Heppner Weekly Gazette

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HEPPNER......OREGON.

A circular saw trust is the latesr. That's an ugly article to monkey with.

Many seem to think that if the nation by itself digs out the Nicaragua Canal it will be a big scoop.

Out in a Western city there is a to be a good partner in a stiff game of

The broom corner is expected to clean out the small manufacturers, and perhaps the assertion that it will do so is not too sweeping.

Getting acquitted of lese majeste on the ground of intoxication is not likely to prove a striking temperance argument in the land of the Kaiser.

Every robber who holds a man up is

described afterward as being a "very tall man." And the man held up usually finds himself very short. A Yale divinity student is said to

have stolen 5,000 books. Probably they are of a theological character, and it was just his way of getting religion. A Western judge has decided that

poker is not a game of chance. Prob-

ably that judge never gives a man a chance when engaged in a little game. A female burglar was found under a bed in New York. In the coming equality of the sexes must man acquire the

female habit of looking under the bed? It appears that the tri-colored ribbon with which the seals are attached to the great treaty of peace signed at Paris was torn off a bonbon box. How

Keely's motor has been an egregious failure as a motor, but proceedings at the latest meeting of the Keely company prove that it is still unrivaled as a spellbinder.

It doesn't say Germany is not intensely interested in prohibiting American sausage that no newspaper there has so far referred to it as an instance of the government's links-eyed watch-Miss Helen Gould's role in life is that

of a beneficent fairy princess. Probably it has its compensations, but one shudders to think of the anxious inquirers with their multitudinous eyes fixed on the Yang-Tze River, and confided upon the wand.

In all his bitter complaints against this country Senor Rios has not uttered a word which could be construed as a reproach to Miss Jessie Schley for the failure to carry out her side of the peace agreement. This is genuine gal-

Not satisfied with trying to knock ing in combating oriental methods and Santa Claus off his pedestal, some very oriental prejudice, and those sixteen earned persons want to banish Mother | Baldwin locomotives may be regarded Goose's stories, claiming they are falsehoods. After having accomplished this highly commendable job it would not be a bad idea if they tackle the mali- na, as they are elsewhere, and the great clous rumor that the moon is made of empire should become the paradise of

"New occasions teach new duties," and it may well be that the new duties of peace will prove harder to learn and more difficult to fulfil than those of war. In time of war it is comparative- leads the procession, "Nothing can stop ly easy to rally all men to the support of the fatherland, and the one thing to do is to win the victory. But in peace counsels are divided, and there is a call, not for the heroic virtues of the warrior, but for the tact and wisdom, and above all, the justice and truth, of the statesman. Our country has not been lacking in either, and it will not do for it to be lacking in either now.

Mr. Stead reports in the London Daily Chronicle that wherever he goes in Europe he finds the governing classes understanding, and to some extent using, the English language. At the court of St. Petersburg it is the household tongue; the Czar, the Czarina and their children habitually use it in conversation with each other. There is an old saying that the tongues of earth are many, but of heaven only one. Then the growth of one language toward universal use—and the English language is making it-may well be reckoned a growth toward the divine

If the French navy has really se cured a practicable submarine torpedoboat the craft will give France a distinct advantage over other naval pow- first girl who winked at you on the ers. But it will require more than street.-Newspaperdom. harbor experiments to demonstrate the value of the destroyer. Inventors have been working on submarine boats for fifty years, and while some of themnotably Holland - have apparently solved the problem theoretically, the ter as a certain Gordon setter, named fact remains that no navy yet possesses a vessel of the submarine type which sleur Barbat, writes of her in the has proved its adaptability to the con- Chasseur Pratique. ditions of actual warfare. It is one thing to make trial trips in landlocked harbors, under favorable conditions. It I tried to reach some water-lilles with the open sea and a vigilant foe. If the still finer blossoms out in the water, I French have a boat capable of facing called Norah, and threw stones toward worker is an immense section of a tree ers make their, so that in one respectively. those conditions they have the whip them in order to induce her to go for hand even of Great Britain. It will, them. however, take actual war to demonstrate the fact.

