SHORTHANDWRITERS

THOUSANDS TAUGHT STENOGRAPHY EACH YEAR IN AMERICA.

A Few Experts Receive High Salaries. The Art Not a New One, as it Dates Back to Cicero, Who Used More Than 7,000 Characters—New York's Veteran.

There are more stenographers in New York and its vicinity than there are lawyers or doctors. But not all of them are competent. A first class shorthand writer is very difficult to find, and if he is a fast writer he is sure of a good salary.

Shorthand writing as a means of earning a livelihood is not as lucrative as many other callings, but it affords a young man, if he is quick witted, a fine chance to watch the internal workings of a business house, and thereby helps him toward a business education such as he could get in no other way.

The only field that is highly remunerative is law reporting, but to become competent for this work requires years of assiduous practice, and the field of employment is limited. The highest salary paid to a court stenographer in New York is in the surrogate's court. Mr. Edward F. Underhill, probably the oldest practicing stenographer in America, holds this position and receives a salary of $3,000 per year. He has been in the service since 1849.

The municipal departments and courts in New York city pay annually in salaries for stenographic services $154,000. This salary list includes 90 stenographers, 27 of whom are court reporters, each receiving $2,500, and 19 $2,000 annually as salary. In addition to this, however, all court stenographers are allowed by the code 10 cents per folio of 100 words, for furnishing copies of transcripts to the parties interested in any case when desired.

Up town at 333 West Twenty-third street the stenographers of New York have a club, where they meet each other socially. In connection with the club is a "classroom," where the members may practice the art of shorthand writing. Here nearly every evening are gathered scores of ambitious young shorthanders industriously driving their pens for love of perfection in their craft, while some one of experience reads or dictates. The classroom is provided with all the different styles of typewriting machines for the use of members when there is no dictation. The club also maintains an employment bureau. The club is open to either sex. In fact, it is the large membership of young ladies that gives zest to the social side of the club, which is one of its important features. In the winter the club gives receptions, entertainments, occasionally a dinner and once every year a ball.

In many of the public schools of the country stenography is a part of the training. An evidence of its recent remarkable growth is shown by a circular issued by the bureau of education at Washington.

Here it is shown that from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, 57,375 persons received instruction in the art of shorthand in schools and colleges in the United States. Five thousand five hundred and fifty of these were in New York and Brooklyn. A similar circular was issued by the bureau in 1884, in which it was shown that during the year 1882 the number of pupils receiving such instruction was 12,470. It is therefore quite safe to say that the number for 1893 exceeded 75,000.

But this number does not take into consideration an army probably equally large who receive instruction from some other source or from professional stenographers.

Out of this vast army, however, but a very small minority are either physically or mentally qualified to become court reporters or even office amanuenses.

Cicero is said to have been the inventor of shorthand writing, and the freedman, Marcus Tullius Tiro, his friend, the first stenographer, and he undoubtedly did use a method of shorthand writing as early as 60 B. C.

The first English treatise was by Timothe Bright, entitled "An Arte of Shorte Swifte and Secrete Writing by Characture, Inuented by Timothe Bright, Doctor of Phisike. Imprinted at London by I. Windet, the Assingee of Tim Bright, 1588. Cum priuilegie Regiae Maiestatis. Forbidding all others to print the same."

Dr. Bright in this work says: "Cicero did account it worthie his labour, and no less profitable to the Roman common weale (Most Gracious Soueraigne), to inuent a speedie kinde of wryting by character, as Plutarch reporteth in the life of Cato the younger. This invention was increased afterward by Seneca: that the number of characters grue to 7,000. Whether through inure of time, or that the men gaue it over for tediousness of learning, nothing remaineth extant of Cicero's inuention at this day."

Every stenographer who recalls the efforts required to properly master the few characters used in the art today will not wonder that of Cicero's system, with its 7,000 characters, nothing remains at this day.

