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A MODEL BUILDING.

Cut and Description of The Chicago Herald's Proposed Home.



THE PROPOSED HERALD BUILDING.

The mania for new newspaper buildings has struck Chicago, and The Herald is a victim. The work of tearing down old structures on Washington street, between Fifth avenue and La Salle street, will be followed by the erection of one of the finest newspaper buildings in the west. The style of architecture will be a renaissance of the end of the Fifteenth century—slightly Gothic. The building will be 61 feet wide, 170 feet deep and 129 feet high. The front will be highly and artistically ornamented, a statue of a medieval herald blowing his official trumpet forming one of the chief decorations, while at night many electric lights will make the structure stand out in bold relief. Special regard will be given to those small things which are so often neglected. Bathrooms, barber shops and lunch rooms will be furnished for the use of members of the different forces, and everything will be done to assure the comfort of employes and facilitate their work.

Designs on the Coin.

There has been some talk about the advisability of changing the designs on United States coin on the ground that the present symbols are not appropriate nor artistic. Director Leach is credited with favoring such a scheme, but it is meeting with opposition in some quarters. There is a bill in congress authorizing the move, but there is considerable talk that it will not be passed, at least not prior to the summer vacation.

Col. Boshyshell, of the Philadelphia mint, where any changes that were authorized would have to be made, has had no official intimation of such a thing. He hesitates about giving his opinion on the advisability of doing such a thing, but it is quite evident that he does not look on it with favor. He says the experience of other countries is that any such changes are dangerous, and if made should only be done after giving the matter the gravest consideration.

A Japanese Viscount's Good Fortune.

This summer the graduating class of the law school of the University of Michigan contained nine Japanese young men, who ended their studies with credit alike to themselves and to their preceptors. In the winter they expect to return home and bestow the advantages of an American training upon their countrymen.

At the head of the party is Viscount Taro Mioshi, whose father is a general in the army of the island kingdom. The viscount has been a resident of the United States for five years, and has proved himself not only a good scholar but also a lucky snifter. A year ago he met, wooed and won a bright young woman of Ann Arbor, and consequently will take back to his native land both an American education and an American wife.

Nevada's Traveling Stones.

Australia's curious traveling stones have been paralleled in Nevada. The ones recently found in the Silver State are described as being perfectly round, about as large as a walnut and of an ivory nature. When distributed about on the floor, table or any other level surface within two or three feet of each other they immediately begin traveling toward each other until they meet at a common center, and there lie huddled up in a bunch like eggs in a nest. A single stone removed to a distance of four feet upon being released returns to the heap, but if taken away five feet remains motionless. It is needless to say that they are largely composed of magnetic iron ore.

Chinese Medicines.

Chinese medicine is even more empirical than American. Nevertheless the almond eyed physicians are so successful with rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia and similar complaints that they have built up a vast practice among their Caucasian neighbors who suffer from those ills. The Mongolian M. D. fills his own prescription, and charges the cost under his own fee, which is usually \$2. There are only five medical sons of Confucius in New York, and all are doing a good business. At least one-half of their clients are Americans.

An Ancient Ruin.

Near Somerset, in Perry county, O., is an ancient ruin whose walls, inclosing forty acres, were built of undressed stones, now lying in confusion. They have been estimated sufficient to build a wall 7 feet high and 6 feet broad around the whole forty acre inclosure. One gateway between two large rocks opened into the country and was defended by a huge bowlder. The inclosure contained a large stone mound. No skeletons have been found, and the inclosure was certainly used for other purposes than habitation or sacrifice.

TO CROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

A Combination Bridge and Tunnel Scheme Which May Succeed.

A most unique idea is the one that has emanated from the busy brain of M. P. Bureau Varilla, and which seems likely to solve the problem of rapid transit across the English channel. To devise a method to escape the turbulent passage by boat of that tempest swept patch of water, and bring the tight little island into closer communion from the standpoint of hours and minutes with the continent, has long been the dream and ambition of commercial England. And either the method of bridge or tunnel would long ago have been adopted but for the fear that the coveted road to France would, in the event of war with that country, prove the road to England's ruin by affording the enemy a means of speedily implanting an army on her shores.

But the ingenious Frenchman's scheme dissipates all that, and here is how he proposes to do it, by what he calls a "mixed solution," "bridge tunnel" method. He would build a great bridge out from the shore on either side into the sea for as long a distance as was advisable or necessary, each bridge totally independent of the other. Then at the sea end of each bridge he would construct shafts, either inclined or vertical, which would contain elevators sufficiently large to lower or raise at one time as many trains of cars as absolute safety might dictate. These shafts would be sunk to a sufficient depth below the bed of the river to allow a tunnel to be constructed connecting the two shafts, and thus the bridges. You would leave Dover in a comfortable railway carriage, the train would speed across the English end of the bridge to the elevator, down you would go to the bottom of the sea and into the tunnel, run across that distance, come up by the elevator on the French bridge and speed on to Calais, which you would reach in an hour from starting.



THE FRENCHMAN'S PLAN.

And suppose there should spring up a war? Well, a couple of well directed heavy shot would knock the elevators and the connections into the channel and all fears of an invasion by that route would vanish into thin air. The scheme is perfectly practicable and has excited favorable comments from the scientific men of both France and England. Its materialization is among the possibilities of the near future. It could be completed in six years, at a cost of about \$50,000,000.

The High Bred English Woman.

