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COMPENSATION

It was the time of autumn, When leaves are turning brown Green to yellow and pied and black; And some were tumbling down,

It was the time of autumn. When fruits are gathered in. Some for the press, some for the vat, And some for the miller's bin. Then poor men fell a-playing, For that their work was o'er;

And rich men fell a-sighing. That they could play no more. For the summer-time is a merry time,

If a man have leisure to plays
But the summer-time is a weary time
To him who must work all day. Then thanks to God, the giver!

Who loves both great and small: To every one He something gives, But to no man gives all. The rich who eareth for himself Finds, after pleasure, Pain; But the toiler whom God dareth for being Rests, and is giad again.

-London Speciator.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

Under the head of poison may be classed any substance—gas, liquid or solid—which by its own inherent qualities is capable of infuring health or destroying life.

As a rule poisons prove most rapidly fatal when introduced, by a wound in a vein or by hypodermic injection, directly into the blood. Their action is also speedy when brought into contact with the membrane of the lungs. They are, as a rule, readily absorbed through the serous and mucous membranes of the body, while through the skin the absorption is slow.

When taken into the stomach, poisons-especially if liquid-act, more speedily when the latter is empty than when it is full.

Most poisons injuriously affect the system, no matter how introduced into it, but there are exceptions to this rule -the sting of the viper may be deadly. but the poison is harmless when swallowed. There are also a class of bodies which when swallowed most directly affect the nervous system, but fail to act when applied to the brain or nerve

Some poisons disorganize or corrode the organs with which they come in contact, but there are many—especially among the narcotics—that, while producing very slight local change, often develop remarkable remote effects. Belladonna, in whatever way introduced into the system, paralyzes the ciliary nerves, and so causes dilation

of the pupil. most frequently employed as poisons in this country. The symptoms attending slow poisoning by arsenical and antimorial compounds are frequently such as might appear to be owing to natural causes, and it is to be feared that more instances of secret murder due to such causes have oc-

curred than have been detected. The following is a condensed statement of the characteristics, symptoms, antidotes and simple methods of testing for and identifying some of the more common poisons

Poisons are usually divided into three classes-irritant, narcotic and narcoticirritant. Irritant poisons are usually considered under the heads of mineral -or metallic and non-metallic-irritants, vegetable irritants and animal irritants. In the first of these divisions are arsenic and its compounds-arsenious acid (white arsenic), metallic arsenic, fly powder, potassium arsenite (Fowler s solution), arsenic acid, arsenic sulphides (yellow orpiment and red realgar), arsenical pastes, soaps, etc. This fearful poison has of late years caused more untimely deaths than any other mineral poison. Some of the insoluble compounds of arsenic are not so rapid in their action upon the system as the more soluble ones, but there is not a single compound into which arsenic enters that is not capable of causing fatal results when taken into the system.

From half an hour to an hour after the arsenic has been swallowed the person begins to feel a nameless uneasiness, developing into faintness, depression and nausea, with an intense burning pain in the region of the stomach, increased by pressure, retching, vomiting, sense of constriction in the throat, with intense thirst; diarrhea, more or less violent, accompanied by cramps in the calves of the legs; matter discharged from the stomach of a dark greenish color, sometimes streaked with blood. The pulse becomes small, frequent and irregular; skin cold and clammy in the state of collapse, at other times very hot; respiration painful; eyes red and bright. Sometimes the sufferer becomes unconscious or suffers partial paralysis or tetanic convulsions -precursors of death. These symptoms will vary according to the nature of the compound and the quantity

There is no specific antidote for arsenic, and remedies are rarely attended with success if not applied at an early stage. Mixtures of olive oil and lime water promptly administered after the effectual use of an emetic have been recommended; recently precipitated hydrated oxide of iron mixed with magnesia has also been used with favorable results. No chemical antidote should ever supersede active evacuent treatment by emetics and with the

stomach pump.

