

POINTS ON FREAKS.

SOME BORN TO THE PROFESSION,
OTHERS THRUST UPON IT.

If Nature Hasn't Been Kind to You in Giving You an Odd Number of Limbs or Extreme Adornments Where They Ought Not to Be, You Must Achieve Notoriety.

"Any one who has remarked the gregarious element in human nature, which makes every one eager to see what the other has seen, will not marvel at the success which notoriety has attained in the show business," said the manager of a popular museum.

"Notoriety, no matter how and where obtained, is just so much stock in trade, and people in our line of work are willing to pay any price for it. To make no account of the money value of the advertisement, they are delighted to know that they are being talked about and speculated about, and to see their names in the newspapers. You see how high that dome is?" he continued, pointing to the arched space far above the ropes and bars stretched across for acrobatic performances.

"Well, a man came in here, offered to jump from his highest point down to the floor so as to make a snare for himself. It would have been certain death, you know, to attempt it, but he said he had practiced jumping, knew how to manage and would escape any injury."

"That man was not expected to jump once. After having performed the feat he felt that he would be a curiosity worth money to see."

"Anyway, we business people see that the public crave amusement of this kind, and we are delighted to gratify them."

"At the time of the 'White Cap' agitation, when there was so much talk in the papers about their outrages, a man offered to exhibit himself as a turtled and feathered victim just returned from the west, and we let him do it. Moreover, the public encouraged him to do it, for they came in flocks to see him. The tattooed woman who was paid \$100 a day was tattooed right here in New York, but the work was marvelously well done, and the fairy tale about her, as told by the showman, only heightened the crowd's interest and harmed nobody. She was represented in the story as having been stranded on one of the Sandwich Islands, shipwrecked, with her husband, who was put to death. Her life was spared, but she was put to torture, having those extraordinary characters tattooed all over her body. There were from 500 to 700 people at each one of the 21 daily performances at which that tattooed woman was exhibited, and all were pleased at the show, for which they paid 10 cents."

"Do many of these freaks, remarkable for various reasons, get fine salaries?"

"Indeed they do. We paid a certain midget \$700 a week. Her father and the family traveled with her, and got \$7 a week of it. Then that wonderful Oregon horse with the trailing mane and tail was paid \$500 a week for several months. The two-headed negro, girl or girl, has made a fortune, and I could mention any number of celebrated freaks who have profited financially."

"Each day we get letters from all over the country—all over the world—offering us freaks of nature. This one sends a photograph of a sheep having a fifth leg and hoof growing out of its shoulder. This one sends a cow with a horn projecting from her back. Here is a letter from a handless man in West Virginia. He writes with his toes and writes a very good letter."

"That box of photographs unearthed from little used recesses to refresh the showman's mind? What a galaxy, not of beauty, but of the bizarre and the grotesque! Bearded women, taken in decollete gowns, their masculine faces in repelling contrast to the feminine neck and arms; men without legs or arms; tremendously fat men, and men so thin that they were photographed prone upon a couch, limp and helpless, men who had starved themselves in order to live. The strong woman is there, and her remarkable sister, with a veritable horse's mane growing upon her back."

"That was a clever scheme this fellow devised," said the showman, adjusting his glasses so as to view a likeness. "He represented himself as having a gunshot wound through and through the body, and then he fixed up an optical delusion apparatus which made it appear that people could look straight through him. We displayed a colored photograph at the back, and the people could see that picture on the other side of the man. You have no idea what a furore there was about it. That was down on the Bowery. Every body wanted to look through the man with the gunshot wound. Then, finding that the man was such a howling success, a woman fixed herself up as having been speared through the body with her husband's bayonet, the victim of cruelty and brutality. We fixed it for the crowd to look through her, and she was the end of a success. She stood there surrounded by red curtains with a pathetic, rapt look on her face, and the people couldn't get enough of looking through her at the bouquet of flowers displayed at her back."

