

JOHN WAS MIXED UP.

With Him the Typewriter and the Girl Were One and the Same. John was an office boy, but he was big enough to appreciate the good-looking girl when he saw one. He was a nice specimen, and withal quite a fine appearing boy. He was not well settled with his position, but his ambition was such that he hoped one day to be a stenographer and master of a typewriter. Keeping this in view, he had always practiced on a machine in the office. Indeed, all his spare time was put in that way, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

One day his employer passed through the office, and noting John at work, as he had noted him 100 times before, he said: "John, you're always trying to work that typewriter. What do you expect to do in the future?" John got red in the face, and he wondered who had been giving him away in that fashion. "Who told you so?" he stammered out. "Oh," said the man, "one of the boys told me about it."

"I know who did that," said John. "It was Charley. He tried to work that typewriter girl over there in the pink waist, and just because I beat his time he had to give the snap away to you, sir. I'll get even with him!" And even to this day they say John as to how he gave himself away and mixed the girl and the machine.

BIBLE HIS ONLY WEAPON.

After Story of Hans Hatfield, of the Hatfield-McCoy Band of Outlaws. Mrs. E. P. Chapman, of Hartford City, W. Va., vouches for the truthfulness of the following story concerning Hans Hatfield, one of the widely-known outlaws of the Hatfield-McCoy gang. She was in Kanawha county some time ago instituting a Rebekah lodge, and, on her way home, stopped over Sunday with the family of a merchant in Charleston. Hans Hatfield was in the city at the same time and was the guest of the merchant, being there on a purchasing tour. On Sunday evening Hatfield asked to be shown the Methodist Episcopal church, and, on being informed that there was no service in that church that evening, accepted the invitation to go with the merchant's family to the Presbyterian church. Upon arriving at the church Hatfield took the merchant to one side and told him the Hatfields had such a bad reputation that he always carried a weapon. He then proceeded to open a hand grip he was carrying. To the chagrin of the party, he took therefrom an old and much used Bible, and, holding it up so close near could see it, said: "This is the only weapon I ever carry, and to get along well and live close to the feet of Jesus Christ one must carry it constantly and use it often." The Bible was all there was in the grip.

IVORY USED BY THE ANCIENTS.

Belles Show That the Prehistoric Races Knew Its Value. The earliest recorded history we might say prehistoric, the hieroglyphical—that has come down to us has been in carvings on ivory and bone, says a paper in Popular Science Monthly. Long before metallurgy was known among the prehistoric races, carvings on reindeer horns and mammoth tusks evidence the antiquity of the art. Fragments of horn and ivory, engraved with excellent pictures of animals, have been found in caves and beds of rivers and lakes. There are specimens in the British museum, also in the Louvre, of the Egyptian, skill in ivory carving, attributed to the age of Moses. In the latter collected are shifra or seats of the sixteenth century B. C., inlaid with ivory, and other pieces of the eleventh century, B. C. We have already referred to the Nineveh ivories. Carving of the "precious substance" was extensively carried on at Constantinople during the middle ages; combs, caskets, horns, boxes, etc., of carved ivory and bone, often set in precious stones, of the old Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods are frequently found in tombs. Crucifixes and images of the Virgin and saints made in that age are often graceful and beautiful. The Chinese and Japanese are rival artists now in their peculiar miniature art and detail.

Metallurgical.

It has been a common theme of contemplation by not a few writers and philanthropists, says the London Lancet, that the days are over when people were poisoned by the indiscriminate practices of the adulteror, and that now they are only cheated. What will be said, then, of the announcement that both the salts of sine and lead are used in the preparation of cheese? "Cheese spice" is the delectable name of crystallized sulphate of sine, which, according to Mr. Allen, the public analyst of Sheffield, is used to prevent the hearing and cracking of cheese. Worse still, Mr. Stoddart, another public analyst, has described a sample of Canadian cheese in which he found metallic lead, and it is probable that the highly poisonous acetate of lead was employed for the same purpose as the sulphate of sine.

Only Diamond Fields in Russia.

Count P. F. Schuravoff is the fortunate possessor of the only diamond fields in Russia. On his estates, comprising 300,000 hectares, five gems were accidentally found a few years ago. The first diamond was picked up on the place in 1850, and in the years since then about 150 have been discovered. Some years ago the count decided to carry on the hunt for more diamonds with vigor, though whether he has done so is not known to the present writer. The count is among the wealthiest landowners in Russia, and related to the Russian ambassador to Berlin.

Lake Erie's Fish Supply.

It is claimed that Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any other body of water in the world.

KLONDIKE TREMENS.