Lead or its salts are often taken into the system unawares-in drinking water which has been allowed to stand in lead pipes or reservoirs, or in preserved has been the gathering in of 43,336 pervegetables and fruit cooked or allowed sons by baptism into the churches

to stand for a long time in contact with lead soldered joints. All lead salts are more or less poisonous, and their effects are accumulative as with the painter who becomes 'leaded' the gradual absorption of lead from the paints with which he is in constant contact. When any considerable quantity of this metal has been swallowed, or when it has accumulated in the system, the usual symptoms are: a burn-ing, prickling sensation in the throat, with dryness and thirst, uneasiness of the stomach, and irritation of the alimentary canal, followed by violent and obsfinate colic and great pain in the abdomen, relieved somewhat by pressure, the pain being intermittent. There is usually obstinate constipation, cold skin and general prostration. In extreme cases the extremities become numb or paralyzed, followed by convul-sions and inscusibility.

For lead poisoning sulphate of soda or Epsom salts is the prescribed antidote; powdered charcoal and sulphate of magnesia are also recommended. does not itself occasion it.

The action on the system of the salts of antimony when taken in considerable doses is similar to that of arsenic. The usual antidotes are solution of tannin, strong tea, and magnesia and milk.

The symptoms of poisoning with copper salts are similar to those produced by arsenic, but the vomited matters are blue or green, and there is usually a 'coppery taste' in the mouth. The usual antidotes are warm water to promote vomiting, white of eggs, strong tea or tannin solutions, and weak solutions of protosulphate of iron or potassium ferro-cyanide in water.

Salts or preparations containing mercury in any form-corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, black oxide, red precipitate, mercurie iodide, vermillion, mercuric sulphate, mercuric ointments, etc. - are extremely poisonous. A few minutes after swallowing any of these a "coppery" taste is observed, followed by a sense of constriction in the throat and irritation of the throat and stomach. Nausea and vomiting soon occur, the vomited matter consisting of coagulated mucus and blood. Diarrhea follows, and the face of the patient becomes swollen and alternately flushed and pale. The pulse becomes small and irregular, the skin clammy, and respiration labored. In extreme cases the interior of the lips become swollen, and the tongue white and shriveled. The case frequently terminates with syncope, convulsions, or general insensibility. Egg albumen administered with warm water to allay the irritation and produce vomiting is the usual antidote. Milk and gluten or flour is also recommended. Active efforts should at once be made to effect The preparations of arsenic, opium, the entire expulsion of the contents of and the pressiates (cyanides) are the the stomach. The stomach pump cannot be used.

The operation of such narcotic poisons as opium and prussic acid or prusiate of potash (hydrocyanic acid or potassium cyanide) is confined chiefly to the spinal marrow and brain.

The effects of hydrocyanic acid (and potassium or other similar cyanide) are almost instantaneous; it is very rarely the case that they are delayed more than two or three minutes. On the other hand, cases of fatal poisoning by opium do not terminate earlier than from six to twelve hours.

In cases of poisoning by cvanides emetics and the stomach pump are at once called into requisition. Freshiy precipitated hydro-iron oxide, if administered immediately, is perhaps one of the best antidotes. Chlorine water injected into the stomach is also recommended.

Nitrate of silver yields with solution of the soluble cyanides a white precipitate. When a few drops of a solution of potash in gum water is mixed with a small sample of the suspected liquid and solution of sulphate of iron is then added a dark brown precipitate separates in a few minutes. This precipitate, when agitated with sulphuric acid. develops a deep blue color if eyanides were present.

These are only a few of the long list of active poisons, but they include those which are in nine cases out of ten responsible for the fearful record of poisoning eases. And it is assuredly true that but for want of a little timely and definite knowledge respecting common poisons and their antidotes—such as we have endeavored to briefly sketch above -the list of fatalities from poisoning might have been shortened one-third. -Scientific American.

The Fate of the Nickel.

