

GOOD-BYE OR HOWDY-DO.

Say good-bye or howdy-do—
What's the odds betwixt the two?
Some folks go to every day—
But friends find it to go away—
Grasp of hands you'd rather hold
Than their weight in solid gold—
Slips their grasp while greeting you—
Say good-bye or howdy-do?

THE PLAY THAT WE DID NOT WRITE.

Miss Nelly Maynard is quite literary
in her tastes and pursuits. I called
upon her one evening and she asked me
if I had read Mr. Stockton's "Our Story,"
in the Century. "Yes," I replied,
and I enjoyed it very much.

THE JONES FAMILY.

"No," I objected, "a sofa would be
more natural."
"Chairs would be the most proper,"
I don't think so," I said, preparing
to move a little nearer to herself,
but restrained by a quick motion of her
pretty hand. "Just think how absurd
it would be if you and I were to take
two chairs at opposite ends of the room."

STAGE MECHANISM.

A reporter who was behind the scenes
at the play of "In the Banks," says
after traveling along a passage the
stage was reached just as the curtain
fell on the first act. The moment the
huge clouds of scenery were lowered,
there was a terrific crash, the stage
was overrun with busy mechanics and
assistants removing the kitchen scene,
with its rural bric-a-brac and arranging
the wood scene with its wonderfully
realistic cascades that followed.

ACTRESS LOVE DOGS.

All good actresses have a canine pet,
and Miss Alice Hastings, of Broad
Road Company, is no exception to the
rule.
"Here's Chic," said the pretty son-
nette, as she entered the green-room
with her dog, a small black and tan
spaniel, and a small black-and-tan spaniel
snuggled away under the sleeve of her seakins
sacque. The maid took the little beast
in her lap, unstrapped his wooled
blanket, leered him up and down as
though he were a routine baby, talked
most affectionately to him.

CHEAP AND GOOD FOOD.

T. R. Allison, of London, a noted
doctor, says, "allow me to bring under
the notice of the public some experi-
ments I have just concluded to solve
the difficulty of feeding our poor in
London, and elsewhere. The cry is
that food is so dear that the people can
scarcely live. This cry is true if they
want to live on luxuries, but if they
will live on wholesome, but plain and
healthy fare, they can do so for very
little. A little over a month ago I de-
termined to give up all expensive arti-
cles of food and live almost as cheaply
as possible. Having left off fish foods for
nearly two years, and lecturing frequently
on the question of food, I knew what
to select.

POKER IN KENTUCKY.

Frankfort looks like a country vil-
lage and is. The headquarters of the
different candidates that have been
in little private games and great ones
deserted. The hotel lobbies are empty.
The town is given over to poker-play-
ing and church-going.
I thought that the poker-playing at
the best season was something new and
equal, but it was mild compared with the
excesses that some of the statesmen are
indulging in this year. Games are
going on everywhere. All tastes can
be gratified. You can find games of
one cent ante and ten cents limit and
games of ten dollars ante and whose
limit no man knows. There are little
gamblers who win and lose in
little private games and great ones
for whom the ocean for limitless betting
is hardly large enough. Considering
that there are few rich men here, the
betting is simply amazing. It is a
nightly occurrence for a man to lose or
win \$500 and several lucky players have
quit \$1000 ahead at a sitting. One
Louisville politician got into a game the
other day and after losing \$700 pulled out
\$700 winner and the game was not what
is called a large one, either.

ROMAN CIRCUS.

Rome is still a city—citizens and
strangers, slaves and soldiers, all are
hurrying toward the great arena, the
ground of Rome—the Circus Maximus.
With flutes playing merrily, with
sweeping standards and gleaming stat-
ues, with proud young cavaliers, with
grands, with a crowd of the most
skilled performers, restless horses, and
glittering chariots, down the Sacred
street winds a long procession, led by
the boy magistrate, Marcus of Rome,
the favorite of the emperor, and passes
into the great circus and flies into the
arena; two hundred thousand excited
people—think, boys, of a circus-ter-
rit that holds two hundred thousand
people—rejoice to see the spectacle.
The trumpets sound the prelude, the young
magistrate, standing in his suggestive
or state box flings the signal, and the
start; and, as a ringing shout goes up,
four glittering chariots, rich in their
decorations of gold and polished ivory,
and each drawn by four pluming horses
burst from the start, and dash wildly
around the track. Green, blue, red,
white—the colors of the drivers—stream
from their tunics. Around and around
they go. Now one and now another
stands in the upper end of the track,
and many a wager is laid as to the
winner. Another shout! The red
chariot, turning too sharply, grates
against the meta, or short pillar that
stands at the upper end of the track,
guarding the low central wall; the
horses rear and plunge, the driver
struggles manfully to control them, but
is in vain; over goes the chariot, while
the now maddened horses dash wildly
on until checked by mounted attendants
and left off to their stalls. "Blue!
blue!" "Green! green!" rise the varying
shouts, as the contending chariots
struggle for the lead. White is far
behind, now comes the seventh and
final round. Blue leads! No, green is
ahead! Neck and neck they go down
the house track magnificently, and
the cheer of victory is heard, as, with
a final dash, the green rider strikes
the white cord first and the race is
won!

