews of Germany.

Baby's Long Voyage in the Driftwood.

A curious story is being told on the streets by one John Sellers, representing himself as living in the Trinity bottoms about fourteen miles east of Ennis. He said that Wednesday a colored woman living along the river bank lost her two-year-old child, a boy just able to walk, and search was made, but unsuccessfully, and the mother gave it up for lost. Further, that some fishermen while returning from an excursion found the baby, alive and well, perched on some driftwood drifting placidly toward the gulf, about twenty miles down the river, that it took the fishermen two days to discover the mother and restore the baby to its home.—Cor. Dallas News.

Jupiter's Double Moon.

The Lick telescope is the most powerful glass in the world. It is reported the observers at Mount Hamilton have kept a sharp eye turned upon the shadow of one of the moons of the planet Jupiter. This shadow seemed double, indicating that the tiny moon which cast it is also double. Some time the first hint of the discovery may observers have not been made through the Lick glass, all tending to confirm the original impression, to wit: That this particular satellite of the greatest of planets is double—a fact of a most revolving around the main moon.—Exchange.

A New Time to Sweep.

It is odd that it was never made before—the suggestion that business men sweep their sidewalks in the evening instead of in the morning and time have the refuse ready for removal by the street sweeper when that comes around in the evening instead of lying all day exposed to the inside world. The improvement societies calls for this reform in a circular signed by Secretary Sherwood.—Springfield Homestead.

Dr. Richard Gundry, who died in Maryland recently, was not only superintendent of the hospital for the insane in the state, but one of the foremost advocates of the non-restraint system for the care of the insane. No straight-jackets, cribs, wristlets or instruments of restraint were used in his treatment, the aim being at all times to employ the mind of the patient and direct its energies into natural and rational channels.

Henry M. Flagler, of the Standard Oil company, also of the cluster of great hotels in St. Augustine, Fla., has a steam yacht, the Alicia, built mostly of foreign woods, furnished with Scotch boilers, and fitted luxuriously throughout. About the 1st of June Mr. Flagler is to start on a trip around the world in this yacht.

Brain Bad Pun.

A pet bear belonging to Dewitt McDowell, of Arkansas City, which had been taught to open doors, shake hands, dance, etc., escaped from his cage one night recently, and for a time created consternation among a large number of people.

A fashionable ball was in progress at the time, and brain was attracted by the music. There was a fancy scene in the ballroom when he entered, and, riding himself of his kind legs, volunteered to shake hands and then began to dance. There was a grand rush for the door, and several ladies attempted to jump out of the windows.

After he had finished his waltz the bear was coaxed from the room, and then began to paint the town and succeeded in frightening half the inhabitants almost out of their senses. Entering the St. Charles Hotel he climbed the stairs and wabbled into one room after another, routing out the guests in their night clothes and incidentally damaging the furniture. Having had all the fun he wanted with the guests, he returned to the street and proceeded to amuse himself by trying to enter the residences of the solid citizens. Being closed to uninvited guests, he was unable to effect an entrance into any of them, but he convinced the inhabitants that burglars were at work, and one alarm after another was sent in to the police station, until every officer on the force was on the trail of the marauder.

Meeting one Henry Foster on the street he struck him a playful blow on the side of the head, knocking him down and making some ugly wounds. Finally he entered the National bank building through a side hallway, climbed the stairs to the third floor, and walked into the room of Julius Bolsend. That gentleman jumped from bed, prepared to shoot a burglar, but when he saw what it was he rolled into the bad and shut the bear in, where he was soon afterward captured.—Kansas City Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Depew's Salary.

Mr. Depew's connection with the Vanderbilts began in a political way. He was then a young lawyer, who had been fighting his way up in politics for a number of years, when one of the lower Hudson river families required him to the New York state assembly, where his ability and power soon made him a leader, and a leader of a power. Year after year he nearly a generation Mr. Depew was returned to his old seat, and he became a power in the Republican party. He was the man the Vanderbilts needed at Albany, and they made him one of the attorneys for the New York Central. He was soon promoted to the director and head of the legal department.

When W. H. Vanderbilt and Mr. Depew was elected president of the company, in 1885, his salary was fixed at $50,000 a year salary. In addition to this position Mr. Depew is a director in many other Vanderbilt corporations, and his salary for the year from the Vanderbilt interests amounts to between $75,000 and $100,000.—Chicago Herald.

The Cows.

One swallow does not make a spring. Neither does a watermelon nowadays. He usually sings it.—Jessica Crouse.

A Boy Who Lived in the Wood.

One of the strangest cases of misanthropic behavior came fifteen years ago in an Oxford county village. The boy lived of the village was near to the edge of a large family. As soon much was to be made on the farm in the winter, and other work, is not easily obtained in a small place, the father and his sons, who had gone early in the fall to a distant state where laborers were scarce and labor well paid. The superintendent of the farm fell upon poor Ned, and accomplishing little strength he was. After great baskets of dried leaves, gathered some much spent in the woods, but heaped up the great pile, and the house had been empty tucked up in overgown bangles. Ned and heated the great coal wood stove in the parlor for "working up." One night he had been too tired to attend to sewing and spinning, and he sent to bed wearing about it. Not that the stove was not used, for the plentiful wooded size slowly filled on these sides with a cordial third wood; only he thrilled in here one day's work run into the sent.

About sunrise Ned's mother, hearing no preparation, called a halloo, and Ned's prone and found he was not there. Greatly alarmed, she hastened her search through the room and the house.

