CHINESE LANGUAGE.

SOME OF THE CURIOSITIES OF THE "EAR SPLITTING JARGON."

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

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

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

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

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

The word woman means "father man." If repeated, it signifies "scolding." The noun always remains in the same shape, and the verb has but one form instead of the many known to the English language. The Chinese language has no declensions, subjugations, moods, tenses, prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs, first, second and third persons, no singular and plural, and no gender except by the addition of a few participles in rare instances. It is evidently simple and easy to learn, one of the simplest and most curious things about it being, as above stated, that every noun, unless qualified otherwise, is plural.

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

In writing the Chinaman makes one complicated but integral character for each word, but that word may be properly spoken in two, three or four syllables. His syllables are divided by no longer intervals than are his words, and that is what makes his language sound to a foreigner like a singsong jargon. We do not know whether he is telling a story or attempting a song. The Chinese perhaps think the same thing of an American, who bites off his words and swallows them or telescopes one into another.

Business men in this city thrown in contact with Chinese merchants who speak pure Chinese say that it is not difficult to learn. Instead of 26 letters, not including the useless &, the Chinese have 500 or 600 syllables, and these are combined into various forms to make the 60,000 words in their "dictionary." These syllables vary in meaning according to the tone in which they are spoken or the strokes used in writing them.—Los Angeles Cor. New York Post.

Starvation Among the Rich.

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

Made by Thunderbolts.

In the museums of nearly all the large colleges you will see what appear to be sandy petrifactions much resembling branches of trees. You may conclude that these are the remains of forest monsters that grew in a faraway geological age, but if you will take the trouble to ask your guide, or, better still, one of the professors, who are always handy, he will tell you a queer story—one, in fact, that "smacks of the marvelous." These tame looking, supposed to be sandy petrifactions are, in fact, real "thunderbolts." Scientifically speaking, they are "fulgurites." They are composed of a poor quality of glass and are made by the lightning striking sandy deserts and plunging downward and latterly vitrifying all the sand with which it comes in direct contact. On the Sahara fulgurites are found in every conceivable shape and size, some 30 or more feet in length and 4 inches in diameter, others not larger than a lead pencil and still others not larger than a knitting needle. Scientists usually consider fulgurites as being a good index to the size and force of discharge of the lightning stroke which formed them.—St. Louis Republic.

ON REVACCINATION.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY AND THE VALUE IT POSSESSES.

Instances to Prove That Vaccina Secures Only Limited Immunity From Smallpox. French Sentiment In Favor of Compulsory Vaccination Increasing.

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

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

I have taken a good deal of trouble to defend the idea advanced by this writer, and in a paper addressed to the Academie de Medecine de Paris I showed that a law making vaccination obligatory is impatiently awaited in France also, and would have a very direct relation to the national defense.

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

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

The efficacy of vaccination can no longer be doubted. Its value has been tested and consecrated by time and experience, and it should be known everywhere that it is by inoculating vaccina that we protect ourselves from smallpox and are rendered refractory to its action.

I am quite aware that the following objection is often made, and that it is said that it is not true that "vaccination prevents smallpox, and that cases are cited in which a person properly vaccinated has taken smallpox. In spite of this I maintain my affirmation and shall explain clearly, I hope, how a vaccinated person may take smallpox and even how smallpox and vaccina can be seen going through their evolution together on the same person.

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

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

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

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

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

The question of quantity must therefore be taken into account in conferring immunity against smallpox, especially as this immunity lessens with time in a regularly progressive manner.

The conclusion is that vaccina is the preservative against smallpox, but since the immunity conferred may only be partial and decrease with time it is well to be revaccinated periodically every six or eight years, and again, as a matter of precaution, whenever there is an outbreak of smallpox.—Paris Herald.

Stage Drivers of Early Days.

Speaking of stage drivers reminds one of the glory of stages, which reached its crowning point when rival lines ran between Sacramento and Virginia, Nev. Six magnificent horses to each coach, the coaches the finest possible, the horses caparisoned with every ornament which could be added to enhance their beauty.

The driver, in a bearskin coat and cap, bearskin gauntlets, was a little sovereign in his way. No matter what the grade was, no matter how fierce the blizzard or how deep the snow, he carried things through on schedule time. He cared nothing for snowslides or high water, and his ruling idea was that he must make the station ahead of the opposition line.

