[New York Mail and Express.] "There are not more than twenty shops in the city of New York devoted to the making of patterns or the building of models," said a pattern-maker to a re-porter, as he stood at his lathe turning a piece of wood. "The business does not seem to grow like other trades, and I must confess I am somewhat at a loss to discover the reason. You certainly would suppose that in a great metropolis like this inventors would be so plenty that hundreds of pattern and model-makers would be kept busy all the time working out their ideas in wood. Inventors are however, not quite so plenty as that. There are plenty of men who are always on the point of making a great invention, but somehow they never reach the suc-

cessful issue.

"I have been in this shop thirteen years and during that time have employed a great many different workmen. My excessful issue, perionce has convinced me that there has been no improvement whatever in the machinery used in my business over that of a quarter of a century ago. We use exactly the same tools as we did then, and do our work in the same manuer. This, I suppose, sounds somewhat strange to you, but it is nevertheless an undisputed fact.

"Do you have any trouble in getting good apprentices?"
"Yes, we do. The young men who come to learn the trade are usually ignorant fellows who have received but little or no education. They are faithful in their work and seem to want to learn, but their ignorance of the slightest me chanical principles is a serious drawback to their advancement. I have often wondered why it is that more of the bright boys who graduate from our public schools do not take up the skilled trades. There is a good field here for such workmen as they would make. Somehow the boys all prefer to become clerks in dry goods stores or horse-car conductors instead. The period of apprenticeship, while nominally three years, is really un-limited, A workman is learning some thing new all the time. There is no limit to the variety of work we are called upon to perform.

A man comes in here and explains to me what he desires to construct. He has, perhaps, made no drawings or measure ments, but he expects me, after listening to his descriptions, to go to work and make the pattern, or model, whichever it may be, without any further assistance from him. If we were called upon to construct the same pattern quite often, why, then we might be able to improve our machines and tools. As it is now, we can never tell what we will make during the next twenty-four hours. Of course, a great many of our orders come from manufacturers. These are accompanied by the drawings and measurements, and are therefore more easily filled. Occasionally a crank comes in with a queer machine which he desires me to model. I usually tell such individuals that I have no time to do their work, and recommend them to some one whom I think will perhaps humor the crank's whims. Do we get good prices for our work? I have received as high as \$100 for a model. It depends in a great measure upon the intricacy of the machine to be constructed. We pay our workmen from \$3 to \$5 a day.

The True Inwardness of Wagner's Music. [Chicago Times.

Wagner is representative of German imperialism, of united Germany. In the Jarbuecher fuer die Deutsche Armee und Marine" is an article by Lieut. Remak, in which he discusses humanity and war. He announces that the end of war is vic tory; and to secure this, humanity must become extinct, the tender feelings must be unheeded; the charging squadron and flying battery must not hesital trample and grind the wounded who lie in their path; and concludes by saying: "Upon the subject of our next war, our descendants must read in history the summary judgment: The German people gained the victory, thanks to their reck-less warfare, annihilating, exterminating, subjugating everything in their way."

It is precisely this ignoring of the deli-cate sensibilities, this disregard of sentiment, this hoarse resounding trumpet blast of deflance and destruction that are developed by Wagner. He reverses the system which makes the theme subservient to the music; he does not select sunny, pastoral subjects for treatment. There are no nimble courtiers, "lascivious lutes," nor enervated carpet knights in his creations. He deals only with the powers of war and death. His heroes are demi-gods, mighty in stature, unrelenting in hate, incessant in combat, brutal and overpowering in love. His women are never shrinking, rouged, bedizened sentimentalists; but robust creations, who hover delightedly among the dead, the wounded, the clamor, the terrific shock of the battle-field. They have no rose-tinted boudoirs to which they invite their lovers, but meet them beneath the awful crags of the spirit-haunted mountains when the storm shakes the very foundations of the earth; they stand in the presence of gods, and are fierce, virile, robust, without a trace of human alloy. All this is in accord with the spirit of the new empire; and the harsh dissonances, the occasional grand harmonics, the forceful volcanic explosions of Wagner are its exponents,

Marriage and Health.

