### EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

Labouchere's Two Blowls of Punch. Here is a very curious story of Henry Labouchere as an Lton boy: It happened that one day young Henry, having more money than he knew what to do with, determined instead of treating his chums to do the "big toff" alone. He accordingly dressed himself with great care, and, feeling a somewhat epicurean Robinson Crusoe, sallied forth to the largest note: in Eton, engaged there a private room, and ordered the waiter to bring him a bowl of punch. The discreet waiter stared, but brought the liquor. It was then the mian's turn to stare, and to wonder what on earth he should do with the huge bowlful of a fluid the very odor of which made him feel faint. At length his eye lighting upon a good old fashioned enpboard of antique oak, a brilliant idea struck him. He opened the door and poured the whole of the punch into the basement of the cupboard. Then, after waiting a few minutes to see whether the obnoxious liquor would make inroads upon the carpet, the pattern of which was that of golden crowns on a regal blue ground, he rang the bell again, and on the waiter reapperring our hero, in still more author-Itative tones, ordered another bowl.

Mr. Labouchere declares that he will never forget the expression of terrifled amazement which came over the man's countenance. The second potation went the way of the first, that is to say, into the cupboard. Alexander the Great, after his victory over Darius, could not have felt prouder than this Eton boy when he called for the bill, disbursed half a sovereign for the punch and ten shillings more for the private parlor, tipped the waiter and swaggered into the street, fully persuaded that the eyes of the whole inn were upon him, which, of course, in his exultant state of mind, were tantamount to those of all Europe. He took great care, however, never to go to that hotel again.-London Cor. New York World.

The General Begged His Pardon

A reporter was sent at the last moment to write up an important theatrical performance in New York. He hurried to the theater, but did not arrive until after the play had begun. In getting to his place he was forced to disturb General Sherman, who, with a lady, occupied seats next the nisle. The reporter begged the general's pardon, but the old soldier was evidently annoyed.

He said nothing, however, until after the curtain had fallen on the first act.

"Young man, you ought to know that it is a great annoyance to be forced to stand up and let a person pass while the play is in progress. You should either get to your seat before the curtain rises or stay away from the theater.' The reporter flushed and answered

quickly: General, I sm a newspaper man. I was ordered to come to this theater tonight to report this performance. I came as quickly as I could after I received my orders, and I apologized for disturbing you when I came in. I'-

Here the general interrupted him. The old man's frown was gone. "I beg your pardon now," he said. "I

didn't understand. You are perfectly in the right, sir. Always obey orders. Obey orders if you have to make a whole theater full of people get up and stand on their

Then the general held out his hand and pleasant greeting for the reporter who 'obeyed orders."-Youth's Compani

## A Long Free Tenancy.

There is a man in business on Arch street and in the lower portion of that important thoroughfare, where business properties are very valuable, who, while he does not own the building he occupies and has no friendly relations with the person who does own it, has paid no rent for eighteen years and has never been asked to do so during that long interval of time. For the eighteen years in question the business been awaiting the appearance either of his landlord or the latter's agent, and during that long period he has paid the taxes on the building and kept it in thorough repair. His business has been a most prosperous one, and several rivals have felt the sting of his ability to sail much closer to the wind than they do owing to his being relieved of the usual

It is not at all unlikely that the property will become his by right of und possession at the expiration of twenty-one years, and it is worth many thousands of dollars. Those who are conversant with the strange case have come to the conclusion that the owner has long since been dead, and it is supposed that he was lost It is just such a case in real estate as not infrequently occurs in the business of large and long established savings banks, which accumulate funds that are never called for by their owners or their heirs.—Philadelphia Record.

A Practical Cash Register.

A cash register has been invented that will be welcomed by storekeepers throughout the country. By it a proprietor can sit in his room and tell exactly what the day's receipts at the store are. The cash drawer is opened automatically by the action of the lever which registers the sale. The drawer can be opened and change made without registering, but every time it is opened a record is made of the fact. In other words, if the drawer is opened simply to make change no record is made of a sale, but a record is made that the drawer has been opened for the purpose of making change.

A strong point of the invention is that there is no way of "beating" it. If any attempt is made to tamper with it the beil rings. Furthermore, the bell rings whenever anything gets out of order and continnes to do so until the fault has been attended so. No money can be taken from the drawer without detection. The device is worked electrically and the battery which supplies the current will last six teen months without recharging, which can be done at slight expense.—New York Telegram.

