

In olden times
when wishing still
helped one, there lived a
king whose daughters were all
beautiful; and the youngest was so
beautiful that the sun itself, which has seen
so much, was astonished whenever it shone in
her face. Close by the king's castle lay a great dark
forest, and under an old lime-tree in the forest was a well,
and when the day was very warm, the king's child went out into
the forest and sat down by the side of the cool fountain; and when
she was bored she took a golden ball, and threw it up on high and caught
it; and this ball was her favorite plaything.

Some people
prefer to have the
right edge of their text look
'solid', by setting periods, com-
mas, and other punctuation marks (in-
cluding inserted hyphens) in the right-hand
margin. For example, this practice is occasion-
ally used in contemporary advertising. It is easy to get
inserted hyphens into the margin: We simply let the width
of the corresponding penalty item be zero. And it is almost as
easy to do the same for periods and other symbols, by putting every
such character in a box of width zero and adding the actual symbol width
to the glue that follows. If no break occurs at this glue, the accumulated width
is the same as before; and if a break does occur, the line will be justified as if the
period or other symbol were not present.

That double-dot
you see above some
letters—they're the same
thing, right? No! Although they
look the same, the two are actually
very different, and not at all interchange-
able. An umlaut is used in Germanic languages,
and merely means that the primary vowel (a, o, or u)
is followed by an e. It is a shorthand for (initially) hand-
writing: ä is more or less interchangeable with ae (not to be con-
fused with the æ ligature), ö is oe (again, not œ), and ü is ue. This,
of course, changes the pronunciation of the vowel, just as adding an e to

an English word (at the end) shifts the vowel sound (e.g., mat to mate). Some word spellings, especially for proper names, may prefer one or the other form (usually _e). Whether to use the umlaut form or the two-letter form is usually an arbitrary choice in electronic typesetting, unless the chosen font lacks the umlaut form (as well as a combining “dieresis” character). It is more common in English-language cold metal typesetting to lack the umlaut form, and require the two-letter form. See also thorn and “ye”, where the “e” was originally written as a superscript to the thorn (þ).

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The Mouse's Tale

by Lewis Carroll

"Mine is a long and a sad tale!" said the Mouse, turning to Alice, and sighing.

"It is a long tail, certainly," said Alice, looking down with wonder at the Mouse's tail; "but why do you call it sad?" And she kept on puzzling about it while the Mouse was speaking, so that her idea of the tale was something like this:—

"Fury said to
a mouse, that
he met
in the
house,
'Let us
both go
to law:
I will
prosecute
you.—
Come, I'll
take no
denial;
We must
have a
trial:
For
really
this
morning
I've
nothing
to do.'
Said the
mouse to
the cur,
'Such a
trial,
dear sir,
With no
jury or
judge,
would be
wasting
our breath.'
'I'll be
judge,
I'll be
jury,'
Said
cunning
old Fury;
'I'll try
the whole
cause,
and
condemn
you
to
death.' "