"People will delight in signs and wonders as long as the world endures, and just so long will scientists and magicians cater to their desires. In Paris there is an institution where infants are made into freaks as systematically as flour is made into bread. These in charge are skilled physicians, it is said, who know just how much the human anatomy can be stretched and cramped and distorted without injury to life. The babies' limbs are manipulated when tender and pliable, and they soon grow misshapen and grotesque."—New York Tribune.

THE TELEGRAPHIC "THIRTY."

How the Cipher, Which is Now Universal, Had Its Origin.

I attended a funeral the other day where there was a lovely flower piece with the figures "30" in the center. The deceased had been familiar all his life with that signal, having been connected with telegraph or newspaper business for nearly 30 years, and yet I doubt if ever he or any one who contributed to the flower piece knew or dreamed how 30 came to mean anything, especially time, or the end.

As a part in telegraph history I will explain how this signal, which has come to mean so much, had its origin. Like a great many other expressions, it was started accidentally, as it were. In the infancy of the telegraph business dispatches were sent paid or collected. Many of them abbreviated in telegraphing, and all newspaper dispatches were not only abbreviated, but sent collected. There were no news agencies then, as now, and papers had friends in all the towns, who were authorized to send their dispatches to be collected for.

Every beginner in the art of telegraphing was given a book of abbreviations and signals, which he had to commit to memory and practice till he became expert in their use. Among those signals that of 30 was found, and it meant "collect pay at the end of the week." Whether a news carrier, or common business messenger, if not prepaid, the signal 30 was attached. As all press dispatches were paid for when received, they all had 30 at the end. So when news agencies began their work the signal was retained, for they were still paid for when received.

This signal has come in these days to be a universal sign to all press dispatches, private, special and general, and a secondary meaning, or perhaps, better, a legendary meaning attaches itself as "the end" and is a proper and beautiful expression of the duties of telegraph operator or any other person.

It will may be a signal to the spiritual dispatch of a human soul to the great center of rewards and as a notice to estimate its value when received and collect pay at the other end. —New York Post-Dispatch.

PURITANICAL LAWS.

How They Found It Delightful Debauchery, as the Catholics Boston.

"Just what I'll catch him in Boston. Then I'll make him come to the center," remarked an angry man the other day while roasting a theatrical manager who owed him a few hundred dollars for services rendered. I told him that I supposed he would then clap the debtor into the Charles Street jail. "That's just what I'll do if I ever catch him there, you bet." And then the mad actor explained how easy it was to get even with people of that sort in the Hub. No matter what the debt, nor how long it was contracted, all one has to do is enter a complaint and that settles it. If one who owes is averse to notoriety, he'll hardly leave the poor debtor's oath, which releases him for a certain number of years, but does not wipe out his obligations, but will linger in the mind of the creditor as a reminder of his debt.

I know several New Yorkers who have run against creditors in the bean burg and have suffered. Some joke about their incarceration and the questions put to them during the process of administering the poor debtor's oath, but most all agree that the Boston law is a puritanical provision that should be materially amended. Bostonians who are dodging process servers are apting a charge that will permit them to pay up on the installment plan instead of being forced to cash in the full amount or remain a guest of the Charles Street hotel. If such a law was on the New York statute books and was enforced here—well, the Tombs or some other prison would be holding hundreds who now look as if they owned the town instead of merely owing the townspopple. —New York Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch.

Poisoning by Tinned Food.

Some light is thrown by The Lancet upon the mysterious cases of poisoning by tinned food which from time to time are reported. They are believed to be due to neglect of the caution against eating tinned foods that have been exposed to the air for some time after being opened. The exact manner in which poisonous substances, technically known as "ptomaines," are generated so rapidly is not known with certainty, but the fact that they are produced in sufficient quantity to cause very grave symptoms of poisoning have been brought out in a multitude of instances. In one well known case the first half of the contents of a tin of lobster was consumed with no ill effect, but the rest a few days afterward proved extremely poisonous. It is suggested that as a safeguard manufacturers might label the tins with some such notice as "The contents of this tin are perfectly wholesome when eaten fresh from the tin and afford good food, but the public is advised not to expose the contents for any length of time to the injurious influences of the atmosphere." The Lancet writer even goes so far as to suggest that some such warning might be insisted on by the legislature.—London News.