#### Where Spring Is Welcome. From all accounts Manitoba must be one

of the most delightful spots to be in the At that period it is said springtime. thousands of prarie larks there salute the day by bursting all together into a splendid explosion of song, pouring out their rich, strong voices from every little height and perch, singing with all their might. They sing all day, and at night joyously hail the moon.-Philadelphia Ledger.

A Sick Boy.

Teamster-Poor little fellow! I wonder who he is. He is sick. Friend-How do you know that boy

Teamster-He waited on the sidewalk for the team to pass instead of crossing in front-of us.—Good News.

A painter arrested in Litchfield, Conn. while at work, walked along quietly for a few minutes, when he suddenly turned and dashed his paint brush into the sheriff's eyes. He then escaped. The sheriff is badly injured.

CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES.

Are They Produced Through the Shrink age of the Surface of the Globe?

Without doubt the consensus of judgent among physicists is that earthquakes result from the shrinkage of the surface of the earth from the ceaseless dissipation of its heat into the cold of space. As this loss of heat progremes strains are inaugu-rated throughout the surface of the earth, and on account of that surface being of unequal strength there arrives a moment when a breakage of a portion of the surface takes place along the weakest portion thereof. Every miner is familiar with the "faulta" which he encounters in the line of his drifts, and rarely can he tell whether the continuation of his vein is above or be- lingly bear and whose arbitrary edicts they low him when he comes to a bare wall at the abrupt end of his vein. It is well known to geologists that the faults are of extraordinary depths, as shown in the region cut through by the canyon of the Colorado.

The phenomena attending these great disruptions are weakly exhibited in the earthquakes of today, when small dislocations occasion comparatively great results. In the great earthquakes in Japan, notably in that of 1854, and in great earth quakes along the Andean coast of South America, there have been relatively small changes of surface that have exhibited but little change of the surface of the earth. Nor has there been any exhibition of forces in these earthquakes that cannot be explained on the theory of the rupture of a relatively very small area of the earth's

In the great earthquake of Krakatoa, few years since, there was an unusual exhibition of explosive forces accompanying the disruption of the surface, when vol-canic agencies blew up half of a high rocky islet and left a great depression be low the surface of the water. There ha been no such other exhibition in modern times, for the material of the islet and the submarine material was projected into the higher atmosphere in very minute particles, and gave rise to the extraordinary exhibition of the beautiful red skies visible near sunset. This matter was carried around the whole earth in the higher

atmosphere.

The mechanical theory of heat will readily explain how a great disruption of the earth's surface may produce all the phenomena of volcanic action when the conditions of the material and the extent of the rupture are invariable. Imagine what must have been the intensity of heat developed when faults of one mile deep were formed, and the terrible friction of two surfaces of such great extent were involved. We can only approach the subject by the mathematics of the theory of heat, and certainly not by any experience. Along this coast the lines of rupture of

the weak parts of the earth's crust are shown in the depression of the plateau of Then he leaned over toward the reporter the Pacific ocean bed and the parallelism of at least four lines of coast mountains and the great backbone of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade range. And these lines and the closely adjacent country must be the seat of seismic changes, as the earth gradually loses its heat. We have the evidence clearly before us that along the line of rupture of these ranges there have been many overflows of lava forming the basaltic layers visible in the Sierra Nevada in certain localities, and especially in the many overflows along the northern part of the Cascade range.

The dynamical theory accounts for these resultant exhibitions, and it is easy to imagine that there must have been many other concomitant exhibitions of electrical and volcanie forces. In the great chain of and volcanic forces. In the great chain of then?" said little Lotta anxiously to me the Alcutian islands, where so many exduring a recent visit to her. "That's tinct and active volcanoes exist, every earthquake along this weak line in the earth's surface is accompanied by renewed activity in the living volcanoes, and it may shook the reporter's heartily. They met several times after that, and the distinguished warrior always had a smile and a from the ceaseless but slow cooling of our from the ceaseless but slow cooling of the ceasele planet.-Professor George Davidson in San Francisco Examiner.

## The Rage for Audirons.

Andirons play an important part in the current rage for antiques, and the manufacturers are turning out by cheap processes an enormous number of andirons modeled on early patterns. The cheapest are of cast iron, but they please pobody with taste and knowledge, except when they are massive and of artistle design. The art of spinning brass has made it nos sible for workers to produce all kinds of brazen articles, including andirons, at very low rates. The cheap andirons of spun and sheet brass are distinguished easily from the true antiques, which were made of cast brass, and often in highly ornate designs. Spun brass articles are produced by submitting thin brass to a high pres-

Spun brass balls, such as are used for the cap pieces of andirons, are made in two hemispheres and screwed or soldered together. The shafts of cheap andirons are made often of spun brass or of brass tub-ing. In all the earlier andirons similar parts were cast. In some of the modern andirons cast brass and spun brass are combined. Extremely elaborate modern andirons imitate the Italian style of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries. They are massive, with figures. Other massive and elaborate andirons imitate the French styles of the Seventeenth century.-New York Sun.

