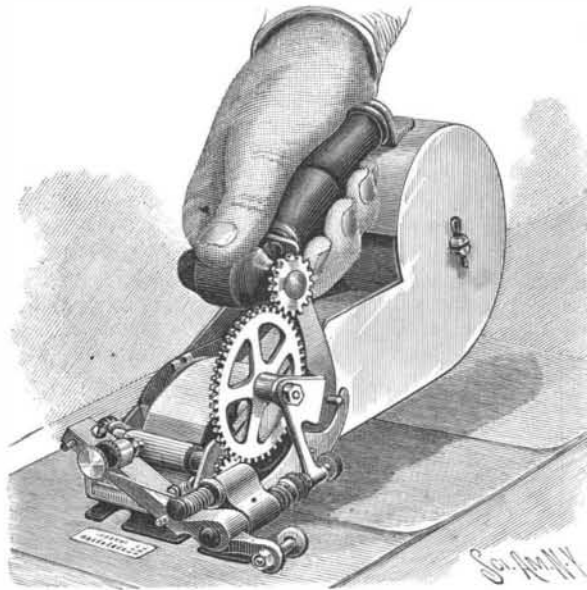


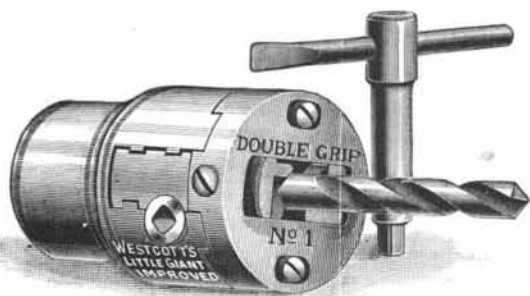
**AN IMPROVED MAILING MACHINE.**

With most newspaper publishers it is now the practice, in mailing papers, to paste upon the wrapper a small printed label giving the name and address of the subscriber, generally accompanied by the date, in small characters, at which the subscription expires. The entire subscription list of the paper is in this manner put in type, which is kept standing on "galleys" in a miniature printing office, where changes and additions may be conveniently made on the receipt of each payment from an old subscriber,

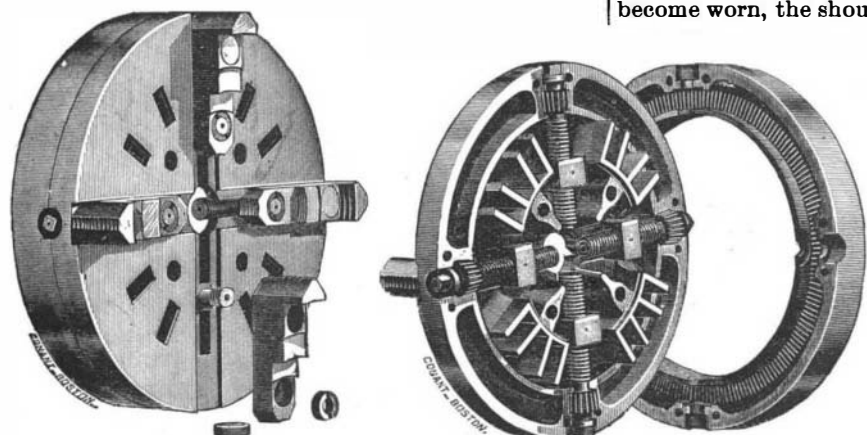


**THE HORTON MAILER.**

the change of an address, or the enrollment of new subscribers, the system thus constituting also an ideal method of book keeping. From proof sheets taken previous to each mailing day, the narrow columns of addresses are pasted together to form a continuous roll or web, to be placed in a hand-operated machine, such as shown in the accompanying illustration, which automatically pastes and cuts off each single address slip, pressing it down in place upon the wrapper, by simply raising and lowering the machine. Our subscribers have for many years been familiar with this form of printed address. The improved mailer represented in the engraving has been patented by Mr. James A. Horton, of Greenfield, Mass. We have given it a thorough trial, and it works well. Although principally made of sheet metal, it is exceptionally light. The address roll is held upon a removable shaft in the large circular end of the casing, and in advance of it is a removable rectangular paste holder or receptacle, on the upper edges of which are guide clips by which the paper ribbon or web is guided over a distributing roller whose lower side dips in the paste, there being in front of the holder two paper-feeding rollers actuated by gear wheels by means of a thumb roller at the forward end of the handle piece. The feed is positive, and the slip is perfectly guided and thoroughly pasted, the machine being held naturally and easily in either hand. On the bottom plate is a knife holder block in which is held a cutter blade, a novel mechanism supporting and giving a swinging movement to a similar upper cutting blade adjustably clamped upon the knife bar, the knives having two cutting surfaces which can be easily sharpened. A



**"DOUBLE GRIP" DRILL CHUCK.**



Front view showing manner of reversing the jaws.