"Ned, Ned!" she called, but received no response. Wondering the mother approached closer and enough to touch him, and he was cold and stiff.

Glancing again at his face she saw the boy's eyes were shut, and, having been more what used to his waking in sleep, thought he was still asleep. After a time, however, fully to place the cool hand stuck on the cadaver, and shook the boy and screamed, which brought the family to sleep, stared wild, and was about to take a fit when the mother thought it time to awaken him.—Lewiston Journal.

A Trick With a Glass of Water.

Here is a simple and interesting little experiment, outlined one in those days of the Scientific American. Place a clean glass, one as will, on a flat surface, and round it rolled while wet thirty pound the rim. Fill it nearly full of water, and, holding upright the edge of the paper, place upon the rim a cross made of two equal strips of the cardboard two and parallel with do for the material, with the four ends hang down in right angles, so as to present no slipping off.

Now if you gently rub the outside surface of the glass with a wet finger it will ring, or give forth a musical tone. But the principal phenomenon which you are to observe in this experiment is the behavior of the paper strips. Instead of the rim of the cards of the cardboard the cross will actually rise if, on the contrary, you rub the other part of the glass with a permanent finger, or, if you hold the ends of the cross, this latter will turn of its own accord until the end of the cardboard arms of the cross arrive at a point directly above the spot where you are taking long with your finger. Thus, by placing your whole fingers around the middle of the glass, you can make the cross turn as well, as fast, single, without touching it at all.

This experiment demonstrates the existence of what was called, in the science of acoustics, the origin of the sound, which is unknown bodies. These notes are the first notes earlier rise of the glass as which the sound of the cross cross, and the sound cross cannot rise.—New York World.

Barnum's Lucky Partners.

"Barnum made every partner of his rich," said Mr. Kohl, "so well as many of his employes. From 1875 to 1885 W. C. Coup and Dan Castello were his partners, and both became wealthy. George Bailey, Nathan Hutchinson and Rose were partners from 1875 to 1881. Nathans and Bailey are now capitalists living in New York and Jose was a very rich man when he died. James L. Hutchinson and J. Pierpont Bailey were the sons of Barnum's partners, the first being Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson until 1881, when Mr. Bailey's health failed and he sold his interest to W. W. Cole.

"In 1888 Bailey again purchased the interest of Cole, and, together with Barnum, bought Hutchinson's interest. Since then the firm has been Barnum & Bailey. With and exception all three men have become rich from their association with Mr. Barnum. He was successful, and, I don't need my partners' money. I need their work and management, and I want them to be with the show every day and give it their undivided attention. The only way I need to do is to stand under the edge of my umbrella and the drippings will make them rich."—Chicago News.

Value of Artificial Stone.

A celebrated engineer says, "For warehouses, churches and large buildings of every description for foundations, spur walls, lintelstones, jetties and piers, for abutments and massive walls of all kinds, for sidewalks, platforms and flagging, and for many other purposes, artificial stone possesses not only great comparative cheapness, but all the essential merits of brick and stone with respect to strength, hardness and durability, while for architectural ornamental work it is superior to all other stones, and, in fact, it is the only material which possesses advantages peculiar to itself and not equally shared by other materials."—Rochester Post-Express.

Milking by Machinery.

A machine is said to have been patented in England whereby cows can be milked without attendance, and even without food. It consists of a number of cups are connected with a general conducting tube, which conveys the milk into a large vessel when the cows are milked. It is proposed to strength, hardness and durability, while for architectural ornamental work it is superior to all other stones, and, in fact, it is the only material which possesses advantages peculiar to itself and not equally shared by other materials.—Rochester Post-Express.

Battle Tales.

General Johnston, who managed to entire his friend, the enemy, Sherman, by a few words, was wounded in many other battles, while Sherman and Sheridan are off with more scratches. Admiral Nelson owed his fate to his minds for leading danger in every battle, but in spite of a similar recklessness Admiral Farragut was wounded only twice, and Frederick the Great only once, when a piece of case shot unhorsed him at the battle of Torgau.—Philadelphia Times.

A scientific writer devotes considerable space to detailing the fatal effects of tight lacing on monkeys. The thing was tried as a scientific experiment. The scientific men need not know how at the trouble. The world witnesses every day upon the streets the effects of tight lacing on monkeys.

Gone Himself Away.

Mrs. Sharpers (at a hotel)—Take complete to us as if they had been married for, I know they are on their second honeymoon.

Mr. Sharpers—Guess not.

Mrs. S.—Why, they are. He gave her the honorable of the stick.—New York Weekly.

His Intentions.

"Can you support my daughter in the style to which she is accustomed?" asked her father.

"I can, but I won't," returned the capital young man. "I'm for extravagance."—Harper's Bazar.

Liebig COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF.
"IN DARKEST AFRICA,"
By Henry M. Stanley.

"The Liebig Company's Extract was of the utmost value to me."

"Having had some reason not to be prepared to endure so much as I did, I should have perished early in my journey, and must in all probability have succumbed long before I reached the Lake Nyanza, but for the Liebig Extract."

"I do not think I could have lasted much longer, for I was reduced to a skeleton, and had lost all power of motion, when I fell in with the Relief Expedition, and was carried into Fort Bodo. Even then I should have succumbed, but for the Liebig Extract, which was given me every two hours, day and night, for a fortnight, when I was able to take nourishment of a more substantial character."—Page 236, Vol. 2.