# Sand Dunes in Gascony.

One of the most interesting and remark able of the many regions for the observation of sand dunes lies between Bordeaux and Bayonne, in Gascony. The sea here throws every year upon the beach, along a line of 100 miles in length, some 5,000,000 cubic yards of sand.

The prevailing westerly winds continue picking up the surface particles from the westward side, whirl them over to the inward slope, where they are again deposited, and the entire ridge by this means alone moves gradually inward. In the course of years there has thus been formed a complex system of dunes, all approximately parallel with the coast and with one another, and of all altitudes up to 250 feet. These are marching steadily inward at a rate of from three to six feet a year, whole villages having sometimes been torn down to prevent burial and rebuilt at a distance.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

The Current in the Mersey. The current over the Mersey bar since the extensive dredging operations has been

found to increase, much to the surprise of a number of the engineers engaged in the work, who had thought that if the channel was deepened the current would be more sluggish .- New York Times.

A Bad Break. Witherby-I made the mistake of my life this morning. I told my wife I didn't like

Plankington-What, was she angry!

Witherby-Oh, no, it wasn't that, bu she wants another one. - Cloak Review.

Young Authoress (reading MS. aloud)—But perhaps I weary you?

Enthusiastic Friend-Oh, no; I long to hear the end of your story. Bored Friend (with equal fervor)-So do I!-Kate Field's Washington.

A Charming Tribute. "Papa," said a little girl who had been getting a great many satisfactory answers to a great many questions, "what's the use of our having a dictionary in the house while you are here?" -Harper's Bazar.

### WASHINGTON WOMEN.

SOME WHO ARE CELEBRATED FOR BEAUTY AND TALENT.

The Home Life of Lotta-How Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth Lives-Handsome Mrs. Davis, Beautiful May Cuyler, Entertaining Miss Walthall.

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Beauty's empire extends from one end of the civilized world to the other, and her tule is as despotic as it is popular. She is the only sovereign whose yoke men will-



submit to without question. Beauty is a power by itself and of itself, but when it is allied to talent and a woman is the posses sor the combination is simply irresistible, and there are none who are not anxious to do it homage.

For women of talent, the city of Wash ington seems to have a strange fascination. Perhaps they imagine that the air which the solons of the nation breathe must be (or shooted be) thoroughly impregnated with inspiration. However that may be, many women whose intellects have made their names household words have homes in the nation's capital, and do all of their literary work there, while stage favorites for some reason or other seem to select Washington as an excellent place for recuperating after seasons of hard work. With women of great personal charms the case is different only in that it is as natural for them to go to Washington as it is for the needle to point to the pole.

There's Lotta, for example, the gay and enchanting little soubrette who is believed by many to be the wealthiest woman on the stage. She has been lying "perdu" in Washington for many months, and her professional identity has been subordinated to her social personality while she is

"Miss Lotta," as this dainty little woman elects to be called, ignoring utterly on her visiting card her rightful patrony mic of "Crabtree," has been living quietly with her relatives, the Darrances, on Fourteenth street for some time. With her is her mother, a small woman, with silver hair, puffed high in an elaborate coiffure. She wears picturesque little tea gowns and gesticulates in a very Frenchy manner, "Mother" is the idol of Lotta's heart, and her temporary retirement from the stage is said to be due to the precarious condition of Mrs. Crabtree's health.

"Didn't you hear the front door shut



MAY CUYLER.

mother going out, I'm sure, and yet begged her not to, the weather is so threat ening and she's so frail; but," with a resigned shake of her red-brown head, 'mother is very willful sometimes !

"Don't you know, dear," said this same Miss Charlotte Crabtree to me the other day, "for all my frolicsome ways behind the footlights, there's much more of tragedy than of comedy in my composition? should see me just before the curtain goes There's an atmosphere of solemnity my very presence then. Instinctively all demonstrations of levity cease when come upon the stage, even before my admonitory "Sh!" and I enter into my hoydenish roles in the mood of a tragedy

Lotta is the center of an admiring co terie of friends in Washington. She is quite an adept with the mandolin and is quite fond of giving informal little musi-cales at her home. When asked whether she intended to return to the stage, she replied: "I'm reading a play now on approval. I don't even know its author It's called 'The Little Runaway,' and in it I am cast for six different charac ters. I may appear in it in the autumn. Lotta is an enthusiastic spiritualist.