Inside view.

**GEARED COMBINATION LATHE CHUCK.**

rocking plate is adapted by its gravity and the force of a spring to swing downward below the bottom plate, elevating the knife bar as the machine is lifted by the operator, while the downward pressure of the plate on the wrapper of a newspaper causes the knife bar and cutter blade to swing downwardly, severing the label slip with a shearing action. By means of adjustable springs the tension of the knives can be regulated as they become dulled. The machine is well adapted for easy and rapid operation, and excellent provision is made for the ready adjustment of its working parts to maintain them in good operative condition.

**An Eagle Shot while Carrying Off a Lamb.**

A big crowd of villagers recently viewed the movements of an enormous bird that hovered over a field in the vicinity of Landisville, Lancaster County, Pa. A flock of sheep were grazing in the field. From a height of several hundred feet the bird would swiftly descend to near the earth, and after circling in long sweeps again mount on high.

John Musselman, one of the crowd, went for his gun. Then he watched for a chance to shoot. Suddenly the big bird darted downward, seized a good sized lamb in its talons, and began to fly off with it, the lamb meanwhile uttering plaintive bleats.

Musselman fired when the feathered robber was two hundred feet away. The bird fell dead. It was an enormous bald eagle, measuring 7 feet 2 inches from tip to tip. The lamb, still in its clutch, was also dead when found.

**Cotton Bleaching.**

This operation by the usual method labors under the disadvantage that the natural hue of the fiber is refractory to chlorine. Hertel has patented a process which gets over the difficulty by using Turkey red oil. A solution of this is used of from 1/4 to 10 per cent strength, according to the work in hand, and in this the cotton is soaked and, after wringing, heated under pressure in a 1 1/2 to 2 per cent solution of caustic soda for about six hours. The cotton is then rinsed, slightly acidulated, washed in a weak soap bath, again rinsed, and finally dried. It will then be a pure white. If the fiber is nearly white to begin with, the operation may be simplified by putting the oil with the lye in the digester. The bleached cotton is of unimpaired strength, free from oxycellulose and lime salts, and is, therefore, eminently suitable for alizarine dyeing.

**Taxing Commercial Travelers Unlawful.**

An ordinance of the city of Titusville, Pa., required travelers soliciting orders to pay a license, which an agent for a Chicago firm dealing in pictures and picture frames failed to do. For this he was sentenced to pay a fine by a local court, whose judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State. The decision of the latter court has just been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Brennan vs. The City of Titusville, in which it holds, reaffirming the position taken by it in previous cases, that no State can levy a tax on interstate commerce in any form, whether by way of duties laid on the transportation of the subjects of that commerce, or on the occupation or business of carrying it on.—Bradstreet's.