The question whether the coinage of the five-cent nickel pieces shall be resumed is under consideration at the Treasury Department. This coinage was discontinued under the act of Congress creating it when the supply of nickel pieces became redundant. There have been coined \$5.775,532.50 in nickels. They can now be only procured at the sub-Treasuries, and the amount of them on hand has dwindled to about \$75,000 or \$80,000. The general increase of business has drawn them out of the vaults, and there is threatened a scarcity instead of the former redundancy. If they do not again commence to flow in for redemption the coinage will be resumed. Even after such a decision it would take five or six weeks before they could be again procured at the Philadelphia Mint. - Washington (D. C.) Star.

-It is stated that there are in Great Britain 355 Baptist preachers who were trained in Mr. Spurgeon's Pastors' College, and the result of their labors

THE GEITEAU TRIAL.

Immediately on the opening of the Criminal Court on the 23th Guiteau read from manuscript a rambling statement to the Court and Jury regarding his inspiration to remove the President. He said he never would have attempted to kill Mr. Garfield of his own volition, notwithstanding that he was substantially urged thereto by the Stalwart press. He was commissioned by the Deity to do the deed, even as Abraham had been commanded tosacrifice his son. Mr. Scovilis reiterated his demand for the production of decuments taken from Guiteau at the time of his arrest. During the colloquy following the demand Guiteau shoutest. I understand that my divorced wife is to be brought uere as a witness sixalist me. If that's so there will be frouble. She was a poor, unfortunate thing, and I never should have married her. But if she comes in here to tessify against me and do me any harm, I'll rip up her whole record." He charged her with immoral conduct before the me any harm, I'll rip up her whole record."
He charged her with immoral conduct before his marriage to her. Joseph B. Smith testified to his acquaintance with the Guiteau Iandly and E.D. Fors to the incidents attending the shooting. Charles H. Reed told how he tries a criminal cause in Chicago with Guiteau, and that he considered him an earnest and sincers, but unbalanced, man. Witness and told Guiteau that he had no show for the Paris Consulate, and when he suggested a electivitie or some minor position, and offered eleckship or some minor position, and offered to help him get it, Guiteau became indignant. Witness had visited Guiteau in jarl a few days of magnesia are also recommended.

Large quantities of cream and albumen (or white of eggs) also retard the setion of lead poisons, and emetics are given to promote vomiting if the poison does not itself occasion it.

Where shad visited Guitem in all a few days such as few days and expense of the promote of the President. He replied: "I didn't do it; the Lord did it. I was only the Lord's instrument in removing the President." Mr. Reed's said he had no doubt that Guiteau was of unsound infine. Buring Mr. Reed's critical promote of the president cress-examination Guiteau constantly interjected his contradictions and explanations, until the Court lost all patience and threatened to have him garged unless he kept quiet. After recess Mr. Scoville applied to the Court for an attachment against F. A. Storrs, of Chi. ago, who had been served with a subporna but who refused absolutely to be present. The application was granted. H. R. Amering testified as to the peculiarities of Guiteau's father. Thomas North, a Chicago lawyer, also swore as to Luther W. Guiteau's peculiarities, and said the prisoner was an exagyer, also swore as to Luther W. Guttent's peculiarities, and said the prisouer was an exagrerated fac-simile of his father—a chip of the old block. The witness described his manner of saying grace before eating. It was:
"I confess Christ in me with a thank-ful heart for this food," or "Than Christ for this dinner," etc. Luther Guiteau was a firm believer in the tenets of the Oneida Community and desired his family to join them, but the wife refused. The prisoner's predominant quality was his ego ism. Abraham Guiteau, Luther's brother, was a weak man, so weak that it was not safe to trust him to do business. After giving his views on the Community oversion, the wilness subsided and the ilty question, the witness subsided and the