Another famous woman, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, may be said to be a Washingtonian. She has a luxurious home on Massachusetts avenue, which she occupies with her distinguished husband

Dr. Burnett, whose modest shingle disported in one of the stately windows of his residence, is one of the most eminent oculists in America. The story goes that he is kept in dire marital subjection by his brilliant wife, but stories will "go," and who takes the time to give them credence It was Dr. Burnett who many years ago rescued Frances Hodgson from direst poverty and obscurity in a little Tenness community by making her his wife. He was her neighbor, and the alliance was deemed a condescension on the part of the struggling young physician. But "times change," and now Dr. Burnett, even as distinguished as he is, is lapsing gradually into the capacity simply of "Mrs. Bur-

nett's husband." In the sumptuous mediævalesque hall way of Mrs. Bennett's home, a trifle stuffy perhaps with a plethora of rugs, Turkish hangings, coats of mail, oriental idols and curios ad infinitum, hangs an engraving which depicts a scene of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," the figures shown being Cedric, the grandfather and the dog.

Contrary to the popular idea, it was his brother Lionel who died in Europe and not the original of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," who is Vivian, and a very alive and sturdy boy he is too. This same Vivian s quite a journalist in embryo, publishing a tiny paper in the basement of his father's He calls his journal The Moon.

Mrs. Burnett has no particular affinity for the interviewer. She shuns him as she would the plague. Of all the many petticoated creatures in

tion, and adulation almost, none can wrest the palm from Courtenay Walthall, the lovely adopted daughter of the distinveritable nower of a girl, with a rose's tender, beatific influence. She has eyes like

great velvet pansies, purple or bro deep claret color, it is impossible to tell which, and she has a cheek like ivory, with just the faintest reflection of a flush upon it. She is more in demand than any girlin

Washington. No fashionable function, from those in the White House down the official scale until the homes of private citizens are reached, seems complete without this much sought after young creature. She is pre-eminent among the belles of the

capital.
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, that indefatigable novelist, who has perpetrated more works of fiction than any other woman on record, has lived for forty years in her quaint little abode, "Prospect cot sow cited by the learned in science as tage," that hangs so perilously over the having expressed a significant biological Potomac, like an eyric. Potomac, like an eyrie. She is a feeble old lady, with snowy

gracious are her ways. Yes, I've written seventy novels, my

pen for my daily bread, even before I knew I had any talent for writing. My phenomenal success was as great a surprise to myself as to the public,"

In the quaint little parlor are many specimens of the old lady's handlwork in sixty children, all of whom were under a ber youthful days. There are prim geo-metric baskets of wax flowers under tall



MISS COURTENAY WALTHALL, upon their surface impossible fuchsias and morning glories in gay glass beads, crocheted "tidies" and knitted rugs. Mrs. Southworth is essentially a "home body,"

and does not care for the glitter of society. The beautiful woman who has been carrying all things before her in the Washington social world is Miss May Cuyler, of New Jersey, who with her handsome young mother has been dispensing sumptuous hospitality from their luxurious home on G street. Miss Cuyler is dazzlingly beautiful to look upon, her physical charms exceeding those of any other girl in this fair and fashionable capital city. She has a fine physique, the coloring of a Hebe and fea-

tures well nigh faultless. Miss Cuyler's father was the late Captain James Wayne Cuyler, U. S. A. He was a native of the District of Columbia and married Miss Holten, one of the belles of Wisconsin, who was a girl of surpassing beauty. Mrs. Cuyler, who has a pretty home in Morristown, N. J., is very proud of her beautiful daughter, who so closely resembles her. She has traveled consid-May's education has been received principally on the Continent, particularly in Paris. Miss Cuyler has a rich, full voice. which she has cultivated under the best masters of the world. She is a great favorite in Washington society no less on account of her charming manners than be-

A woman whose beauty is that of purwhose name is known wherever suffering fluence of the "Red Cross" organization is felt. She lives in very modest quarters in Washington and labors assiduously.

The handsomest senatorial woman of the nation is Mrs. Anna Agnew Davis, wife of Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota. She is a charming creature in her early



ANNA AGNEW DAVIS. twenties, with flattering, caressing, cordial ways that fascinate. Her neck and arms are superb. Added to these material has a history which always excites interest. She entertains with charming hospitality at her cozy home on Rhode Island avenue. DAISY FITZHUGH.