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "It takes a bold man to get up and say that believe their eyes. The dog lowered It is possible to have too much technical education, but Dr. Creighton goes nigh saying it." The remarks to which | the flowers. the Gazette refers were made by the bishop of London in his recent address to the college of that city, in which he ing she entered his study with a stick are put together in a machine, nail osekiofa bridge to connect the Kingsul remarked upon his bewilderment at of wood held between her jaws. She finding how many subjects of knowl- deposited the wood in the fireplace, put in to hold the heel together, all with way, from Shimonoseki to Hlogo, thus edge there are in the world. Special- went down the steps and brought an- a single motion of the machine. An- enabling passengers to proceed uninism in knowledge has come to take the other, and continued her occupation unother machines cut the rough piece terrupted from the southern extremity place of an all-round education of for- til the supply of wood seemed to her mer days, when, as the bishop says, he studied "things in general." That there are certain benefits in this specialization of knowledge Dr. Creighton readfly admits, but he reminded his hearers that the training in these special subjects was, after all, only a part of and and then stops. Boys do nothing on and around the edge and it is this chan-pleted, enable the Japanese to boast of subordinate to the training of life, Too the ice now hat boys did not do thirty much specialization is apt to obscure a vears ago.

sense of proportion, and also, as the bishop says, to dull that "mental alertness" the attainment of which is one of the highest acquirements of a true education. No one is more helpless than an average expert or specialist when circumstances interfere with his following his chosen pursuit. His training has given him a special, not a general, aptitude, which, while at times of and machines for shoe me the highest value, is also at other times of practically no value. There is too much reliance upon specialism and not enough upon individualism as a factor in success in the great school of lifea fact which not a few clear-headed preacher named Bowerfind. He ought thinkers of the day are beginning to appreciate.

called upon an American jobbing house such a fraud.

Baldwin Locomotive Works has received two orders from China, the sec. pairs a day, although this limit has ond being for sixteen engines. When never been reached, and 3,000 a day, and soles have been making their way of railroad building in China and how difficult it has been to make a start there these evidences of present activity are most gratifying. The first road constructed in the empire ran from Shanghal to Woosung, a distance of only twelve miles. It was built without the sanction of the government, and was purchased by the authorities and taken up after it had been in operation about a year. This was as late as aging to the glorious fellowship of pro- leather can be imagined. moters. But out of a small railway, whose first section was a short coal carrier, a line of considerable length has been developed, which now runs from Tien-Tsin, a short distance south of Peking, down to and along the coast of the Emperor ordered the construction Since then the country has been alive their major work has been in the way rail-laying, and Li Hung Chang's im- the real manufacturer of the shoe is and this is done by a ponderous lookperial road has been one of the best examples imaginable of compliance with the maxim "Make haste slowly." But it is the beginnings that are most tryas effective pioneers of civilization. It will not be long before railways are considered to be indispensable in Chibuilders and of manufacturers of rail and rolling stock. The United States must get the chief benefits from this progression, as we can now successfully compete against the world. In every avenue of human activity Uncle Sam us,"

Did you ever realize that planting advertising was like planting fruit trees? You couldn't expect a whole wagonload of apples the first year. Neither would you tear the tree up by the roots, at the end of the season, if that wagonload of fruit were not forthcoming. Yet you run a big Christmas ad., and expect a carload of sales, and fust be cause you didn't do as much as your neighbor over in the other orchard, who has been tending his tree for years, you yank your advertisement out of the paper, and say, "Advertising doesn't We wouldn't expect you to get married to advertising the first time you made its acquaintance, any more than we would expect you to marry the

A Useful Dog.

Intelligent dogs are many, but not every dog, even though intelligent, can be taught to gather flowers for its mas-Norah, is said to do. Her master, Mon-

In June, 1895, in a walk beside the

She seemed to understand at once, plunged in, and coming and going brought flowers enough to fill the basket. The guards present could hardly her head beneath the water so as to cut the stems at a certain distance from

ter in another way. One winter mornsufficient, when she returned to her her labor. She certainly seems to be a dog of a practical turn of mind.