Demorest's Monthly,1 It has been proved beyond all peradventure that married people suffer less from sickness-have fewer diseases and live longer lives than the unmarried; this is true of both sexes. When cholera rages it takes away more single than married people, and so of all contagions. Professor Richard A. Proctor while ad-Professor Richard A. Proctor while admitting these facts warns sickly people against marriage. He says they have no right to burden wholesome partners with invalid companions for life, nor should they run the risk of bringing children into the world, that they may inherit their chronic ailments.

The greater mortality of the single may be due to the fact that invalids of both sexes often abstain from marriage. The question has been raised whether any one should be permitted to marry without a doctor's permit. Certainly it is a mock-ery of a divine ordinance, for clergymen unite persons who cannot be true companions, and who are uncuited to each other by difference of age or an inherited tendency to insanity or disease.

> Two Arkansaw Acquaintances. [Arkansaw Traveler.]

"Captain, what was the matter with your son when he died?" "Nothing the matter with him when he lied except that he was dead."
"Pretty sick though before he died,

"Well' he wasn't as peart as he hai

"Died a natural death, I suppose." Whisky?"

Twelve Tons of Plates.

["Halston" in New York Times.] I sat in the office of a leading electrotyping and stereotyping firm the other day and enjoyed a conversation with one of the proprietors that proved exceedingly entertaining. His business was the text. In the midst of our chat a messenger brought him a letter from a well-known publisher. It was brief, saying simply that "twelve tons of old plates" were ready to be melted. I asked some questions. This is what he told me: "Since the beginning of this year I have melted over fifty tons of plates for this firm—electrotype plates of books which this firm has been publishing. Some curious things come out in an examination of the plates that are thus destroyed. I have had curiosity enough to look over the larger part of the mass that has gone into

the pot.
"The publishing house is an old one, and its publications cover a wide scope from text books to novels. In the list of plates to be melted the biggest share by odds is composed of novels, and, though the house has been printing novels for years, I find that the books condemned, the plates for which no further use can be found, are almost wholly those of most You may think this explicable on the theory that plates of previous date are already out of the way; a little investigation shows me that this is not so to such an extent as might be imagined. A plate of a page of the ordinary novel will weigh from a pound to a pound and a half; the entire make up of a whole volume will average 400 pounds, and the fifty tons that have been melted represent over 200 books for which the publisher finds no further use: this additional twelve tons send fifty or sixty more to oblivion. Rather sad, isn't it, for the hopes and dreams of your aspiring

"Out of the two hundred and odd volumes already thrown overboard by this house this year ful y four fifths bear im-prints of dates since 1876. Now, while destroying these more recent books, this publishing house has stored away over 300 tons of other plates of work precisely similar to this that is put out of the way.

Observations Concerning Gray Hairs.

Medi al and Surgical Reporter. Many persons begin to show gray hairs while they are yet in their twenties, and some while in their teens. This does not by any means argue a premature decay of the constitution. It is purely a local phenomenon and may co-exist with un-usual bodily vigor. Many feeble persons, and others who have suffered extremely both mentally and physically do not blanch a hair until past middle life; while others, without assignable cause, lose their capillary coloring matter rapidly

when about 40 years of age. Race has a marked influence. The traveler Dr. Orbigny says that in many years he spent in South America he never saw a bald Indian, and scarcely ever a gray haired one. The negroes turn more slowly than the whites. Yet we know a negress of pure blood, about 35 years old,

In this country, sex appears to make little difference. Men and women grow gray about the same period of life. In little difference. the hair and beard rarely change equally. The one is usually darker than the other for several years, but there seems no general rule as to which whitens the first. The spot where grayness begins differs with the individual. The philosopher Schopenhauer began to turn gray on the temples, and complacently framed a theory that this is an indication of vigorous mental activity.