Columbus Day in Spain.

The Bureau of the American republics is informed that the Argentine government has issued orders for the corvette Argentina, the best vessel in the navy of the republic, to prepare for a cruise to Europe he 3d of August next in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the departure tory of man.-New York Times. Columbus on his voyage to the New In view of the condition of its

reasury the Argentine government will the no further part in the Columbian elebration in Spain, but desires at least to pay appropriate honors to the name of Mr. Wanamaker's Life Insurance.

John Wanamaker carries \$1,700,000 (probably no two men) supports such a number of policies as he. It is quite certain that he must have policies in nearly every company in the world. Only three companies will risk as much as \$100,000 in a human life, and those are in New York.

This amount of life insurance must cost Mr. Wanamaker between \$300,000 and \$400,000 per year, but it is a good investment if a man engages in such large transactions as he, because if it enters morning. Hat hat Seifenblasen, into his business standing it gives those he deals with a certain knowledge that when he dies there will be money to carry on the business,-Chatter.

Why Mr. Gladstone Uses Postuls. Do you know why it is that the Hon. William E. Gladstone invariably uses the humble postal card for the purposes of correspondence? It is because he is the Epoch. Washington who provoke national admira-father of the postal card in Great Britain. He made a long and hard battle in advocacy of its adoption, and now he uses guished and picturesque senator from Mississippi. She is a "winsome wee thing," public life to prove his faith in its utility.

-Eugene Field's Letter. it more than any twenty other men in

## A BABE'S FOOTPRINTS

SIMILARITY OF THE SOLE OF AN INFANT'S FOOT AND PALM.

Investigations Show That the Young Foot Has Characteristics That Are Prehensile-The Soles of Monkeys' Feet. Interesting Observations.

Bret Harte's miner, who, after his interview with the babe whose advent had been a matter of such interest to the occupants of Roaring Camp, held up his finger and remarked, "He wrastled with it," is infant's fingers must have been observed hair and big white caps, and kind and by any one who has been subjected to that species of violence. The babe can have no use for any such strength, and this excess dear," she said, "and I'm busy on another now. It was the exigency of dire poverty a quality which the race acquired when it in my youth that forced me to resort to my lived among the branches of trees, and has not yet lost. Dr. Louis Robinson has published an

month old, and at least half of whom had been less than one hour in the world. With glass cases; chair bottoms representing two exceptions all of these babies were able to hold onto a finger or a stick threequarters of an inch in diameter by their hands, banging as if from a horizontal bar, and sustaining the whole weight of their bodies for at least ten seconds. The same writer has contributed to The Nineteenth Century an article on the foot of a baby, with the intention of showing that its characteristics are prehensile. He says that there are two classes of feet, those which are used only for progression and those which have more complex functions. In the first class come all the

hoofed animals. The construction of the foot in this class is simple, as its functions are simple. It has to sustain the weight of the animal, and is therefore very robust, a characteristic for which man has found an artificial substitute in the boot. Among feet of the second kind would be those of cats, for instance, which have, besides the power of locomotion, claws with which to The ages, by reason of the very complex functions and construction of the foot, would have a special claim to be put in this class. Climbing with claws is simply walking, with the added power to drive the claws into the bark. But the feet of a monkey in the branches of a tree running away from a cat or a snake have much

more difficult and complicated offices to perform. The foot of a monkey must be prepared to seize at almost any angle a branch of a tree with a firm grasp or in an instant to clasp a spray of fine twigs and cling to them. Now, although the foot of man is at present used only for locomotion, it has the same complicated system of muscles that the hand has. It has indeed the same muscles, there being only one muscle in the hand, a small one with no attachment to the bone, for which there is not a corre sponding muscle in the foot. But how is it that these muscles, which are for the

most part useless, remain a part of the haman anatomy? The answer of the evolutionist is that any part of the animal economy which has become inbred remains erably with her in Europe, and Miss after it has ceased to be useful, unless it should be injurious, and the human foot is said not to be injurious. But the feet of very young infants have

a resemblance to those of monkeys which adult feet do not have. In the first place, the toes of babies are more easily moved than those of adults. The great toe is cause of her great beauty and numerous shorter than the second and third, and is accomplishments. terval. A very young baby often holds is to be relieved and whose deeds of kind- ward across the sole. When the foot is in ness have canonized her wherever the in- this position the great and little toes approach under the others, and Dr. Robinson has seen one baby in whom they very near ly touched. Any slight irritation of the skin of the sole of the foot will cause the infant to close the toes as if to grasp the

object which has caused the frritation. Moreover, a close examination of the sole of an infant's foot shows that it contains lines just like those of the palm of the hand. When the toes are bent downward these become creases, showing the natural folding places of the integument, when the act of grasping takes place. Dr. Robinson has examined these lines on the feet of a very large number of infants, first taking photographs of the feet and later (which he found much better) impressions of the infants' feet on paper. Some of these impressions show very distinct lines which the writer says correspond closely to the lines which in palmistry are the "line of the heart," the "line of head" and the "line of life."