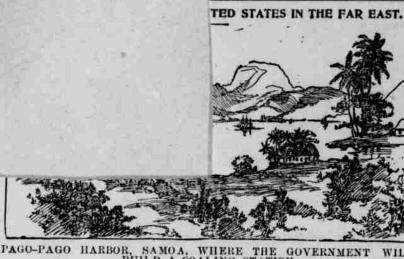
A boy learns just so much in skating.

THE MAKING OF

Inventive Genius Has Improvements in th It is a far cry from fifty years ago, sitting bench pegging away at th for his neighbor, which ? on the morrow, to the mode Notwithstanding the fact that has made tremendous advance invention has done mighty things if most every branch of industrial Il somehow or other, most people still keep in their minds the vision of the shoemaker of old, bending over his task and patiently boring and stitching, now and then stopping to wax over his thread. But far different is it now. A Brazilian merchant has recently | Machines, with the most astonishing accomplishments, pound and hammer and for a peculiar article of export. He stitch in place of the human hands wanted to buy a supply of diplomas or which lent themselves to this work in degrees from American schools of the former time. And yet it seems to of the foot. medicine, law, dentistry and civil en- one watching the processes, as if hugineering. It appears that the practice man hands were somewhere concealed of these professions in Brazil requires in these cases of iron, so deft and wona diploma or a degree, and as the for- derful are the parts. Fancy a machine eign article is very acceptable, some which can cut and sew 3,500 button uppers. Scores of girls are busy at the Brazilians prefer to buy the "sheep- holes a day and then revolve in your sewing machines, fastening the differskin" rather than spend the time and mind the long and weary toiling of the ent parts of the upper together. Here, study in acquiring the knowledge tired fingers which might have the too, are the button-hole machines which it represents. Doctor Johnson, same amount of work to do. In some which do their work with lightning literature, which rendered his name fain commenting once upon an institu- cases a pair of shoes goes through 139 rapidity. Another sort of machine, tion that was selling its honors, re- distinct processes in the course of its with a din and hubbub, cuts the holes marked that it was "getting rich by manufacture. A pair of shoes has for the eyelets and the hooks of laced degrees." This is the opportunity that been turned out in twenty-eight min-shoes, and stamps them in securely the Brazilian importer offers, but it is utes, but that is exceptional, and the with marvelous quickness, and the probable that the authorities there will manufacturers like better to take time sound of a Gatling gun. Still another be alert enough promptly to suppress for the goods to rest a bit after some sort sews on the buttons, fastening the

we think how vast are the possibilities or six pairs a minute, is keeping the separately through the processes, but hands pretty busy. ragged edges, some with holes here and | This is put inside the upper, with the there, others with unbroken surfaces. in-sole; the edges of the upper are turn-It is necessary in some way to get at ed over the edges and tacked down on the quantity of leather in these pieces, the sole. Then the out-sole is tacked a puzzling job. But brains have solved on by machinery with a few nails, the the problem, and there stands a ma- noise resembling the report of muschine for doing the entire work. The ketry in the distance. Each of the nails skin is put into the machine as into a in this machine as well as in all the planer and the number of square feet others is made from wire as it is needand inches in its surface is indicated ed, the nails being made and driven at 1876-77, or only about twenty years on a dial. The amount of labor saved the same instant. But there are still on account of the irregular edges of the more wonderful machines to be seen.

Making the Patterns. should begin with the making of the twelve pairs. Not less wonderful is the



R, SAMOA, WHERE THE GOVERNMENT WILL BUILD A COALING STATION.

the sole between the heel and the ball

Wonderful Machines. In the next department most of the lighter sewing is done, as well as the pasting together of the linings and the of the processes. A trip by a Free buttons on as many as 1,600 pairs a Nothing can stop this country but our troit's big factories the other day, and vention, a machine for riveting the The factory has a capacity of 4,000 can be finished on this machine.