Upon the opening of the Criminal Court on the 26th Mr. Scoville read a telegram from Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, stating that he could not possibly visit Washington because of his professional engagements, and said that under the circumstances he would not insist upon an attachment for him. Thomas North resumed his recital of the peculiarities of Luther W. Guiteau and the prisoner. Dur-ing a momentary ball in the proceedings, after control w. Guiteau in the proceedings, after the witness left the stand, Guiteau improved the opportunity to give his views concerning Rev. H. W. Beecher, saying that his (Beecher's opinion of the speaker and Judge Cox was of little consequence, as he (Beecher' was badly "cranked" socially. He said he had no doubt that Mrs. Tilton told the truth, and he had told him so publicly. General Logan testified to having had several interviews with Guifeau and to his belief that there was a mental derangement in his case. He had told Mrs. Lockwood that he believed he was crazy, and that he was not a suitable boarder for her. E. E. Smith, employed in the rooms of the National Republican Committee, thought Guiteau peculiar and flighty. John A. Morse, colored, an attorneyatiaw, saw Guiteau at the White House during March and April, and thought him a crazy man. Mrs. Scoville gave a biographical sketch of Guiteau's life, referring to his school experience his neguliaton with the destrings. of Guitegu's life, referring to his school ex-perience, his inoculation with the doctrines of the Community, and his attack upon her with an ax. The direct examinatio of Mrs. Sco-ville was in progress when the Court ad-

Immediately after the opening of Court on baif. At first Guiteau objected to testify at length because he was not feeling well. He insisted that the prosecution should not cross-examine him at length. Judge Cox stated that if the witness went upon the stand to testify he must submit to be cross-examined, and if his examination as a witness was begun it could not be suspended except by consent of counsel on the other side. After some further discussion the prisoner was allowed to step down from the witness-stand, and Mr. Scoville proceeded to read a number of Guitcau's letters. When the reading had been concluded. Guitcau resumed the witnessconcluded Guiteau resumed the witnes stand and Mr. Scoville questioned him relative to his early life. Guitea relative to his early life. Guiteau responded promptly, intelligently and with perfect coolness, apparently enjoying the sit-uation and his freedom to talk. Whenever affusion was made to the Oneida Community he became very much excited, and denounced the society and his father's course in persuading him to go there. Referring to his father he said he was an artiful and the said he was artiful and the said he was artiful a the sud he was an awfill crank on the subject of healing diseases. In re-ply to a question he said he did not believe in any religion until his conversion in 1859, under the influence of Mr. Beecher and the Young Men's Christian Association. After recess Guiteau told the story of his connection with the Oneida Comstory of his connection with the Oneida Community and his experiences there, his attempts to start a paper in New York and his legal experiences in Chicago. He had been in jail several times, but never for crime. He then detailed his attempt to buy the Inter-Ocean of Chicago. After the failure of that plan he went into theology, and that panned out were than the newspaper had panned out worse than the newspaper busi-ness. He became interested in the question of the second coming of Christ, and wrote a lecture on the subject. His idea was, briefly, that the second coming of Christ occurred on the destruction of Jerusalem. In the clouds, directly over Jerusalem; that it was an event in the spiritual world, and that the destruction of Jerusalem was the outward sign of His coming. He beld that, for all these eighteen centuries, the churches have been in error in supposing the second coming of Christ to be in the future. That is the proposition on in the future. That is the proposition on which his lecture was written, and that was the result of three or four years investigation on that subject. Witness related his various failures in delivering that lecture. On several occasions he was put off railreads for not paying his fare, and arrested for not paying his boarding bills. He did not make any money, but he went into the business to serve the Lord, and the money part was of no conse puence. He related his experience at beating his way into Washington by the railbeating his way into Washington by the railroad and his success in securing a boarding house there when he was entirely destitute of money, and claimed that it was accomplished solely through the interposition of Provi-dence. Here Guiteau showed signs of exhaustion, and, at the instance of the District-At-