It was not until 1642 that the art became of any practical use, and it was first used in the house of lords in 1699 in taking testimony in a divorce suit. Stenographers were not regularly employed in parliament, however, until 1802.—New York World.

Undaunted by Defeat.

While female suffrage has carried the day in New Zealand, it has experienced defeat in South Australia, where the adult suffrage bill, which embodied the principle, was rejected in the popular house on the third reading, but only by a narrow majority. The friends of the cause, however, are not at all discouraged and will return to the battle with undaunted spirits till victory crowns their efforts.—Melbourne Letter.

The cuckoo does not seem to nest on Gen. Sickles's desk to any great extent.

The New York *Sun* sees that the President's policy is, when in doubt, to nominate a freak.

The rejection of Peckham was a defeat for the great railways, which took a stange interest in his cofirmation.

When it comes to good, strong letter writing, Minister Willis is not eligible to play in the same team with Dole.

SHE GOT A BARGAIN.

Better Than That, She Knew How to Use It After Getting It.

A lady surrounded the bargain counter of one of the big retail stores on Sixth avenue the other day and captured a fragment of china silk with which she wanted to make a screen. To accomplish this required a degree of strategy and physical exertion sufficient to equip a college eleven for active service on the gridiron. But she got there.

"I spent the whole afternoon," said she to a friend, "and when I got home I figured the whole thing up. I could have bought the same stuff up stairs at the regular counter for 39 cents a yard, and I wanted only 3½ yards. Well, that mean little clerk sold me four yards for 35 cents—it was a remnant, you know—so I found I had been trodden upon for about two hours and squeezed black and blue and had lost just 3 cents by the operation.

"But, law, that's nothing! What do you s'pose? Why, when I examined that silk the next day, I found a hole in every fold.

"Mad? Well, I think I was mad! My husband laughed at me. He says women were born to be fooled, don't you know—that most of us haven't sense enough to spread an umbrella when it rains.

"'What would you do?' I asked him.

"'Do,' says he, 'I'd throw that away and never go back to that store again.'

"'Not much,' says I. 'I'm going to make them take that back if I die for it. Now there! And if you should miss me when night comes, you'll find my remains at the foot of the china silk counter!'

"I went back. After another two hours of shuffling and crowding I got a chance to confront the young man who sold me that silk. I was prepared to make him ashamed of himself, now I tell you. But he merely looked at it and said in a bored sort of way, 'Oh, yes, that is the same piece of silk Mrs. Blank returned last week.'

"Yes, I was stricken dumb. If there had been room enough, I'd have dropped. But that's nothing. Let me tell you. While he was making out my rebate check another lady glanced at the silk I had just laid down.

"'That's real pretty,' said she. 'How many yards?'

"'Four, ma'am,' says he.

"'How much?'

"'Forty cents,' says he, with the most unblushing face. 'It's the last piece of that shade in the house,' says he.

"'I'll take it,' says she, pulling out her purse just as he gave me my ticket for the return of that identical piece. Well, then I knew that young man deliberately cheated me and was going to cheat that lady right before my face. But I got my breath quick enough to tell her. And I did. I said: 'Madam, I've just this minute brought that back. It's damaged. Look at these holes! He knows it's damaged. Here's my ticket for the rebate for its return.'

"Well, if you could have seen the look she gave him! Then she turned on her heel and went out. Yes, I should say I'm about even with that house—one of the finest stores in town too."—New York Herald.

Old John's Translation.

Every one in Boston knows of old John the Orangeman, that picturesque and almost historical personage who presides over the affections of all Harvard men. And every one who knows John knows also that his life's motto is that familiar phrase which expresses briefly and to the point the wish that Yale may be forever relegated to the region of sorrow and perpetual darkness.

One afternoon strangers were walking through the yard at Harvard, and on every hand they saw the college seal bearing this motto, "Christo et Ecclesiæ."

Not being on speaking terms with Cicero, Cæsar and the other Romans, this did nothing but to arouse their curiosity.

Finally they met John.