Thus, far, the uppers and the heels they are soon to come together. And The hides and skins come in with now the "last" is to come into play. Here, for instance, is one which sews the in-sole onto the upper. This is the It seems as if the theoretical side of welt machine and does 400 pairs a day, the manufacture of a pair of shoes whereas a man's work was formerly

patterns, at which one to five men are stitching machine which punctures the kept constantly working. These are heavy out-soles and sews them at the the Gulf of Pechill. It was in 1880 that cut out of stiff pasteboard, and are same time to the upper and in-sole, smoothly edged with tin. Each part tying a knot in the most human fashof a line from the capital to Hankow, of the shoe must have its pattern, ion at every stitch. The awl which Some of these seem to have very little makes the punctures, and the needle the task in part to Li Hung Chang. resemblance to anything an ordinary which does the sewing are curved, and observer might see in a pair of shoes. together form almost a semi-circle, the with would-be concessionaires, but For instance, the pattern for the upper hole being made with one stroke and looks like a large horse-shoe magnet in the thread inserted with the next. The of wire-pulling rather than in that of shape. With these patterns in hand, heel is still to be fastened to the sole,



BUSY SCENES IN A MODERN SHOE MANUFACTORY.

about to begin. From skins of the ing machine which drives all the nails proper kind and patterns of the proper in at one time. shape the cutters start the work. Laying the patterns down on the skins they When an order comes into the house and so on, giving every detail about the shoe which is to be turned out. This factory. So that the cutter knows just what patterns they are to use. When with the addition of the extra strength ties. necessary. In an ordinary heel there are six pieces instead of the one which This same dog was useful to her mas- is apparent to the person who examines a finished pair of shoes. These pieces erection across the straits of Shimon holes are bored and enough nails are railway with that of the Samyo railwhich has been hewn out of the sole of Kinsul to the extreme north of the and they'd scratch out her eyes if you into the exact shape and size needed mainland. As the straits are a mile were. place by the fire to enjoy the results of for the shoe desired. This is done by wide, with a current often running

Other Processes There are still dozens of processes to quickly cut the skins the shape of the be gone through-the trimming down of outlines of the patterns, their knives the heels, which is done by a machine being razor-edged. The cutters, as well driving a curved cutter, trimming the as all the other workers throughout the edges of the sole, sand-papering the factory, are guided in their labors by a heels and soles, burnishing and coloring system of cards issued from the office. the edges, and so on. No detailed description of the processes could be atone of these cards is made out for each tempted. Suffice it to say that the kind of shoe wanted, showing the num- workings of iron and steel in a shoe ber, kind, the size, the last, the finish, factory would astonish the wisest man who has not seen them every day. Improvements are constantly being made card follows that lot of shoes wherever and machines which last week were it goes in its wanderings through the considered marvels are next week thrown out for old iron, as useless in comparison with the new invention. A all the necessary parts of the upper Detroit man has just invented a jointportion of the shoe have been cut, in- ed last which is said to excel anything cluding the linings and the fancy tips else for the ease with which it can be and tidbits, the lot is sent on to the bot- inserted and taken out of a shoe. When toming department. Here are cut the once inside the shoe, it can be straight. how happy she could have made you. ponds of Alton, Savoy, a friend and heels, in-soles and out-soles and various ened out and thus made much larger other strange operations are gone than before. Throughout the many is quite another to face the perils of our canes, but without success. Seeing through with. The heels and soles are processes, men's and women's shoes cut by hand with dies. Before each are kept separate and different worktrunk, on the top of which the hide is shoemakers are not unlike the Quakers. laid. The sharp edged die is placed on Of course there is an inspector who the hide and the worker with a fell looks over the finished product thorswoop of his hammer throws out what oughly and throws out any that may is to be ere long the sole or the heel of be imperfect. Then there is a complete them. a shoe. The process is exactly like that box factory where paste-board shoewhich mother used in making cookles, boxes are turned out in large quanti-

Great Japanese Bridge. Japanese ambition contemplates the a pattern of the sole in question gov- eight miles an hour, and, as the bridge admit that Adam deserved to fall beother machine cuts what is known as steamships beneath it, the colossal ance for pin money. a "channel" to the top of the in-sole structure will, if successfully com nel to which the upper is to be sewed. | an engineering feat so far unequaled in Other machines cut out the pieces of the world -Philadelphia Leader.