The Victim Always Sees Something Good to Eat. The Seattle Times prints this interesting letter from a Klondiker: "Dear Friend: You can surprise the dear people of Casper by telling them that I am worth \$75,000, and that next summer I will start back to buy the mine. Some people will want to kiss me when I get back who wanted to kick me when I left. It is a bad trip up here, but it is worth making if money is what a man wants. It is the only place I ever saw where there is so much money that people don't seem to care for it.

"We sit around and talk about good things to eat. That is what everybody is thinking about. If a man gets to talking about fruit he is put out of the camp. We can't stand it to hear it talked of. I have dreamed of seeing peaches as big as a car wheel, and they say when a man gets the tremens up here he always sees fruit or fancies that he is pulling radishes or abelling peas. This is a hard country to a man. It will make a young man look old in two years.

"You have heard of the golden calf. Well, I have something that beats that; I have a golden dog. A dog of mine died and I have used the hide as a sack for my dust. I have him as full of gold as he was of meat. I sometimes lay my head on his body and dream of what I will do with my 'dough' when I get back to the states.

REFUSED THE TITLE ROLE.

Because of Its Impropriety and Was Upheld by the Courts. A point in theatrical law has just been tried by the French courts, reports the Pall Mall Gazette. The manager of the theater at Cannes engaged Mlle. Rita d'Arzac to play soprano and ingenue parts. For the greater part of the season the young lady appeared nightly, to her own satisfaction and that of the house, as a sweetly innocent young thing or as a comely and modest maid. It fell on a day, however, that another lady of the troupe was taken ill and had to be replaced. Her role was the principal one in the piece. It was offered to Mlle. d'Arzac, who, to the general astonishment, indignantly refused it. Never before, perhaps, in the annals of the theater had an actress declined to be promoted to the rank of leading lady. Of course Mlle. d'Arzac had her reasons. The character she was asked to play was that of a lamentably flighty young person. Mlle. d'Arzac was appalled at the thought of impersonating this disgraceful baggage, and ended by flatly refusing the proffered part. Whereupon her manager stopped her salary. She has sued him for the same and won her case. Henceforth nobody will be able to say that the proprietaries are not safeguarded in France; and once more virtue, so often ill requited in real life, has met with its reward on the stage.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

In the "Priceless Boon" of Every Citizen of America. Gladstone as a private citizen is at liberty to say much which it would have been indiscreet and utterly wrong for him to say as premier when he represented a great nation, says the Illustrated American. Any man in a position of delegated responsibility represents not only himself, but those who have entrusted their interests to him. A private tutor is amenable to a child's parents for what he teaches, though before he was hired he had a right to teach that child what he pleased if he had opportunity. The college president, while a larger independence is given him, is nevertheless the teacher hired by the parents, and they have always the right, collectively, to put restraints upon his utterances. Freedom of speech is the "priceless boon" of every citizen of America, but when a citizen enters into contract with other citizens to do a certain amount of speaking by way of instruction, he voluntarily consents to the possibility of restraint. There is nothing to quarrel over in this. No man need forego his freedom of speech if he does not wish to. But if he takes another man's money for his speech, the employer has an undoubted right to indicate when the contract shall end, and without prejudice to the American doctrine.

The King's White Feather.

The Gazette of Moscow says that while the king of Siam was passing through the streets of that city a white feather fell from the plume of his helmet and was picked up by the peasant Toukianow, who is in the service of M. Koch. Toukianow hastened to restore the feather to the chief of police. He was greatly surprised several days later upon receiving from this official, in the name of his Siamese majesty, a casket containing a portrait of the king and a massive gold chain decorated with a token of the same metal bearing the arms of Siam in enamel. Toukianow has not yet recovered from this unexpected piece of good fortune.

Cheating a Novel.

A writer in Clipse lets out a secret regarding the way in which some young women judge novels. In a street car two girls were talking of what they read. "Oh, I choose a novel easily enough," said one. "I go to the circulating library and look at the last chapters. If I find the rain softly and sadly dropping over one or two lonely graves, I don't have it; but if the morning sun is glimmering over bridal robes of white satin, I know it's all right."

SHETLAND WOOL.

It Is Flashed from the Backs of the Sheep. The chief characteristic of Shetland wool is the extreme fineness of the wool used. This wool, says Chambers' Journal, is obtained from the native Shetland sheep, an animal of decidedly meager appearance, and which a southern stockmaster would be inclined to "have none of." Nevertheless, this humble beast, picking up a scanty living on the bleak hillsides where its larger relatives would starve, produces wool of remarkable fineness; and when it is mentioned that the natural colors vary from black and white to an endless variety of grays, browns, fawns, and chestnuts of many shades (locally called "moorit") it will be seen that the Shetland people have ready to their hand raw material of the most suitable kind for their purposes.