"I say!" said one of the visitors. "I see these words everywhere. Can you tell me what they mean?"

John looked carefully at the Latin inscription, bit his pipe a little harder and then replied gravely:

"Oi don't jist know, fr'nd, but Oi t'ink it means 'To h—— wid Yale.'"—Boston Budget.

Some Timber Strength Tests.

It would be difficult to convince the average man, especially the Missouri pioneer, that fir is a stronger wood than oak, but such has been proved by actual tests that were made by a fair and impartial committee appointed for the purpose. The timbers used were each 2 by 4 inches and 4 feet long, both ends solidly braced and the weight applied in the middle of the span. Yellow fir stood a strain of 3,062 pounds, common Oregon oak 2,922 pounds. Fine grained yellow fir from near the butt stood a strain of 3,635 pounds, and best Michigan oak snapped with a strain of only 2,428 pounds. These tests were made by the Northern Pacific Railroad company at Tacoma.—St. Louis Republic.

Not Obscure Enough.

"You intend this novel for the Boston public, do you?" said the publisher, leaning back in his chair.

"Yes, sir," said the novelist.

"Well, Mr. Pensling," said the publisher, "the work has its merit. It is pointed, interesting, and the style can be readily read and understood, and I think," he continued as the novelist's face broke into a smile of hope, "I think therefore that you should give up all effort to get Boston people interested in it."—Chicago Record.

Proving the Proposition.

When a man writes to another challenging him to fight a duel because that other has called him a fool, the challenging party betrays lamentable ignorance as to popular understanding in regard to what a fool is.—Buffalo Commercial.

RAILROAD RATES.

The rate on the Southern Pacific from Eugene to San Francisco and return is $24.75, and from Drain to San Francisco and return $22.85. These rates include five coupons of admission to the Fair Tickets will be on sale from Janury 24th and those boarding the train at either Eugene or Drains, will arrive in San Francisco on the following day at 10.42 a. m. Tickets good for 30 days from date of sale.

THE BETTER HALF.

The way to the polls is an Arctic expedition.

Susan B. Anthony has been lecturing for 40 years.

Enfranchising a woman is not a revolution, but an evolution.

Anna Shaw is an ordained minister in the Methodist Church.

Let no man take away thy crown, was Anna Shaw's text.

The bronze Goddess of Liberty has long played a farcical part on the Capitol dome.

Let every woman when she pays her taxes protest against taxation without representation.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by contstntly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Oure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

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Are you a Friend to the cause of Protection of American Interests?

Are you willing to work for the cause of Protection in placing reliable information in the hands of your acquaintances?

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Cut this notice out and send it to the League, stating your position, and give a helping hand.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

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SAILED THE SEAS 38 YEARS.

One of His Experiences.

For thirty-eight years Capt. Loud followed the sea, most of that time as master of a vessel, and upon retiring from the water was appointed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury to superintend the seal fisheries in Alaska, which position he held five years. He relates one experience as follows:

"For several years I had been troubled with general nervousness and pain in the region of my heart. My greatest affliction was sleeplessness; it was almost impossible at any time to obtain rest and sleep. Having seen Dr. Miles' remedies advertised I began using Nervine. Almost the small quantity the benefit received was so great that I was positively alarmed, thinking the remedy contained opiates which would finally be injurious to me; but on being assured by the druggist that it was perfectly harmless, I continued it together with the Heart Cure. Today I can conscientiously say that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure did more for me than anything I had ever taken. I had been treated by eminent physicians in New York and San Francisco without benefit. I owe my present good health to the judicious use of these most valuable remedies, and heartily recommend them to all afflicted as I was."—Capt. A. P. Loud, Hampden, Me.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Cure are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, express prepaid. They are free from all opiates and dangerous drugs.

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Will sell lots in Acme from $25 to $60. Will sell lots in Chicago addition to Florence cheap and on easy terms.
W. A. Cox.

FOR SALE.