These lines disappear almost as soon as the children begin to walk. They can scarcely be seen at fourteen months, and are only present in a few cases after the infant has reached two years. In adults no trace is to be seen of them when the foot is at rest, and only the faintest indications when the toes are bent to the utmost. There is no analogous case among the other animals of handlike lines existing on the feet in infancy and disappearing later. But do the lines which Dr. Robinson has charms is the fact that lovely Mrs. Davis | found on the feet of newborn infants exist

on the feet of monkeys? The lines on a baby's foot are handlike, and indicate a prehensile utility, and a monkey's feet are of course prehensile, but are the lines identical? The writer admits that he has met with some difficulty in pursuing his researches regarding monkeys' feet, monkeys objecting strenuously. Moreover, the lines differ greatly in the different families of monkeys. But it was found that the higher the ape the more do its footfor the purpose of participating in the lines resemble those of a newborn infant, ceremonies at the port of Palos, Spain, on these investigations tending to confirm the evolutionist's theory of the origin and his-

# Electric Launches.

An English company has sixteen pleasure launches plying on the Thames, all worked by electricity, and charging stations have been built at various points on the bank of the river, so that if a pleasure party is delayed or chooses to extend its excursion, all it has to do is to put into the life insurance. No man in the world bank and recharge its batteries. The large modern, that he has always been taken Thames include many private boats.-New York Telegram.

At the Masked Ball.

Male Dancer-I know who you are, my fair partner! Female Ditto-Who am I then, pray? Male Ditto-Oh, I am quite positive; I recognize you by those lovely white pearly

Moral: Don't Eat Them.

An Honest Man. Claude-Did you ever cheat at cards? Richard-Ne. I am near sighted.-Ttm

tasted it. -Time.

Children Cry for It. A milk shake-Weaning the baby.-Lynn

Not Enough to Get a Square Meal. A round sum-a penny.-Lowell Courier, TWO SMAPT LITTLE YOUNGSTERS

They Fight, Sed Their Papers and Divide the Proceeds

What the small boy who haunts City Hall park does not know about the ins and outs of human nature is hardly worth knowing at all. He understands among a great many other valuable things that the elderly and well to do citizen generally likes to see a fight, and afterward, regretting his yielding to brutal longing for scenes of gore, is ready to make amends in some way or other. This fact received a practical demonstra-

tion a day or two ago. Two newsboys, dirty, ragged and shrewd, as is usually the case with the urchins in the park, stationed themselves where homeward bound Brooklynites would be sure to see them. These boys were not of a size. One was fairly plump, the other was a weazened bit of humanity, but he understood his business thoroughly. They played their farce neatly and very much in this fashion:

The larger boy bears down upon the account of some experiments which he had other, cuffs him, uses disgraceful lanmade upon this subject. These experiguage and tears his papers. The atments were made in the cases of more than tacked youth drops the papers and returns the compliments verbal and pugilistic. There is a clinch and the small boy goes down. By this time several crowd has collected. Then the battle is renewed. The youngsters seem to strike out viciously, but few of their blows tell. Again the smaller boy goes down. He comes up pluckily again and once more he is worsted. He squeezes a tear or two from his eyes, picks up his torn papers and begins to wail.

His stock in trade is ruined, and he must go supperless to bed. Two or three bystanders put their hands in their pockets. They have been entertained in rather a disreputable way, and remorse suggests atonement in the way of helping the youngster out of his troubles. In no time his stock is disposed of, and he isn't asked to make change. A park policeman, attracted by the sight of the crowd, is approaching, and the little fellow, pocketing his gains, slides away. His antagonist has already disappeared.