Where We Are Going.

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving. Toward the port of heaven we must sail sometimes against it, but we must sail and drift, nor lie at anchor.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

His Money All in Stocks.

"There's money in stocks," said the man who is young and enthusiastic. "Yes," replied his seasoned friend. "I'm sure there is. I have been putting half my salary there for the last four years, and it's all there yet."—Washington Star.

ONCE AND TODAY.

A wreath of olive and golden flowers For golden days show straight.

A chain of memories to link the hours Whose smile as soon was rare.

A gift of pride and love most tenderly craved To bear what death sealed lips to more may say.

Sad, widowed eyes that toward my silence stray.

Oh, fading wreath, be quickly cut away. That may not mingle with my lonely day.

Oh, warm young life that cannot near me stay.

By poverty led forth to strangers' trust; Sweet, miser soul, that on its nothing gave.

Yet now beguiling craft bears a generous show.

You started my awe while white youth. Life were yours.

Oh, farewell face we see since Eden's towers. Oh, pipe, ring, ring by the great morning stars.

Short, whirl, whirl, oh, bright eyes—bright dowers.

Of woman's beauty ever lover eze! Oh, heartless, trustless soul could ever brave.

The chance to give when rosy youth grows gray.

For would not hear me once—you love today.

—New Budget.

ACTION OF THE RAIN.

The Wonderful Factor It Is in the Disintegration of Rocks.

The rain falling on the rocks slides into every crack and crevice, carrying with it into these fissures surface material which has been degraded by the weather and thus affording a matrix sufficient to start the growth of vegetation and afterward to maintain the fragments of rock and roots of the plants, bushes and trees thus brought into life, growing and expanding, act as wedges to split up the surface of the rock and to commence the process of wearing away. From this quality of disintegration a large class of plants derive the name of saxifrage, or rock breakers.

In winter the water collected in the hollows and crevices becomes frozen, and expanding as it changes into ice acts like a chisel, splitting the fragments of rock till they become small pebbles and finally sand. As the mountain stream merges into the river the pebbles and coarse sand continue to be rolled along the bottom of the channel, while the raggedness particles and salts become mixed with the water and carried off with it either in suspension or solution.

While this disintegrating process is going on inland the rocks and cliffs on the coast exposed to the sea are suffering degradation by a similar process, and are also being worn away by the incessant action of breaking waves, the ocean beating on them and attacking them, not only with the impact of the water, but also with the fragments broken off, which, dashed against the face from which they have been eroded, are thus used as implements of destruction.—Landscape Magazine.

Over-exercitism.

The body can be killed through over-exercitism, and in youth and middle age mortal injury of body and mind comes usually through one organ as the primary seat of evil. It is an evil of frequent occurrence and greatly on the increase. A man without starting some disease, and long before he is convinced of trouble he has produced an injury of the chest mechanism which may soon be permanently established.

He takes to some muscular training, which puts the muscular organs to an extreme. A man without starting some disease, and long before he is convinced of trouble he has produced an injury of the chest mechanism which may soon be permanently established.

A Famous Dog.

Railway Bob is the name of a famous dog in Australia. He passes his whole existence on the train. His favorite seat being on top of the coal-burner. In this way he has traveled many thousands of miles, going over all the lines in South Australia. He is well known in Victoria, frequently seen in Sydney, and has been up as far as Brisbane. The most curious part of his conduct is that he has no master, but every engine driver is his friend. At night he follows home the engine driver of the day, never leaving him or letting him out of his sight until they are back in the railway station in the morning, when he starts off on another of his ceaseless journeys.—New York Tribune.