torney, the Court adjourned Guiteau was taken directly to the witnessbox on the opening of Court on the 30th ult. box on the opening of Court on the 30th uit.
and resumed his personal reminiscences. He
narrated his experience in the lecture field.
He once tried to lecture against Rob Ingersoil,
who was trying to prove the non-existence of
a hell, but found that people were very ready
to pay fifty cents to hear that there was no
hell, who wouldn't pay a cent to hear that there
was. He identified his revised work, "Truth."
and read an extract therefrom descriptive of
the trials of the Apostle Paul in endeavorand read an extract therefrom descriptive of the trials of the Apostle Paul in endeavor-ing to introduce Christianity. Witness claimed that he had had as rough a time as ever Paul had. Witness then detailed his ef-forts to secure employment as a Republican campaign speaker, and said he was on free and casy terms with Jewell and the rest of them. He made his first application for office soon after General Garfield's election, and his getting or not getting the office he sought had nothing whatever to do with the removal had nothing whatever to do with the removal of the President. That was an act of inspiration. and was done as a political necessity. His mind was taken possession of by a superior power. He acted outside of himself. Witness then desired to read from a printed slip, clucidating the subject more at length, but the District-Attorney objected, and the Court sustained the objection. Continuing, gray and bearded he is comparat Guiteau said that, after Conkling's resignation, he thought that, if Garaeld were response, He has fourteen children.

moved the party troubles would cease. In a tortnight's time that thought had become a fixed resgive. The removal became necessary to save the Nation from ruin. The Lord employed witness as the instrument of removal, because He always employs the best manterial. He added: "The Lord uses the best means for His work, and He has provided all these guards, the Court and Jury and these experts to do His work and preserve me." The witness then briefly recited the incidents connected with the shoot-Jury and these exports to do His work and preserve me." The witness then briefly recited the incidents connected with the shooting and his subsequent arrest. He believed President Arthur was a friend, for he made him Frosident, but he had never asked a favor of him, and he didn't believe he ever should. Witness owed about \$1,000, and if Bennett, of the New York Herald, sent him the \$5,000 he had asked him for, he would be able to pay all bills and have something over. Witness had the idea that he would one day be the President of the United States. He then said that he wished to say something more about his divorcest wife, but the Court wand not permit. Guiteau then said he did not know anything about her, but she had no husiness to come to Washington for the prosecution. The cross-examination was begun, but the Court adjourned before it had been fairly entered upon.

fairly entered upon. Upon entering the witness-box for his crossexamination on the morning of the 1st Guitead made another appeal for money. Judge Porter conducted the cross-examination, elic-Ithing from the prisoner in his several replies that he was physically a coward and always kept away from personal danger. Morally he was as brave as a flon, when the Delty was back of him. In his opinion the doctors killed the President. The acts of Jones and Mason in attempting to kill him (witness) were wrong unfess they can show that they were inspired by Delty. There was no murder in his case and no killing. It was simply for the jury to unless they can show that they were inspired by Beity. There was no murder in bit case and no killium. It was simply for the jury to determine whether or not he was inspired when he removed the President. Wit-ness flatly contradicted the testimony of Gen-eral Logan, Charles H. Reed and others. He decided to discuss his boarding-house experieners, as they had no bearing on the case. He became very indignant at Judge Porter's persistent use of the word "murder," and said that the mere outward fact how he removed that the mere outward fact how he removed the President had no, bearing on the case. Referring to his failure to obtain the Paris Consulate, witness said that he would not have taken the office after the 1st of June, even if he had been appointed to it and President Garfield and Mr. Blaine had both besought him on their knees to take it. Witness declined to discuss the question any further; There was no use of wasting of time in discussing a matter which their knees to take it. Witness declined to discuss the question aff further. There was no use of wasting of time in discussing a matter which had been so often ventilated. Judge Porter then questioned witness as to his opinion of Blaine, whom Guiteau characterized as a wicked man, because he was using Garfield, who was a good mm, but a weak politician. Garfield just sold himself, body and soul, to Blaine, Guiteau said. When Mr. Porter again questioned the prisoner in regard to the shooting the latter became groundy excited, and said the question the jury was fo pass upon was whether the Dety and himself did the act, or whether witness did it on his personal account. He said he expected there would be an act of God to protect him, if necessary, from any kind of violence, either hanging or shooting. The witness claimed that his deed had sayed the country from war. In answer to the question why he requested General Sherman to send troops to the fail to protect him if he obeyed his inspiration, Guiteau said he would have been shot and hung a hundred times if it had not been for the troops. The prisoner here was spiration. Guiteau said he would have been shot and hung a hundred times if it had not been for the troops. The prisoner here com-plained of fatigue and the Court adjourned.