SENOR MATIAS ROMERO. A Gifted Mexican and Diplomat Wh-

Recently Passed Away. Don Matias Romero, who died Washington not long since, was one of the best known foreign diplomats in this country, not only on account of his long occupancy of the Mexican legation, but also through his numerous contributions to American periodical miliar to the reading public. He was very popular in Washington, and earned the regard of many prominent Americans, notably of Grant and Lincoln. He was a man of large heart and generous impulses, as was demonstrated at the time of the failure in Press was made through one of De- day. Beside these is the newest in- Ward, of which Gen. Grant was a part-1884 of the banking firm of Grant & own folly. Within ten months the factory has a consolir of 4000 ner, when Senor Romero went on from



tune to the general in order to enable him to tide over his personal pecuniary difficulties-an offer that was gratefully declined, and was said to have moved the general to tears.

Senor Romero was 62 years old. He was born in the City of Oaxaca, Mexico, and was given such education as the competent colleges of the City of Mexico had to offer the youth of the nation at that time. He was graduated as a lawyer and began his political and diplomatic career in 1855, when he was entered in the foreign office.

In 1859 he came first to Washington as secretary of legation, and for a time was charge d'affaires. He returned to Mexico in 1863 to fight for his country against the French invaders. After the President had given him a colonel's commission he was selected by Gen. Porfirio Diaz as his chief of staff, President Juarez, after the war, made him minister to the United States, and he remained in that capacity for five

years. From 1868 to 1872 Senor Romero was secretary of the Mxlcan treasury. His health failing in the latter year he gave up his public life to retire into the country and devote himself to agriculture. He returned to the capital in 1877 and served again as secretary of the treasury and later as postmaster general. In 1882 he returned to the friendships he had made in America. envoy extraordinary from his government. This post he held without a est: break, and even without absence, save

for a short time, until his death. Senor Romero was a prolific writer and published upward of fifty volumes. A short time before his death Senor Romero was promoted to be ambassador and would soon have presented his credentials as such.



A soft answer turneth away divorce A woman's logic is far above a man's

With most women belief is better than proof. The longest way home is the shortest

A husband doesn't know a good thing when he hasn't got it. Husbands are necessary only once

way to trouble

month-when the bills come in. It makes a woman shudder to think The devil shows you the worst side first. The rest makes it seem better. If women's good intentions were jewels they wouldn't wear anything else. Love is divided into quarters-onequarter vanity, three-quarters jealousy. Eve wanted to put on clothes merely to be able to have a hat to go with

When a woman is convicted she acmisjudged. Goodness wouldn't seem half so uninteresting to women if it didn't wear

such plain clothes. When a woman likes a man her idea of having him happy is not having him belong to some other woman.

Every married woman would like to see you happy with some other woman, Any woman who thinks about it will

erning the cutter of the machine. An must allow the passage of the largest cause be did not increase Eve's allow-

Poets often affect carelessness in their

garments for the same reason that

tramps travel in freight cars.

CHINESE BEGGAR CHIEFS.

One of the Peculiar Features of So

cial Life in China, One of the most peculiar and interesting figures in Chinese social life is the beggar chief; and no less peculiar and interesting, both as to methods and personal appearance, are the members of the motley organization of mendicants over which he reigns absoutely.

He is required to pay a sum equivalent to about \$100 to every newly-appointed tung hwan prefect, as a humble testimonial of his allegiance to the high authority from whom his badge of office emanates, and when this requirement has been duly fulfilled he is allowed to exercise the prerogatives of his position without fear of interference on the part of the government officials in the district assigned to him. His authority over the beggars is absolutely unlimited, and they obey his orders without hesitation or sign of

The office is hereditary, so long as the tribute is paid; but the immediate progeny of the incumbent are debarred from the enjoyment of any literary degree. Why this condition is exact ed is not quite clear, but it is certain that no descendant of a beggar chief has ever held a literary degree. However, the other privileges enjoyed by him are so attractive and the income is so substantial that he probably does not worry much over this one priva-

How does he secure his income from the merchants and tradespeople who know that unless they procure from the beggar chief on or before New Year's day a "holo twa," or "passport of safety," their shops or "hongs' will be infested almost constantly by a horde of boisterous, impudent, importunate vagabonds, who will drive away customers and damage the stocks of goods without hindrance from the ragular authorities of the district.