The correlation of gray hair, as well as its causes, deserve more attentive study than they have received. Such a change is undoubtedly indicative of some deep seated physiological process, but what non-bay steers. this is we can only ascertain by a much wider series of observations than have yet been submitted to scientific analysis.

The Violinist of the Fature.

Of course the human voice is the best interpreter of music, for no instrument or the combination of instruments known as an orchestra will ever equal the vocal or-gans of man or woman in expressing the melodies, harmonies, and emotions of that most precious and inspiring of all the arts. The one instrument that comes nearest the voice in its ability to interpret musical expression is not the piano but the violin. The piano after all is only an improved harp, while the violin more nearly imitates the sounds produced by the vocal chords. Heretofore young girls have spent laborious years in learning how to play the piano, an accomplish-ment difficult to acquire and requiring incessant practice to retain proficiency.

But there has been a change lately that threatens to make the violin as popular among women as the piano has been. Tens of thousands of girls are now learning how to finger the bow. The mastery of the violin is easier to acquire than that of the piano and does not require so much strength of hand and wrist. The delicate fingering it involves is just what girls can easily learn. It is no novelty for women to play on instruments of this kind, for the painters of the middle ages represented the angels as playing on viols as well as

Aristocratic Custom Doesn't Pay.

[New York Cor. B ffalo Express.] "It may surprise you to be told," said an old hotel clerk, to whom I had re-marked that probably Garmoyle's presence as guest was a good thing for the Brunswick, "that the patronage of for-eign aristocrats is a damage. Fifteen years ago nearly every titled foreigner who came here put up at the Clarendon-now demolished. That house had for awhile the exclusive favor of such tourawhile the exclusive favor of such tourists. It bankrupted its keepers. Ten years ago the Brevoort got this run of business and held it until lately; and the proprietor is a bankrupt. The Hotel Brunswick succeeded to the business of feeding and lodging the aristocrats, and the concern has been in the hands of a receiver for a month. The reason is quite. ceiver for a month. The reason is quite simple. The guests demand the very best but are not willing to spend money freely enough to make a profit for the landlord. In short, they want the fare of Americans without paying as Americans do. Their presence has ruined every hotel which has had it in this city."

Fire-Trap Hotels.

Fire-trap hotels are discussed in The American Architect, which suggests that "it might not be a wholly bad plan to authorize building inspectors to advertise such places in the daily papers continuously as notoriously unsafe. Almost anything would be better than the cruel destruction of life and property that goes on year after year almost unch cked.

Garlic among the Greeks was held in such abhorrence that any person who par-took of it were regarded as profane. The Romans, on the contrary, gave it to their soldiers, with the idea that it excited their courage, and to laborers to strengthen

A LITTLE LIST.

["The Mikado."] As it seems to be essential that a victim should be found,
I've got a little list—I've got a little list
Of social offenders who might well be underground.

who never would be missed-who never would be missed. There's the pestilential nuisances, who write for autographs—
All people who have flabby hands and irritating laughs—
All children who are up in dates and floor

you with 'em flat—
All persons who in shaking hands shake hands with you like that-And all third persons, who on spoiling tetea-tete in ist, They'd none of 'em be missel—they'd none of 'em be misse i.

The Garden of the Anciest World.

[British Review (Translated.)] The Babylonia of the present day re-sembles a desert, out of which arise nearly all the canals are choked with sand; the shepherds wandering alone, with their flocks nibbling the spare grass, are almost the only human dwellers over the the whole plateau How different was it the olden times. Between B.
2000 and 500 Habylonia was
garden of the ancient world.
land, surrounded like an island two of the finest streams in the world, the Euphrates and Tigris—the rivers of Paradise—is truly the gift of both. They flowed with swift current from the Armenian highlands into the sea now known as the Persian gulf.

In the course of centuries large masses of loam were rolled down and heaped at their original mouths, and this is what we now called Babylonia. It was on this soaked fat and fertile soil that the oldest authentic civilization, not of Asia merely, but of the world, developed itself. melting of the Armenian snows caused inundations which had to be checked by damming the rivers with dikes and walls Canals served for navigation and also led off the superduous waters to parts unaffected by the overflow, and devoloped to such a degree their fertility that wheat and barley often gave the laborer 200 or 300 fold. Near Bagdad the two rivers are so near that only six hours are required to pass from one to the other.