In this work there were a dozen men, each with a personality of his own and all with a perfect art in their hands and their brains which made them sovereigns, and the locomotive that succeeded them did not very much increase the time which some of them made. Each had his friends, his champions; each was greatest in his sphere among a certain crowd, but they were altogether great. The like of them was never before and never will be again.—Salt Lake Tribune.

INDIA'S SACRED MONKEY TEMPLE.

An Edifice Where Long Tailed Quadrupeds Live Free From Interference.

Among the thousand or more temples and shrines with which the holy Hindoo city of Benares is endowed, visitors generally find the great temple dedicated to the worship of the goddess Durga one of the most interesting. It is known to Europeans as the monkey temple, because in and around its precincts many hundreds of sacred monkeys roam about without interference. The temple is situated in the southern extremity of the city. It was erected during the last century by the Ranee Bhawani of Natre, in honor of Siva's wife, the terrific goddess who is supposed to delight in death and slaughter, and of whom the poor believers in the various attributes of the deities comprising the Hindoo pantheon stand in the greatest dread. A correspondent of the London Graphic writes as follows regarding the place:

"The Durga Kund is conspicuous in this city of temples for the grace and simplicity of its architecture. It adjoins a tank which is the finest in Benares and occupies the central portion of a quadrangle, the walls being stained red with ocher. The sacred portion of the temple consists of 12 finely carved pillars standing on a marble platform and supporting a heavy roof. The platform is about four feet from the ground and is ascended by a flight of low steps on each side of the square. The temple is well provided with the necessary instruments for creating the frightful noises which emanate from these abodes of idolatry all over India. Drums of huge dimensions, gongs, bells and tomtoms are all at the service of the priests in performing the rites required of them. But the antics of the monkeys which make this temple their home are, next to its architecture, the most attractive feature of the place.

"The goat's blood with which the walls are sprinkled and the sacrifices that are known to take place here to appease the wrath of Siva and his terrifying spouse are rather revolting to a Christian, but the grotesque play of the monkeys, their importunate begging, the pranks they enact on one another and the graceful agility they are constantly displaying supply a perpetual source of amusement which one is apt to think must prove rather distracting to the devout Hindoos who come here to worship. These sacred monkeys are of the genus Semnopetheeus entellus, popularly known as the long tailed Indian monkey.

"A few years ago, as no one dared to molest these animals, they not only increased rapidly in numbers, but, growing to be extraordinarily bold, developed alarming thieving propensities. The annoyance they caused amounted to a public nuisance, for no house in the place was safe from their depredations. At last the trouble grew so serious that some reduction in the number of these adept thieves became a necessity, although the prejudices of the people were against any such steps being taken. In the end the government was requested to interfere, and waiving aside all other considerations but that of public polity the authorities had many hundreds—report says many thousands—captured and sent away. Nevertheless there are plenty of them left, and they certainly constitute one of the sights of a city that is probably in many respects the most interesting in the world.'

To Be Called Elijah.

Children have been admirably drilled in Bible detail. They know more about it than three-fourths of their Sunday school teachers. They have learned the story of Moses till they can say it as pat as the multiplication table. But I do not find any living interest in Moses. There is one of the grandest life stories in history, and they seem to have no feeling about it. And that need not be so.

I remember one of my Sunday school teachers in Chicago telling me how troubled she had been because she was afraid she was not making the stories of the prophets interesting to her boys. But one day she was comforted, for she heard from the mother of one of them that the lad had come home the Sunday before, and after sitting silent awhile suddenly burst out at the dinner table:

"Well, I do think Elijah was a fine fellow, and if I ever have a kid of my own I mean to call him Elijah!"

Of course it is only a rare teacher who can teach that way.—Brook Hereford in Contemporary Review.

Code of Colors In Sealing Wax.