Once a month, on a day sulted to the convenience of the chief, he assembles all the beggars of his district at the "Khichia Jan," or rendezvous, and distributes alms among them, each recelving a sum commensurate with his personal merits and obedience to orders.-Philadelphia Press.

Why He Was Happy. Whistling in a public conveyance is an offense against good manners, but the Chicago Journal reports an instance which really seems to have been excusable, as it was excused.

The rest of the passengers were reading the morning news, but one man gazed with unseeing eyes out of the window and whistled softly, the tune being broken now and then by a smile that crossed his bearded lips.

The young girl directly opposite thought him handsome, and ascribed his preoccupied air to romantic reasons. And the older woman who sat with her glanced sharply across from time to time, to see what the young neighbor felt bound to remon- price.

strate. "Young man," she said, "have you hired this car for your own use?" He started at her blankly a minute. and then flushed to the roots of his

hafr. "Was-was I singing?" he asked. "You were making a horrible noise," she replied.

Then he laughed a wholesome, honest guffaw, and leaned forward confidentially.

"The joke's on me," he said. "To tell the truth, my baby has just cut a tooth, and-and I was thinking how cunning the little chap looked when he grinned." The war light faded in the woman's eyes, and a smile touched the corners of her mouth as she beamed on the young father and said with deep inter-

"Upper or under?"

The Water Clock. The water clock, otherwise the clep-

sydra, seems, unless the Egyptologists find something fresh in that land of incessant discoveries from the most far mists of time, to have been the first scientific effort at noting the hours. A good many people talk glibly about the clepsydra who neither know its precise construction nor the nation who have the credit of constructing it. That belongs to the Assyrian, and as far back as at least over 2,600 years ago the clepsydra was used in Nineveh under the sway of the second Sardanapalus. It was a brass vessel of cylindrical shape, holding several gallons of water. which could only emerge through one tiny hole in the side. Thus the trickling of the fluid marked a certain amount of time, and the water was emptied about half a dozen times per diem. In Nineveh there was one at the palace These were all filled by signal from a watchman on a tower at the moment of sunrise, and each had an attendant, whose business it was to refill the clepsydra as soon as it was emptled, the fact being announced by criers, much as in the last century the watchmen drowsly shouted the hours at night throughout the streets of London, Some five centuries later an anonymous genius made a great improvement by inserting toothed wheels, which, revolving, turned two hands on a dial in clock fashion, thus showing the progress of the time, which from one filling to emptying averaged two hours and a half. In this shape the clepsydra, which was then chiefly procurable in Egypt, became introduced to various other nations, including Rome, where it flourished with various splendid embellishments until the end of the empire.-London Standard.

Birds that Have No Wings. When one is a child_and sees a bird the usual thing told him is: "Get a little salt and put it on the tail of the bird and you can catch him." Of course, the and think it a huge joke. Although this may be the case in most parts of the earth, it is not a joke at Laysan Island. Laysan Island, situated, as it islogitude 171 degrees west, latitude 25 the island. This is surrounded by reefs. | cinhered.

The harbor is on the southwest side. The island itself is only a large bank of sand, with a lagoon in the center. This is some three miles in circumference. There are ten buildings upon it. including a lighthouse. There is also a railroad a mile and a quarter long, which is used for carrying guano to the warehouse.

Among the many things of interest which may be mentioned are, first, the birds, of which there are millions. Among the sea birds found there are the goonle (white and black), the booby, the man-of-war hawk, the tropic bird, the petrel, five or six species of the matton bird, the coylio and other varieties.

Among the strange things that may be told of on this little spot are the land birds, found in no place on earth except on Laysan Island. They are the wingless or walking birds, such as the Laysan canary, miller bird, love bird, and the Laysan duck.-Pacific Commercial Advertiser.



In Queen Elizabeth's reign the expenses of the British navy were about \$30,000 a year, a contrast to the present huge sum of \$125,000,000 spent annually on the fleet.