On this tongue of land, which was once a fourth narrower (for the uphrates has since removed its bed further westward), the great canal system commenced, and by means of still smaller arteries the life giving waters were distributed to nearly every tree. The district between Bagdad and Hills (a three days' ride) was formerly strewed with heaps of towns and villages To its south in the very heart of the land, lay Babylon, "the gate of God."

> The Degrees in Calcitration. [New York Sun.]

Our highly esteemed contemporary with that enlightened curiosity which is the mark of a very large and expansive mind. asks us "to explain the peculiarities of a bay steer's kick." Is there anything that differentiates the kick of a bay steer from that of a steer of any other color, and if

In calcitration are three degrees: To kick, to kick like a steer, to kick like a bay steer. The positive degree of calcitration is indefinitely and generally expressed by the first. A higher, more forcible, and in every way more impressive variety of calcitration is expressed in the descriptive simile, "to kick like a steer." For the steer is, or at a steer." For the steer is, or at least was, before the mule had come into general culture, a symbol of striking and impetuous calcitration. Any steer kicks refractorily, but the bay steer kicks with a heartiness, an intensity of propulsion, a putting of his whole soul into his hoofs, that distinguishes him from

If it be asked why the bay steer has gifts above those of its fellows, the answer oust be that it is its nature. Perhaps temperament is more choleric, perhaps its temper is subtly influenced by its co'oring Tis held that red haired persons are fiercer, more choleric, and more sud den in quarrel than the flaxen baired or the pink-haired, and perhaps the bay steer is the victim or beneficiary of its color.

Symptoms of Hydrophobia.

A publication has been issued by direction of the University of London, in which it is stated that hydrophobia occurs in dogs of all ages, and may appear at any season of the year, the fact being recog nized by a change of demeanor of the dog which becomes dejected, morose, inclined to roam and anxious to hide itself; it gnaws at wood, stones and any refuse which it sees, snaps at imaginary objects, and becomes unusually excited by strange or sudden noises; it rubs its throat with its paws, as if striving to get rid of some object lodged there, and at the same time there is more or less abun-dant flow of saliva from the mouth. The dog will also attack its master, or animals of any kind, but is most easily roused to fury by the presence of other dogs.

There is throughout the disease no

dread of water. If a dog has shown any of the symptions of madness, it should at once be loose muzzled and securely chained up; and all dog-bites should be immediately cleansed by suction and washing, and be at once cauterized.

Why the Prisoner Wept. [Texas Siftings.]

A San Antonio darkey was on trial for stealing money from a house on Soledad street. Julian Van Slyck, the attorney for the prisoner, in his address to the jury, "Gentlemen, my client is a poor He was driven by hunger and said: man. want to take the small sum of money. All that he wanted was sufficient money to buy bread, for it is in evidence that he did not take the pocketbook containing \$300 that was in the same bureau drawer. If be was a professional thief, he would have certainly taken the pocketbook." The eloquent attorney for the accused was interrupted by the convulsive sobs of his client. "Why do you weep?" asked Judge Noonan, who was on the bench. "Because I didn't see dat ar pocketbook in the bureau drawer," was the reply. Everybody laughed except Van Slyck, the attorney for the defense.

Italian Members of Parliament.

[Exchange.] Every Italian member of parliament dead heads it all over Italy, and, wonderful to relate, is entitled to a compartment to himself. Consequently, if several are in a train there is apt to be a difficulty about seats. Italian parliaments are never prorogued-only adjourned.

Before the Fruit Will Come.

[Arkansaw Traveler.] I ain't got nuthin ergin er pusson whut likes ter war rings an' shiny pins, but I doan think dat such pussons eber 'complished much good till arter da draps dat sorter foolishness. De tree haster shake off de bright bloom 'fore de fruit am gwingter come

gwineter come.

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