In connection with the fineness of the wool, the method of taking it from the sheep is worthy of note. It is not clipped or shorn in the usual way, but at the proper season is literally plucked from the back of the animal, it being averred that shearing tends to deteriorate the quality of every succeeding fleece; and, of course, to keep the yield of wool as fine as possible is a real desideratum. The plucking referred to usually appears to strangers to be a cruel expedient; but in reality the sheep seems to suffer no more from it than from ordinary shearing.

TRADE DEVICES ON WHEELS.

Trunks, Hats and Other Things Made to Serve as the Bodies of Wagons. Various familiar articles of trade are used as models for the bodies of delivery wagons. Of those the trunk is, perhaps, the most commonly used, says the New York Sun. Wagons made with the body in the semblance of a big trunk may be seen in many cities, the delivery wagons of the dealers in trunks and kindred articles. Perhaps the next most familiar is the wagon with the body in the form of a great hat, the delivery wagon of a hatter. Another form not unfamiliar is that of the great shoe, made of leather and mounted on wheels, and used as the delivery wagon of a shoe dealer. Like the great hat, the shoe may be painted or gilt. All of these devices have a seat outside, in front, and they have a door at the rear end. The shoe is mounted on the running part, with the toe to the front. The driver's seat is over the tip of the toe, or in front of it. The door by which parcels are got in and out of the wagon is in the heel of the great shoe at the back. A wagon used for the delivery of packages from a laundry has a body in the form of a great wash boiler. Perhaps the latest of these trade devices on wheels is shown in a wagon used for the delivery of a proprietary article that is sold in liquid form. In this case the wagon body is in the shape of a great bottle.

TRYING TO MAKE DIAMONDS.

No Great Success Has as Yet Been Attained. The experiments of Moissan and his success in producing microscopic crystals of carbon, which, technically at least, were entitled to be called artificial diamonds, are well known. We now have, says the Engineering Magazine, further contributions to the subject of the crystallization of carbon by the well-known electro-chemist, Dr. Borchers, who contributes an article to "The Zeitschrift fur Elektrochemie" reviewing the past attempts in this department. Moissan worked upon the line of crystallization of fused carbon under immense pressure, while Borchers attains the same or similar results by maintaining a carbon rod at the high temperature of the electric furnace for considerable time, the surface of the rod showing distinct evidences of crystallization. The experiments have been carried out upon a small scale only, and being unable to continue the researches, Dr. Borchers gives a full account of his method and apparatus, trusting that further investigations may be carried on by those who have powerful currents at their disposal and opportunity to carry out all the conditions which success demands.

CIRCUS MAN'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Remembered a Giant Who Combed His Hair with a Fence. "Giants" said the old circus man, relates the New York Sun. "Oh, yes, we've had some big men in the show at one time and another. One of the biggest we ever had used to comb his hair with a section of a picket fence. That was a part of the street show when we made the parade in a town. Usually we had an arrangement in advance with the owner of the fence, and had a panel loosened so that the giant wouldn't wreck too much of the fence in picking up the part he was to use. When the show came along to this spot the giant would step up to the fence, take off his hat, and pick up the piece of fence—it always looked as if he had tremendous strength too—and raise it up and comb his hair with it. And then he would put the big comb down again and put on his hat and move on. This always tickled the people immensely. And he certainly was a big man, sure; but we had a bigger man once. I wouldn't dare tell you how big this other man was, because you wouldn't believe it."

Plates Made of Porcelain.

The latest styles of plates come from Meissen, Saxony, where a factory is turning out these instruments in porcelain. The inventor asserts that the tone of a porcelain flute is much purer and larger than that produced on a wooden flute, and that the china instruments are not subject to climatic changes.

American Asphaltum.

Last year the only states that produced asphaltum were California, Colorado, Texas and Utah. Indian territory also contributed some.

Bulletin Financier.

Mardi, 5 octobre 1897.

COMPTOIR D'ÉCHANGES (CLEARING-BOURSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Change of gold, silver and copper coins, and of bank notes, and of foreign exchange.

Table with columns for various financial instruments and their values, including gold, silver, and copper coins, and bank notes.

SAISON MONÉTAIRE.

Table showing monetary season data, including gold, silver, and copper coins, and bank notes.

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

Table showing cotton movement data, including cotton, cottonseed, and cotton linters.

SAISON DES ÉCHANGES.

Table showing exchange season data, including gold, silver, and copper coins, and bank notes.

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Bulletin Commercial.

Mardi, 5 octobre 1897.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

Table showing market data for the New Orleans market, including various commodities and their prices.

SAISON DES ÉCHANGES.

Table showing exchange season data, including gold, silver, and copper coins, and bank notes.

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