Dainty French people have never displaced sealing wax with the gummed envelope, and in the haute monde of France there is a certain symbolism in the choice of colors. Blue denotes constancy; yellow, jealousy. Pink is appropriately used by young girls, and gray is employed when writing to an intimate friend. Red is confined to business, and engaged lovers find ruby symbolical of the intensity of their emotions. Green is for letters from lovers who live in hope, and dull brown warns the impatient lover that his offer is refused. White is chosen for communications relating to weddings and black for obituaries. Violet expresses sympathy. Chocolate marks the invitation to dinner.—Paris Letter.

Glycerin.

Glycerin is one of the most useful and misunderstood of everyday drugs. It must not be applied to the skin undiluted, or it will cause it to become red and hard, but if rubbed well into the skin while wet it has a softening and whitening effect. It will prevent and cure chapped hands and soothe an irritable cough by moistening the dryness of the throat. Applied to shoes, glycerin is a great preservative of the leather and effectually keeps out the water and prevents wet feet.—New York Advertiser.

Religion of the Working Classes.

The world has to have a religion of some kind, and the hope of better food and clothing, more leisure and a greater variety of amusements has become the religion of the working classes.—E. L. Godkin in Forum.

Thomas E. McClelland, of Ellicott City, is selling the patented and improved spring steel bread, cake and pie lifting knives one of each making a set, at $1.00, very useful articles as every house wife knows who has tried them.

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception: "I had been troubled with heart disease 25 years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician continuously. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I was indeed in a serious condition when a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been relieved by the remedy, and was again a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the Heart Cure, and in less than an hour after taking the first dose I could feel a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. When I had taken three doses I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs, had been swollen so long that they seemed almost putrified. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had all gone down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. On my recommendation six others are taking this valuable remedy."—Mrs. Morgan, 563 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

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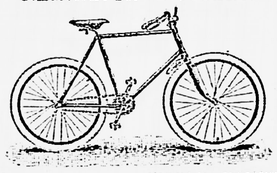

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Baltimore and Ohio Time Table.
IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1893.

Baltimore to Mt. Airy, Frederick and Hagerstown.

STATIONS.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Baltimore	4 00	10 00	4 15	4 30	*5 30	*6 30
Relay Sta.	4 11	10 11	4 26	4 41	5 41	6 41
Ormand	4 17	10 17	4 32	4 47	5 47	6 47
Grove	4 25	10 25	4 40	4 55	5 55	6 55
Hollins	4 30	10 30	4 45	5 00	6 00	7 00
Holtsville	4 35	10 35	4 50	5 05	6 05	7 05
Catonsville	4 40	10 40	4 55	5 10	6 10	7 10
Ellicott City	4 50	10 50	5 05	5 20	6 20	7 20
Dorsey	4 55	10 55	5 10	5 25	6 25	7 25
Hollofield	5 00	11 00	5 15	5 30	6 30	7 30
Alberton	5 05	11 05	5 20	5 35	6 35	7 35
Woodstock	5 10	11 10	5 25	5 40	6 40	7 40
Marriottsville	5 15	11 15	5 30	5 45	6 45	7 45
Henryton	5 20	11 20	5 35	5 50	6 50	7 50
Gorsuch	5 25	11 25	5 40	5 55	6 55	7 55
Sykesville	5 30	11 30	5 45	6 00	7 00	8 00
Hood's Mill	5 35	11 35	5 50	6 05	7 05	8 05
Morgan	5 40	11 40	5 55	6 10	7 10	8 10
Woodbine	5 45	11 45	6 00	6 15	7 15	8 15
Winfield	5 50	11 50	6 05	6 20	7 20	8 20
Linwood	5 55	11 55	6 10	6 25	7 25	8 25
Mt. Airy	6 00	12 00	6 15	6 30	7 30	8 30
Frederick	6 40	12 40	6 55	7 10	8 10	9 10
Hagerstown	7 30	1 30	7 45	8 00	9 00	10 00

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. a Stop to let off passengers.

The Theatre Train leaves Baltimore at 11 10 p. m., daily and arrives at Ellicott City at midnight.

Hagerstown, Frederick and Mt. Airy to Baltimore.