There is in Norway a wooden church of unknown age, but undoubtedly several hundred years old, which is held to illustrate old methods of building admirably. The queer, peaked, many angled roof has almost an oriental appearance.

It is asserted that "the only wealthy person in China are officials and ex-officials, and not a single person can be found who has grown rich from honest industry."

HARD WOOD FLOORS.

INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND CARE.

Quartered White Oak Said to Be the Very Best Material—How to Wax and Polish. They Do These Things Better in England Than We Do in America.

It is only a few years since advocates of the house beautiful began to preach in favor of hard floors, and there is now hardly a village in the country where this doctrine of health and beauty has not penetrated. Yet every one who has discarded carpets and adopted hard wood floors has found some drawbacks in the way. It is simply shackled, often without provisions filling, and every scratch of the boot heels shows on its surface. The wood is soon laid bare and permanently stained, or perhaps the wood is oiled with clear oil which has not been properly rubbed in. The residue runs on the surface and collects dust and debris, and altogether the hard wood floor, which has been well laid by the carpenter, is a source of discomfort and disappointment.

European housekeepers suffer from none of these disadvantages because they try none of these experiments. The European floor is a floor of parquetry. It is made by gluing together thicknesses of hard wood on a pine backing, a method by which they obtain a strong and durable floor. When a thick floor of hard wood alone is used for every builder knows that the best floor is not one of solid hard wood, but one of two thicknesses of hard wood on a pine core. These floors are naturally more expensive, because they are more trouble to make. So the carpenter, who is more than willing to do a job of work, will lay in a rough floor of pine, providing the wood has been properly seasoned. Or a thinner floor of pine may be laid in rough floor of pine. Builders recommend quartered white oak as the very best material for floors. This is a western wood and costs about \$100 a 1,000 feet in this state. Maple and birch, which are much cheaper woods, also make excellent floors. Native larch, which may be brought in this state as low as \$20 a 1,000 feet, is a very hard, smooth wood, and makes a very durable kitchen floor which does not silver up like Georgia pine. Narrow boards, measuring about two inches or less laid, make a most desirable floor. The skillful carpenter matches his joints with faultless precision. He planes and scrapes his floor, and polishes it down with hard wood shavings after it is laid, as well as finishing it before. When this is properly done, hardly a joint is visible, and it is then ready to be used.

It is this process that is so often neglected, and the floor is left in a state as low as \$20 a 1,000 feet, is a very hard, smooth wood, and makes a very durable kitchen floor which does not silver up like Georgia pine. Narrow boards, measuring about two inches or less laid, make a most desirable floor. The skillful carpenter matches his joints with faultless precision. He planes and scrapes his floor, and polishes it down with hard wood shavings after it is laid, as well as finishing it before. When this is properly done, hardly a joint is visible, and it is then ready to be used.

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A TALK ABOUT METALS AND MINERALS.

Something About Their Differences—Rusts of the Forster.

Professor Skidmore of Philadelphia, in a course of laboratory lessons to supervising principals and teachers of the Philadelphia public schools, took up the subject of metals recently. In the course of his lecture he made some interesting remarks in regard to the distinction between minerals and metals. It is not possible, he observed, to define exactly what a metal is, yet there is little liability of mistake in distinguishing a metal from a nonmetal. The metallic properties of luster, toughness, fusibility, malleability, ductility and conductivity, may be possessed separately by nonmetals, but they are not associated as they are with metals. Most metals may be bent, twisted, drawn and hammered to an extent far beyond what any mineral or a metal could endure.

Taking up the matter of the rusts of different metals, he showed by a series of interesting experiments that sodium, potassium, lithium and, in a lesser degree, calcium, strontium and barium rust instantly when exposed to moist air, their white rusts quickly dissolving in water and forming alkalies. Other experiments demonstrated the fact that another group of metals, in which are zinc, lead, magnesium and antimony, have white rusts which are not soluble in water. These rusts form a thin adherent coating, which only half conceals the metal and gives to it a dull, tarnished appearance. It was shown that at higher temperatures than the ordinary, and especially if the metals are finely divided, the chemical energy of rusting is so great that the metal burns with a vivid light and emits a dense white smoke. The permanency of these rusts and their protective character are utilized in white paints.