There are two scenes in the last act. One is on the steps of the bridge. Two or three men are taking a look at the newspapers they have just bought from the urchin. The inspection is not all that might be wished in its results. The papers are two or three days old. The other scene is in a cheap restaurant not far from the park. Two boys who have but just now been engaged in seemingly desperate combat are seated sociably at the same table. "We'll go some pie, line. too, Jimmy," remarks the smaller. "I tell yer, that's the greatest racket I ever truck which holds the page being made up worked on the suckers."-New York

Too Much Money for a Picture. Meissonier's picture of Napoleon in 1814, only 30 inches by 20, has just been sold for £34,000, the highest price ever given for the work of a living artist. The art world naturally exults over this solid proof of appreciation; but we wonder whether it really benefits by these prices even in a pecuniary sense. We suspect not. It is found in the literary world that an overpowering demand for a single book arrests the sale of books in general, the reservoir of cash for buying books being in any one year a fixed quantity. If that economic rule extends to art, M. Meissonier's phenomenal tripose and whose charms are born of no bility of character and grace of heart 's being bent downward and showing a disthat notable creature, Miss Clara Barton, | tinct knuckle on the other upper side, and | be good or bad for art-we are not decidthe great toe being bent and turned in- ing-but it limits sadly the number of matrix from the form and conveys it to art producers, among whom might be found, if we may in the teeth of the market suggest so audacious a possibilfuted by all art history.-Spectator.

German Government in Africa. German territory in East Africa is placed already under a most careful sysheadquarters for the imperial commissioner, Maj. Wissman, and the main making-up apparatus. staff, while each coast station is under charge of a commanding officer, responsible for both the political and military mangement. These officials send an elaborate report monthly to headquarte, s. while, at the same interval, the commissioner visits each station for a personal inspection. Four steamers, with whale boats, gigs and smaller vessels, keep up

a regular service for passengers and mails between the various stations and Zanzibar. The military forces comprise 207 officers, 1,200 Soudanese troops and 500 Zulu and Arkari soldiers, besides a body of Somalis for police duty, and are divided into two corps, for duty respectively in the north and south, each in charge of a sub-commander. Hospitals are established at Pangani and Bagamoyo.-Exchange.

#### A Good Razor Strop, Few persons know how excellent a razor

strop is the human hand or arm. If a razor is in fairly good condition and not whetted to a fine edge on the palm properly produced upon the cylinder. of the hand or the inner side of the forearm. The latter is best if it is free of hair, as it frequently is, for it placed in a pneumatic tube. This tube presents a whetting surface quite as long as the ordinary razor strop. The fat portion of the palm, between the little finger and the wrist, however, makes an excellent strop. The process of stropping a razor on the forearm appears a bit alarming to the looker on, though there is little danger that a skillful man will do himself harm.-New York Sun.

The horse's intelligence has been so marked by every nation, ancient and fleet of electric launches now on the as a symbol of the human intellect or understanding. Hence in the mythology of all nations he has been used as a symbol of the intellectual principle.

The harbor of New Haven, England, presents an excellent example of the extensive use of plastic unset concrete, this material having been almost exclusively used in the construction of that Female Ditto-Why, I only got them this massive breakwater,

The poor of Paris know how to spend One great drawback to life at Pittsburg is the genteel. At the tables in front of the fact that you can't tell whether you have the cafes they sip their cheap red wine with the air of persons of leisure.

> No opening could be discovered through which an enormous beetle came to be inclosed in a solid log of wood which was discovered in a ship's hold in Portsmouth.

> Old books are not forged. It has been tried, but the deception is sure to be disered. The old paper and old type cannot be made now.

A NEWSPAPER IN 1990

NO EDITORS OR PRINTERS WILL BE REQUIRED IN THE FUTURE

News Automatically Put in Type Direct from the Telegraph Wire-Reporters Will Simply Have to Tell Their Stories

to Machines, Which Will Do the Rest, The new machines of The Post have just been put in position, and have proved themselves a success. By their aid The Post is now printed without the use of a Post is now in the new machines are the inven-printer. The new machines are the inven-tion of Mr. Renraw, who has devoted long years of study to the subject, and his labors were at last crowned with success.