STATIONS.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Hagerstown	5 00	9 00	11 00	2 00	5 00	7 00
Frederick	5 45	9 45	11 45	2 45	5 45	7 45
Mount Airy	6 30	10 30	12 30	3 30	6 30	8 30
Linwood	6 35	10 35	12 35	3 35	6 35	8 35
Winfield	6 40	10 40	12 40	3 40	6 40	8 40
Woodbine	6 45	10 45	12 45	3 45	6 45	8 45
Morgan	6 50	10 50	12 50	3 50	6 50	8 50
Hood's Mill	6 55	10 55	12 55	3 55	6 55	8 55
Sykesville	7 00	11 00	1 00	4 00	7 00	9 00
Gorsuch	7 05	11 05	1 05	4 05	7 05	9 05
Gaither's	7 10	11 10	1 10	4 10	7 10	9 10
Henryton	7 15	11 15	1 15	4 15	7 15	9 15
Marriottsville	7 20	11 20	1 20	4 20	7 20	9 20
Woodstock	7 25	11 25	1 25	4 25	7 25	9 25
Alberton	7 30	11 30	1 30	4 30	7 30	9 30
Hollofield	7 35	11 35	1 35	4 35	7 35	9 35
Dorsey	7 40	11 40	1 40	4 40	7 40	9 40
Ellicott City	7 50	11 50	1 50	4 50	7 50	9 50
Catonsville	8 00	12 00	2 00	5 00	8 00	10 00
Holtsville	8 05	12 05	2 05	5 05	8 05	10 05
Hollins	8 10	12 10	2 10	5 10	8 10	10 10
Grove	8 15	12 15	2 15	5 15	8 15	10 15
Ormand	8 23	12 23	2 23	5 23	8 23	10 23
Relay Sta.	8 29	12 29	2 29	5 29	8 29	10 29
Baltimore	8 40	12 40	2 40	5 40	8 40	10 40

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE TAKING EFFECT MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1894.
Leave Hillen Station as follows:
DAILY.
1.30 A.M.—Fast Mail for Norfolk and Western R. R. the South and Southwest, also Glyndon, Westminster, New Windsor, Union Bridge, Mechanicstown, Blue Ridge, Highfield, Edgemont, Hagerstown, and, except Sunday, Williamsport, Clear Spring and Cherry Run, Chambersburg, Waynesboro', B. and C. V. R. R., Martinsburg and Winchester, Va.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
7.22 A.M.—Accommodation for York, Hanover, Gettysburg, Pa., and all B. and H. Div. points; also Eastern Extension and Main Line east of Emory Grove; also Carlisle and G. and H. Railroad.
8.00 A.M.—Mail for Cherry Run, W. Va., Clear Spring, Williamsport, Hagerstown, Shippensburg and points on Main Line & B. & C. V. R. R.; also Frederick and Emmittsburg, also N. & W. R. R. to Shenandoah, Va.
10.05 A.M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge, York and Gettysburg, Carlisle and points on G. & H. R. R.
2.25 P.M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove
3.20 P.M.—Express for Arlington, Howard's Mill, Mt. Winans, Irving's Mill, Glyndon, York, Hanover, Gettysburg, B. & H. Division, Carlisle, Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad.
4.02 P.M.—Express for Arlington, Mt. Hope, Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Green Spring Junction, Owings' Mills, Glyndon, Glen Falls, Pinksburg, Patapsco, Carrollton, Tannery, Westminster, Avondale, Medford, New Windsor and Stations West to Cherry Run; also Emmittsburg, B. and C. V. R. R., Norfolk and Western R. R. and points South.
5.15 P.M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.
6.15 P.M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.
11.25 P.M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.
SUNDAYS.
9.30 A.M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover.
2.20 P.M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.
4.00 P.M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.
10.30 P.M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT HILLEN STATION.
Daily—7.12 P.M.—Daily (except Sunday) 6.50 7.45, 8.40, 10.31 and 11.47, A.M., and 2.42, 5.10, 5.51, 6.57 P.M.
Sundays only.—9.10 and 10.20 A.M., 6.15 and 9.05 P.M.
Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St.
All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Stations.
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J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

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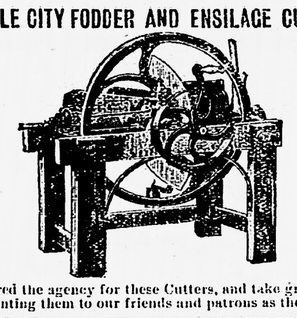
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