Jimmy Brown's Circus.

We had a private circus at our house last night-at least that's what father. called it, and he seemed to enjoy it. It happened in this way. I went into the back parlor one evening, because I wanted to see Mr. Travers. He and Sue always sit there. It was growing quite dark when I went in, and going toward the sofa, I happened to walk against a rocking-chair that was rocking all by itself, which, come to think of it, was a curious thing, and ing to ask somebody about it. I didn't the morning of the 2th uit. Guitean was mind walking into the chair, for it placed on the stand to testify in his own be- | didn't hurt me much, only | knocked it over, and it hit Sue, and she said: "Oh my, get me something quick!" and then fainted away. Mr. Travers was dreadfully frightened, and said, "Kun, Jimmy, and get the cologne, or the bay-rum, or something. So I ran up to Sue's room, and felt round in the dark for her bottle of cologne that she always keeps on her bureau. I found a bottle after a minute or two, and ran down and gave it to Mr. Travers, and he bathed Sue's face as well as he could in the dark, and she came to and said:

Do you want to put my eyes out?" Just then the front-door bell rang, and Mr. Bradford (our new minister) and his wife and three daughters and his son came in. Sue jumped up and ran into the front parlor to light the gas, and Mr. Travers came to help her. They just got it lit when the visitors came in, and father and mother came down stairs to meet them. Mr. Bradford looked as if he had seen a ghost, and his wife and daughters said: "Oh, my!" and father said: "What on earth!" and mother just burst out laughing, and said: "Susan, you and Mr. Travers seem to have had an accident with the

inkstand." You never saw such a sight as those poor young people were. I had made a mistake, and brought down a bottle of liquid blacking—the same that I blacked the baby with that time. Mr. Travers had put it all over Sue's face, so that she was jet black, all but a little of one cheek and the end of her nose, and then he had rubbed his hands on his own face until he was like an Ethiopian leopard, only he could change his spots if he used soap enough.

You couldn't have any idea how angry Sue was with me-just as if it was my fault, when all I did was to go up stairs for her, and get a bottle to bring her to with; and it would have been all right if she hadn't left the blacking bottle on her bureau; and I don't call that tidy, if she is a girl. Mr. Travers wasn't a bit angry; but he came up to my room and washed his face, and laughed all the time. And Sue got angry with him, and said she would never speak to him again after disgracing her in that heartless way. So he went home, and I could hear him laughing all the way down the street, and Mr. Bradford and his folks thought that he and Sue had been having a minstrel show, and mother thinks they'll never come to the house again.

As for father, he was almost as much amused as Mr. Travers, and he said it served Sue right, and he wasn't going to punish the boy to please her. Of course this was all an accident, and I was dreadfully sorry about it.-Jimmy Brown, in Harper's Young People.

-Burnand, the editor of Punch, has a pleasant, handsome face. Though gray and bearded he is comparatively

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, ys that out of four hundred students under him in Philosophy only four have

graduated skepties.

Near President Harrison's grave at North Bend, Indiana, there is to be built a Methodist church as a memorial of him, which will bear his hame.

-The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society has just sent out seventeen woman missionaries to India, thirteen of whom go out for the first time.