There are four of these machines now in position, and they are sufficient to print a paper the size of The Post in about five hours. Two of these machines are known as "telegraph machines," and the other two are called "copyphone" machines. It will be noticed that the captions are not set in the same type as the body of the article, as by means of an ingenious con-

trivance in the new invention the setting of headlines has been amply provided for The telegraph machines are so called beause they are fitted to set the telegraphic news which appears in The Post. The telegraph wire which brings the press dispatches ends in an electric switchboard. Brooklynites have halted and a little This switchboard is connected with the count has collected. Then the battle is machine by means of eighty wires, one for each of the characters on the keyboard. As the dots and dashes are sent over the wire they are received by a small machine resembling a graphophone, called a tele-

graphone, which controls the small wires onnected with the keyboard, This telegraphone is constructed much on the order of a music box cylinder. As it revolves the dots and dashes are raised npon its surface-a continuous roll of tinfoil-by means of an ingenious pneumatic apparatus. When these raised portions of the surface are brought against the proper key it completes the circuit, and a matrix is dropped into position. The typesetting machine is very similar to the Mergan-thaler as regards the setting of lines and the distribution of the matrices after the line is cast. When the line of type is ready for the paper it is dropped into one of the slots of an endless chain, and is carried to

what is known as the "maker up."
Under the old order of things from one to four men were required to do this work, The "Renraw" does away with them all, Near the turn in the chain is a piece of mechanism consisting of eight arms fashioned something like a windmill. These arms are provided with an attachment at the end, which takes the line from the

chain and places it in its proper position in

the column. When the operator reaches

the end of an article he makes a peculiar signal (...-..), and the machine places a brass rule on the chain instead of a type The end of a column being reached, the is automatically shifted and presents a new column. The "trucks" are of iron, with a heavy sheet of copper on the top of

them, and work upon a slide by means of an electric current. The page being full of type and ready to be stereotyped, the circuit is automatically completed and the truck is slid forward, while an empty one replaces it by the same

The full truck is carried to the "locking up" apparatus, where a pressure is applied to it in order to make each of the lines rest apon the copper. At the same time the clamps at the sides and bottom of it are tightened in order to keep the lines in an upright position. Again it moves forward. this time to a matrix making machine. Here a sheet of dry prepared paper is placed upon the "form" and a heavy pressure is brought to bear upon it. The face

As the truck passes on, an arm takes the

the "casting box." The truck is then carried to the "dumping machine," which takes the type lines, rules, etc., from it and conveys them to a ity, even M. Meissonier's superior. That table, where they are assorted. This is the huge price will help M. Meissonier done by means of slots. The dash rules to paint still better is an assumption re- being thinner than the lines drop out first and are returned to their places in the original machine, while the metal lines drop upon a broad web belt and are carried

back to the melting boxes, The truck is cleaned by means of a series of brushes, under which it passes as it goes tem of administration. Zanzibar is the back to be again filled, the rules separating the columns being placed in position by the

After the matrix has been taken from the form of type it passes through a trimming machine, and is then placed in posi-tion in the "casting box." This is raised and receives the molten metal necessary by means of a chute from the melting pot. The completed plate is then removed by means of an arm, which conveys it to an

other endless belt. This belt leads to the pressroom, and when the plate reaches the press another arm takes it and places it in position on the cylinder of the press, where it is secured by means of automatic clamps. When all the pages have been thus placed in position an electric circuit is completed and the press starts, the paper being a continuous roll and the working

of it much like that of the old Goss press which The Post operated in 1892. The "copyphone" machines are operated like the telegraph machines, with the exception of the manner of preparing the matter to be set on them.

Instead of writing out his copy the editor or the reporter speaks into a "copyphone," which is also the invention of Mr. Renraw. This "copyphone" has a keyboard upon it so contrived that the necessary punctuain need of the oil stone it may soon be tions, points and capital letters may be

The article being finished, it is removed

from the copyphone by the editor and

conducts it to a switchboard arranged on the same principle as that of the tele-The matter then takes the same course

as the telegraphic news. The press is provided with a mailing apparatus which wraps the papers and stamps the proper addresses upon them ready for mailing. They are then dropped into a chute which conveys them to a poeumatic tube connected with the postoffice. At the postoffice they are received into

mail sacks so constructed that they close when full and are automatically conveyed to the scales, where they are delivered to the mail authorities. It will thus be seen that the Houston Daily Post of this, the 30th day of May, of

the year of our Lord 1990, is printed with the ald of three men in the mechanical department. One of them attends to the typesetting machines and sees that they are kept in order, another is stationed in the stereotyping department to attend to that part of the machinery and the third man corrects the mailing list, overlooks the press and delivers papers to the car-riers and newsboys.—Houston Post, May

Great Expectations.

Mrs. Tiptop-Why in the world did you allow your daughter to engage herself to Mr. Churchmouse? He hasn't a cent.

Mrs. Highup-No, not yet; but think of his prospects. Mrs. T .- Prospects? Why, there are ten lives between him and the family

fortune, and they are all strong, healthy young men.

Mrs. H .- Yes; but none of them can get from his home to his business without crossing Broadway.-New York Weekly.