**THE WESTCOTT CHUCKS.**

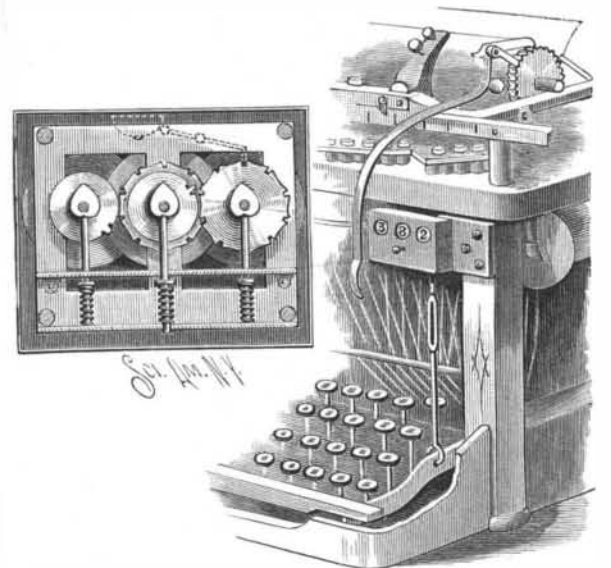
The Westcott Chuck Company, of Oneida, N. Y., make three styles of drill chucks and six styles of lathe chucks, each of them in several different sizes, and they are all well known and standard goods, having a high reputation for their accuracy and excellence of workmanship. Their patent scroll and their geared combination lathe chucks give all the movements obtainable in both the independent and universal chucks, and at less cost than for both. The jaws are of steel, carefully hardened and ground, and are reversible, giving them the maximum of durability. The gears, pinions, screws and keys are all made of tough steel of the best quality. Each jaw of the geared combination lathe chuck shown in the illustration is attached by means of a stud and nut, the stud being a portion of the sliding box. Should the chuck body become worn, the shoulder of the stud can be faced off, thus making the jaw fit gibs closely again. The collars and pinions are not pinned or splined on the screw, but made solid with it, and the gear and pinions are in a tight shell, which prevents dirt from getting into them.

The new "Little Giant" drill chuck shown in the illustration, with "double grip," is made only by this company. It has a drop-forged steel tie plate, or extra stay, applied to the back of the jaws independent of their other adjustment, that renders it an impossibility to spread or

spring the chuck body. The plate has lateral motion across the face of the chuck body, doing away with the liability of throwing drills or work out of true. This chuck is designed to be the most powerful chuck made for use on bolt-cutting machines and on screw machines, for holding iron to be threaded with a die, or wherever extra strength is needed. This chuck may be used in the ordinary way without the tie plate, and is made with diagonal or with straight jaws. The jaws of all the chucks made by the company are sold only in sets, and all parts are interchangeable.

**AN AUTOMATIC WORD COUNTER FOR TYPEWRITING MACHINES.**

This is a very simple, durable, and perfectly reliable attachment, to be applied to any common typewriter without changing the machine, where it will automatically count and register the number of words written, as each word is indicated by the movement of the space key. The improvement has been patented by Mr. A. V. Gearhart, of Wausau, Wis. The illustration represents its application to a Remington machine, the small figure being a cross-sectional view within the casing of the counter, behind the indicator disks. These disks are in series, as common to registering and counting machines, the disk at the right indicating units, the next tens, and the next hundreds, so that the three are adapted to count up to 999, and the series may be extended, if desired, to count and register any required higher number. The disks are all moved from the units shaft, to which a rotary motion is imparted by the movement of a slide worked up and down by an adjustable connection with the space key of the machine. The counting mechanism may readily be thrown out of gear when desired, and for connecting the counter with the caligraph an arrangement is provided for making the connection by an arm on an oscillating shaft. In connection with the "hundreds"



**GEARHART'S COUNTER FOR TYPEWRITERS.**

wheel is a lever carrying a hammer, and actuated to strike a gong as each one hundred words is registered. When the capacity of the machine is reached, the counting disks are returned to 0, or the normal position, by simply pressing upon a button or knob in the front of the case. This counter can be made at small expense, and, in addition to its other uses, is designed to be particularly valuable on typewriting machines operated to print words coming on a telegraph receiver, where the operator writes out the words from sound and cannot so easily keep the count.

**Drunken Sparrows.**

The English sparrows have proved a nuisance in the cotton country, for as soon as the bolls open they pick out the cotton and carry it off, and some planters have lost, as they claim, hundreds of pounds in this way. There is one man, however, in DeWitt County, says the *Galveston News*, that has not lost much. When he found the sparrows were committing depredations he procured a quantity of wheat, soaked it in sweetened whisky and strewed it along the rows. The sparrows found it and thought they had a picnic. So they had. But in fifteen or twenty minutes there was the tipsiest lot of English sparrows ever seen on the face of the earth. They rolled about the ground, falling on their sides and backs and kicking their heels into the air like a parcel of drunkards, all the while uttering the most comical squeaks. They did not have long to squeak, however, for the boys gathered them up and threw them into bags. The first day they gathered two bushels of drunken sparrows. Three or four days later the experiment was repeated with equal success, and from time to time since. They made excellent potpie, but the survivors have come to regard the plantation as hoodooed, for now very few come about it.