German university students have increased in number from about 10,000 twenty-five years ago to 32.241 last year. The increase is out of proportion to the population.

A model farm on the American plan and run with American machinery, stock and methods is about to be established by a Chinese mandarin who

lives near Shanghal. The most costly piece of railway line in the world is that between the Monsion House and Aldgate stations, in London, which required the expendi-

ture of close upon \$10,000,000 a mile. After a litigation lasting fourteen years the will disposing of a San Francisco estate once worth \$75,000 has just been sustained and litigation suspended, because the estate has been exhausted in paying legal fees.

An Ohio woman has patented a match box for pocket use, which is opened at the bottom to load, the matches being pushed out one at a time by a button on the side of the safe, the head coming last and passing over a roughened surface to ignite it.

Mr. Godin, French minister of public works, in a circular addressed to railway boards, urges the construction of a larger number of corridor carriages, especially third-class, so that by 1906 all fast trains going long distances may be exclusively composed of such carriages.

The violin used by Mme, Camilla Urso, who is giving concerts throughout man meant by rudely whistling in a | the country, was made in Italy in 1727 public conveyance. But the looks of by Joseph Guarnerius Del Jesu. Mme. youth and age were alike lost on him, Urso purchased the instrument in Lonand after a while he turned his face | don several years ago and has on sevtoward the light, and sang with such | eral occasions been offered \$6,000 for hearty untunefulness that his specta- it. She would not part with it for any

According to a note in the Courrier de Paris, the Athenians and Greeks collectively intend to exclude all bachelors from their parliament. The idea seems to be that the bachelor has no stake in the commonwealth: if he is represented, that is as much as he can ask; a representative he ought never to be, for whom does he represent ex-

cept himself? One of the most novel and radical departures from ordinary methods of introducing new improvements in railway management is the formal announcement by an electric headlight company that it is ready to "guarantee railroad companies from any loss from head-on collisions occurring at night · · where the locomotives are

equipped with our headlights." The ingenuity of the counterfeiters now appears to be chiefly devoted to the turning out of bogus copper and nickel coins, rather than those of larger denomination. According to the report of the United States treasurer for the last fiscal year, no less than 69,265 pieces of this character were detected last year, and they circulated chiefly in Boston, New York and Philadelphia,

Fancull Hall is being made fireproof. but the process seems to the reverent people of Boston more like destruction. Havoc has apparently been worked in the interior. Stairways have been torn down, floors ripped up and balconies demolished, it seems, ruthlessly. But it has all been done with care and reverence. Each piece of timber and each strip and board that is to be used in the reconstruction has been tagged and stored in fireproof vaults. The foundations have been strengthened and put In condition to withstand the ravages of time for ages, it is hoped.

An old Pennsylvania law has been singularly revived in Pittsburg. Fifteen years ago Frank Leslie Gould had a leg cut off by a car of the South Side Passenger Railway Company. He was then only 5 years old, but attained his majority recently, and now brings suit under an act of assembly approved March 17, 1713, which permits a minor to bring an action for damages within six years after he becomes 21 years old, in his own right, and without reference to the time when the cause for action may have occurred. As late as 1881 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided a case in which the act was declared to be good law. Young Gould claims \$25,000 damages for the loss of his leg.

Nerves Live After Death.

With an apparatus called the myoshone Mr. D'Arsonval has proved that the nerves may, contrary to the old belief, live many hours after the death of the body. This cannot long be made perceptible through the excitability of the muscles, but the sound in the instrument shows that a nerve may act on a muscle, in a state of electric exchild and the others look at each other | citability, without producing more than simple molecular vibration

Old Mathematical Work.

The Rhind manuscript, deciphered some thirty years ago, a hieratic papydegrees and 47 minutes north-is a low, rus now in the British Museum, writlong island, two miles by two and a ten by an Egyptian priest, Ahmes, half in width, with the highest altitude about 1700 B. C., is the oldest intelligi-29 feet above the sea. On first approach | ble mathematical work extant. Anothone sees large flocks of birds, which er and older roll on a mathematical submake a black streak in the air, above | ject exists, but has not yet been de-