COMBINATION IMPLEMENT.

A combined harrow, roller, seeder
and cultivator has been patented by
a Portland, Ore., man. The harrow
teeth are bentward and backward
with reference to the direction in which
the harrow revolves, to beat down and
pulverize clods to the best advantage, but
the teeth are screwed into the cylinder
so they can be changed for another form
for different kinds of work, and the har-
row may be raised or lowered or sus-
pended above the ground. There is a
detachable roller shell, and over the
harrow is a seed box, in which a rotary
seed dropper may be arranged.

POWER OF SETTING.

Horse-power of a belt equals velocity
in feet per minute, multiplied by the
width in inches divided by 1,000. One
inch single, moving at 1,000 feet per
minute—1 horse power. Double belts
width—1 h. p. For double belts of
greater length, over large pulleys, allow
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HOW SOME WRITERS WRITE.

Among the novelists of to day the
women are apparently more deter-
mined to the neatness and legibility of their
MSs. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett
is a precise writer, putting into her
hand paper the back of G. T. Whitney
beforehand. Miss Louisa Alcott affords
a black-hand style, making her letters
clear and putting her words far apart,
so that they are easily read. Miss
Fletcher, "Kismet" author writes
so evenly and distinctly that her pages
have the appearance of being engraved,
and are suggestive of much re-writing
and care.
The copy of Jean Ingelow shows un-
usually neat handwriting, characters
traced on an unruled surface, Nora
Perry inclines to violet ink and has a
flowing, extremely graceful handwriting,
together with a habit of scolding
her paper. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney
has an Italian style of chirography,
and scrawls but few words in a line,
and a style neither easy to read nor
pretty to look at. Elizabeth Stuart
Felton writes with a tremulous hand
of an aged woman, and Lucy Larwood
writing also looks as if the hand that
wielded the pen was old and stiff.
"Jennie June" (Mrs. Cady) writes
quickly and legibly, and also "Grace
Greenwood" (Mrs. Lippincott). Ezzly
faithful writes in an English, mascu-
line hand. Julia Hawthorne makes
her characters clearly, but her writing
is so fine as almost to require a micro-
scope to define it. Mrs. Julia Ward
Howe wastes no time on shading her
letters, and has a way of putting pecu-
liar twists to them that look funny,
and don't make them illegible. Mrs.
Celia Thaxter is a very careful writer,
with a margin to the left of her page;
but writes a back-hand, and is liable to
run off the sheet to the right. Mr.
Mary Booth of Harper's Bazar writes
neatly, and easily. Mrs. Louise
Chandler Moulton is the model writer;
punctuated, capitalized a paragraph
with utmost exactness. Once, at a
New York press dinner, George William
Curie proposed her health as the con-
tinent who furnishes perfect copy.
Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell of the
Women's Journal is said to jot down
her ideas on whatever kind of paper is
handiest—old envelopes or circulars—
in a handwriting so exact and uniform
with many erasures and paragraph
marks.

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wood, at one end, and after a while gives
up at the other the matches neatly ar-
ranged in their boxes, ready to be dis-
patched to the uttermost ends of the world.
The wood, which in the course of last
summer was brought over to Jönköping
in about 300 feet per minute, per 1 inch
width per horse power. Power should
be communicated through lower run-
ning-side of a belt; the upper side to
carry the slack. Average breaking
weight of a belt, 3 1/2 inch wide—
leather, 530 pounds; 3 ply rubber 600
pounds. The strength of a belt increas-
es directly as its width. The effi-
ciency of safety for a lace belt, 1 1/2-
inch—16 breaking weight. Rubber-
3 breaking weight.

DETERIORATED EYE-SIGHT.

The causes to which this deterioration
of eye-sight has been attributed are
alleged to be: long and close reading;
windows, light shining directly on the
face, insufficient light, small types, and
to the position of the desk, forcing the
eye to bend over and bring the eyes
close to the work; long and close read-
ing; but, were all these defects remedied
the integrity of the eye would not
be restored nor its deterioration pre-
vented. The chief causes of the evil
would still remain. The author of "Span-
ish Vistas," says of Cartegena that
"blind people seem to be numerous
there, a fact which may be owing to the
excessive dazzle of the sunlight and the
absence of verdure." Mr. Seward, in
his tour around the world, observed
that "in Egypt ophthalmia is univer-
sal," attributing it to the same "exces-
sive dazzle" of the wide areas of white
sand, and the British soldier, in the
late campaign in that country, exhibited
symptoms of the same disease. In the
Suntsonian Report for 1877 it is
stated, in a paper on "Color-Blindness,"
that "the eye is a delicate organ, and
the nerves of the eye are delicate organs."