The high bred English woman is among the finest products of civilization. Her voice is music, exquisitely modulated, with every syllable clear and distinct; to hear it makes credible the story of the orator who could pronounce the word mesopotamia in a manner to move an audience to tears. Her carriage is the result of a careful training as that of a race horse, and her manners in her own circle are simply perfect. She is always well educated, speaks French and German fluently, plays and sings—"all English pipe a little," to quote an Englishman, "and join in choruses whether they have any voice or not."

Greeks in New York.

The Greek race is sending quite a contingent across the ocean to the New World. One class consists of those who come from the little kingdom and from Smyrna and the other large Turkish cities. They are intelligent and educated, and usually go into mercantile life as soon as they arrive in New York. The second class comes from the villages and fields of Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, and are illiterate and superstitious. They follow in the footsteps of the Sicilians and become bootblacks, peanut roasters, candy peddlers and the like.

Japanese as Chinamen.

Judging from the press and the public utterances of prominent men it is not known that the Chinese and Japanese belong to the same race, speak similar languages and use the same characters in reading and writing. The result of the error is that hundreds of Chinese are coming to the United States under the guise of Japanese, and are welcomed, when if their nationality were known they would be shut out from "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Malays in the Metropolis.

There is a Malay population in New York city which varies from 200 to 1,800. Despite the statement found in school books that they are cruel, ferocious and sanguinary, only three of their race have been arrested in twenty-five years, and those only for violating city ordinances. As a matter of fact they are quiet, orderly and very polite. A majority of them speak a very good Spanish, but only a few have any knowledge of the English language.

The National Editorial Association.

From all accounts it would seem that the recent session of the National Editorial association at Boston succeeded in combining business with an up-and-up good time in a truly masterful way.



E. W. STEPHENS wound up the session of course one of the brightest spots in that very brilliant week. The menu itself was a stroke of genius. It was a corrected proof sheet, and a very "dirty" proof sheet, too. Those who have been behind the scenes in a printing office will know that no disrespect is meant by the term. Everybody toasted everybody else, and they topped the affair off by drinking earnestly to the healths of "Our Wives' Husbands."

That the editors knew what they were about when they elected their officers for the ensuing year is shown by the fact that Mr. E. W. Stephens, of Missouri, the new president, and Dr. W. D. H. Hunter, of Indiana, the new first vice president, were among the most brightly shining lights of the evening.

Old but Good.

"The most severe rebuke I ever got from one of those typical western judges who had determined that it was time to introduce a little more of the formality of the east in his court than he had formerly insisted on. It was my first case in court, any way. I had gone out there about as green as they make them, and had purchased a half interest in the practice of a sharp lawyer, who immediately retired from practice in that town and made me a present of the remainder of his business when he felt my money safe in his pocket. So I was thrown on my own resources, and was soon floundering so deep in legal quagmires that the judge felt called on to interpose. A few months before he would probably have poured out some choice abuse on my head, and would have offered to fight me if I did not like it. But now he was standing on formality. 'Young man,' he said impressively, 'the best thing you can do for yourself and your client will be to hire a lawyer.' I did so."—Once a Week.

Avoiding Useless Expense.



"Hab yo' got any medicine dat will purify the blood?" "Yes, we keep this sarsaparilla at one dollar a bottle. It purifies the blood and clears the complexion." "Well, boss, hasn't yo' got sunfin' fo' about fifty cents less fo' de blood? I don't keer about de complexion."—Life.

To Support the Family.

A boy of 4 climbed up on the pillow beside his mother, who was bitterly weeping over the death of her father. After smoothing her hair and caressing her, he said: "Don't cry, mamma, I'll be a fiddler to you."

The boy grew in years and in worldly wisdom, and came to twice the age when he had offered to act the part of a father. Seeing his mother weary with work, for she supported her three children, he said: "I tell you what, mamma, you shan't work when I grow up." "Well, what will you do for me, son?" "I'll marry a rich wife."—Harper's Bazar.

Departed on the Dot.

Old Moneybags—Mr. De Stool, you must be more punctual. I notice that you are late in getting to the office nearly every morning. Mr. De Stool—Yes, but Mr. Moneybags, did you ever notice how punctual I am in going away from the office every night?—Somerville Journal.

Dux Femina.



Ethel Reddy—Mamma, won't you please ask Dr. Doce to look at my little sick ducklings? Mrs. Reddy—No, no; run away! Dr. Doce isn't a bird doctor. Ethel Reddy—Well, papa said last night he was a quack doctor.—Puck

Working for Himself.

Jimson—Why, how early you get around nowadays! You never used to show up before 8 o'clock. Squaker—I know it. You see, I was working for old Feeks then, but I've become his partner now.—Lawrence American.

Mrs. Struckoyle's Repartee.

"I called on those snobs the Tittletons this afternoon and they insulted me," said Mrs. Struckoyle, with marked indignation. "They said they'd return my call next week. I told 'em not to trouble themselves—I didn't want it back."—Harper's Bazar.

The Tennis Party.

Alfred (a stutterer)—M-my d-dear, I love you! Will y-you ma-ma-marry m-me? Alice—Marry you? Indeed, no! I don't care to be proposed to on the installment plan, if you please.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Strategy.

"Time will prove my client innocent!" cried Squiljig. "Your argument carries some wait with it," observed the court. And Squiljig laughed so heartily that he won the case.—Harper's Bazar.

Not Quite Recovered.

Bagley—Have you recovered from your recent sickness, Bailey? Bailey—No, not fully. Bagley—Why, you look as well as ever. Bailey—Yes, but I owe the doctor \$13 yet.—New York Ledger.

A Sign of Poverty.

"The Parsons don't keep a dog, do they?" "Yes; three of them." "Are they as poor as that?"—Yankee Blade.

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