Professor Skidmore then directed attention to a third group of metals, which includes those which have dark or colored rusts, as well as copper, iron and silver. A series of experiments followed to show how these rusts were formed, and the changes which iron undergoes in appearance in the tempering process were carefully noted. Attention was directed to the fourth group of metals, which never rust. These are gold and platinum, and it was noted that silver also is a metal which is found as metals in the earth, and not as ore from which the metal must be manufactured. In the case of the other metals, it is an advantage that they are found in the rust or ore condition, as they can be manufactured much more easily than they could be out from ridges of the pure metals.—Iron Age.

The Man in the Iron Mask.

The registry of the Bastille contains the entry on Thursday, Sept. 18, 1793, at a look in the afternoon, M. de Saint-Mars, governor of the castle of the Bastille, arrived to take up his duties, coming from his post at the Les Saintes Marguerite, and having brought with him in his litter a former prisoner, whom he had in his custody at Pignerol. The letter he keeps invariably masked, and his name is never mentioned. M. de Saint-Mars, in the years in question, had only five prisoners in his charge at Pignerol. The fate of four has been clearly traced. The fifth must be Matriot. The prisoner died in 1793, and was buried on Nov. 30 in the cemetery of St. Paul. M. Bertrand of the French legation office has examined the registry of burials and finds the name Matriot under that date. Louis XVI had Marie Antoinette, the prisoner was an Italian minister.

Louis XVI assumed Marie Antoinette, on the authority of Matriot, that the man was a dangerous intriguer, a subject of the Duke of Mantua, who had been arrested at the frontier and imprisoned first at Pignerol and then in the Bastille. The evidence seems conclusive, but perhaps not to all other theories, according to Vitre's bold invention that the man in the iron mask was a supposed brother of Louis XVI, which Dumais has also up and immortalized in his "Three Guardsmen" romance. Matriot's crime was giving information to Austria, Savoy, Prussia and Venice of negotiations into which Louis XVI had entered with him to induce him to sell the important fortress of Casale to the French.—Review Historique.

Ravages of Locusts in Cyprus.

One reads of plagues of locusts, but it is difficult to realize what a terrible infliction an invasion of these ravenous pests can be. Mr. J. E. Macrorie, director of the civil service, Cyprus, has made the subject of low best to describe, if at all possible, the ravages of these insects, a special study, and the very graphic account of his experiences as related at the Colonial Institute is full of interest. Cyprus has never been so severely ravaged by the ravages of locusts, and the inhabitants have at times been reduced to famine. The locust, one of the grasshopper family, is about two inches in length and increases at the rate of about 50 to 1 annually. When the eggs are hatched, the breeding ground is covered with a densely packed mass of insects, not much larger than an ordinary ant. This mass eventually marches forward, consuming every green blade on its route. This goes on till, arriving at their full size, the creatures take to their wings, and wherever they settle devastation is complete.—Westminster Gazette.

Everybody Ready to Dicker.

Many years ago, in central Maine, a man started out to sell oldish table covers throughout the country at 50 cents a cover. After traveling all day without selling one a happy thought struck him. He would charge a dollar and take half the pay in cast-off shoes. The result was that people imagined they were getting some return from covers that decrease the country at 50 cents a cover. After traveling all day without selling one a happy thought struck him. He would charge a dollar and take half the pay in cast-off shoes. The result was that people imagined they were getting some return from covers that decrease the country at 50 cents a cover. After traveling all day without selling one a happy thought struck him. He would charge a dollar and take half the pay in cast-off shoes. The result was that people imagined they were getting some return from covers that decrease the country at 50 cents a cover. After traveling all day without selling one a happy thought struck him. 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