A fine farm of 160 acres situated on the Lakes South from Florence. This ranch is mostly alder and vine maple bottom land, having nearly a mile lake frontage. Ten acres under cultivation and 5 more slashed; a good orchard just come into bearing; 5 rooms in a frame house that is ceiled and papered; good out-buildings, and stock of all kinds will be sold with the place at reasonable prices if desired. Price of farm, $2000; one half cash and reasonable time given for balance. Apply for further particulars at this office.

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AN EXCELLENT FARM.

About seven miles up the Siuslaw river from Florence, and situated on the bottom lands of the river, is one of the best farms in Lane county. For grain or pasture land it is unexcelled, and the best proof that it produces the finest varieties of fruit, is that there is growing a large orchard consisting of the choicest kinds of fruit-trees now in bearing. This farm will be sold as a whole or in ten, five or one acre tracts to suit purchasers. Write to O. F. Kennedy, Florence, Oregon, for particulars and prices.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, March 5, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the following name l settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. U. Douglas, U. S. Court Commissioner, for Oregon, at Marshfield, Oregon, on Saturday, April 28, 1894, viz:

Moses J. Towne,

Homestead Entry No. 7748, for the nw¼ of nw¼ sec. 16, e½ of se¼, sec. 8, and sw¼ of sw¼ sec. 9, tp. 20 s, range 11 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Bluck and Thomas B. Gabriel of Gardiner, Douglas county, Oregon, Henry A. Bay and Mrs. Mary A. Bay of Empire City, Coos county, Oregon.

JOHN H. SHUPE, Register.
M16-A20

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, Feb. 14, 1894 Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. U. Douglas, U. S. Circuit Court Commissioner for Oregon, at Marshfield, Oregon, on Saturday, April 7, 1894, viz:

William Bluck,

on pre-emption D. S. No. 7600, for the se¼ of sw ¼, sw¼ of se¼ sec. 29, and lots 17, 21 and 22, sec. 32, tp. 21 s, range 11 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry A. Bay, Moses J. Towne, Thomas B. Gabriel, Mary Ann Bay, all of Gardiner, Douglas county, Oregon.

JOHN H. SHUPE, Register.
F23-M30

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, Jan. 29, 1894 Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon, on Saturday March 17, 1894, viz;

Byron W. Dorsey,

on Pre-emption D. S. No. 7526, for the se¼ of ne ¼, sec. 32, w½ of nw¼ and ne¼ of nw¼, sec. 33, tp. 19 s, range 11 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John L. Furnish, George Mills, B. F. Wilkes, W. D. Vanderburg, of Florence, Lane county, Oregon.

JOHN H. SHUPE, Register.
F9-M16

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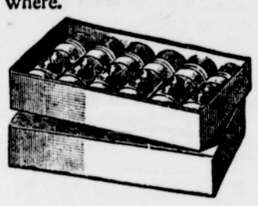
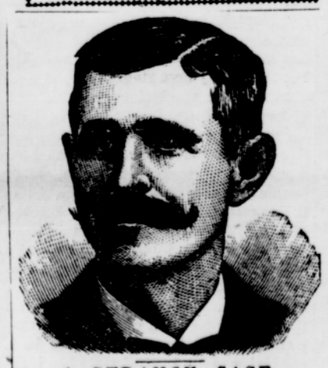
Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.



Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.



A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the numb, creepy sensation that existed in my arms, hands and legs. I had to rub and beat those parts until they were sore, to overcome in a measure the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition, I had a strange weakness in my back and around my waist, together with an indescribable 'gone' feeling in my stomach. Physicians said it was creeping paralysis, from which, according to their universal conclusion, there is no relief. Once it fastens upon a person, they say, it continues its insidious progress until it reaches a vital point and the sufferer dies. Such was my prospect. I had been doctoring a year and a half steadily, but with no particular benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Dr Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and there has not been even the slightest indication of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 137. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recomendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their cases as in mine."—James Kane, La Rue, O.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

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