-It is said that boys and girls who walked a distance of eighty or ninety miles to attend the Teluga Baptist schools, in India, have been regretfully turned away for sek of accomodation.

-The States that have passed compulsory laws in the interest of educa-tion are: California, Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Mame, Massachu-setts, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Arizona, Washington and Wyoming.

-President Miles, of the South Carolina College of Agriculture, recommends the employment of what might be called "missionary teachers" in such parts of the State as from the scattered condition of the population cannot support regular and permanent schools. He suggests that such a teacher, having on his list about thirty children, distributed among from seven to ten households, could visit each family at east three times a week.

-From Louisiana a missionray of the American Sunday-School Union reports: July, August, September and October are the months for protracted meetings in all this region, and though interfering with my work they serve to develop its effects. I have attended many of these meetings, and marked that in places where I have organized Sunday Schools, 60 to 85 per cent, of the conversions are in them. I found the same results in Arkansas. So the work of the American Sunday School Union comes to be much better appreciated An additional missionary is greatly needed here."

-In the last ten years the number of churches in Chicago has increased from 156 to 218. The following denominations have made gains in the number of chuches indicated: Methodist, seven-teen; Evangelical Lutheran, seventeen; Roman Catholic, twelve; Reformed Episcopal, Jewish, and Independent, six each, and Baptist, one. The Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Congregational denominations have lost one church each. The number of Christians and unclassified churches-four and tifteen, respectively-remains the same as in 1871. T P. J. CL. 1 ()

A Well Dressed Young Man.

The boy peddler, with twenty-nine fine suits of clothing, twenty-four overcoats and thirty-three pairs of gloves, has his home in Reading. Pa. Periodically the boy breaks out in local advertisements aunouncing an addition to his extensive wardrobe, as follows: "Thomas Jefferson Cummings has the honor to announce that he has just added another suit to his fall afternoon wear, and now his fine wardrobe consists of forty fashionable full suits, twenty-four overcoats," etc. It is his boast that he can appear on the street every day in the month and wear a different full suit of clothing each day, and allow at least three changes on Sunday. Cummings is about eighteen years of age, peddles notions with a basket on his arm, helps to support a widowed mother, pays cash for all he gets, sells close, works hard, and is a standing candidate for Congress.

On the streets of the city his appearance is that of a Beau Brummel. His dress is exceedingly loud, his weakness running to green kid gloves, corn-colored ribbons, pink eye glasses and silk hats of the latest style. In the country, on business, his appearance is that of a humble, meek and lowly Hebrew, and his customary salutation to the people he calls on is: "Have pity on a poor boy and help him along." The young man is exceedingly kind, affable and agreeable, and succeeds in selling large quantities of goods at very fair prices. The farmers have a strong liking for him: and when they visit Reading on business and see the well-dressed young swell sweeping past in broadcloth, kids and gold-headed cane, they little dream that the young man is the peddler boy they know so well at

His savings are entirely invested in clothing and articles of adornment. At times is not seen for weeks. He is then out on the country highways, coining money in a small way. He neither smokes nor drinks, and has no expenses worth speaking of. Then, suddenly, he will break out in Reading, set the fashions for a week or more, and as suddenly afterward disappear. He generally leaves home on Monday morning. invariably starting before dawn, in order that his acquaintances may not see him in his country make up. He carries a large basket filled with goods. and he orders his fresh supplies shipped to various points along his route. On Saturday night he generally returns, looking decidedly weather-beaten, but if there is an opera or theater in town he is generally in the front row of the parquet by nine o'clock, dressed to rival the most fashionable swell in the land. He is quite a favorite among commercial men, who know him as "Collins, the boy millionaire." It is currently reported that he is to be married, and that an insurance has been placed on him (marriage insurance) of \$125,000. Cummings claims that he has the largest wardrobe in the world of any person of his age. He is five feet five inches tall and weigh 128 pounds .- Cor. N. Y