

# NEW REBELLION IS UNDER WAY

## Eight Mexican States Refuse to Recognize Huerta.

### Resumption of Diaz Methods Is Forecast—Madero's Brothers In Field With Many Men.

Laredo, Tex.—Eight Mexican states—Zacatecas, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, Sinaloa and Puebla—have expressed dissatisfaction with the new regime in Mexico and will not support the government set up by General Huerta, according to information gathered from federal telegraph sources here.

It is rumored that Governor Carranza, of the state of Coahuila, is at the head of the government to start a new republic and that efforts are being made to bring about the secession of several other states.

Mexico City—It is certain that the new administration in Mexico must deal with a new revolution in addition to the remnants of the old one. Three governors of states in the republic formerly have refused to recognize Provisional President Huerta, and two or three others are doubtful.

Venustiano Carranza, governor of the state of Coahuila, with 1200 men, is working with Emilio and Raoul Madero, brothers of the deposed president, who are at San Pedro, Madero's old home, near Saltillo, which is Carranza's base.

Jose Gayou, former governor of Sonora, has telegraphed from Mexico to Governor Maytorena, of Sonora, offering 3000 men and 2,000,000 pesos to restore Madero to office. Governor Maytorena has telegraphed the senate and Provisional President Huerta repudiating the new administration.

The governor of Yucatan, ignorant of the death of Gustavo Madero, has telegraphed him offering the services of 1200 men and women to assist in a new revolution.

## PRODUCE "TRUST" IS FINED

### Portland Commission Men Plead Guilty and Escape Jail.

Portland—Fourteen front street produce merchants pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to indictments that charged them with conspiracy in restraint of trade, contrary to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. A fifteenth admitted his guilt through his attorney.

In the court room were many members of the merchants' families, who were fearful that jail sentences would be imposed. This was generally expected, in view of the recent sentences of other Federal judges in similar cases for breaches of the same law, but only fines were imposed.

The specific item in the indictments charged the produce merchants with having controlled and operated an association, known as the Portland Produce Merchants' association, by which the members absolutely controlled the import of produce into this city and fixed a price for it, and that if its members did not desire to purchase that which was sent in by carload lots, its owners must ship these cars to other points and not dispose of them to dealers who were not members of the association.

## Diaz Would Pacify North.

El Paso, Tex.—Another attempt to pacify the northern revolutionists was made Saturday. General Felix Diaz invited two rebel representatives to hurry to Mexico City. This is understood to be in addition to the two northern rebels appointed on Huerta's cabinet, neither of whom has accepted.

The message from Diaz was sent originally to Colonel Pascual Orozco, Sr., at Nueva Laredo, who transmitted it here to Ricardo Gomez Robelo, the younger Orozco's personal agent. Rebels and federalists in Northern Mexico remain in the same positions as before the Mexico City revolt.

## Cotton Compress Burns.

Columbus, Ga.—Fire which practically destroyed the Atlantic Cotton Compress plant Sunday night consumed 11,000 bales of cotton, destroyed 16 freight cars, and spread to the plants of the Columbus Barrel company and the Georgia Cotton Oil company's plant. It appeared they would be entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at more than \$1,000,000. The fire in the compress is declared to have started simultaneously in four places and is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

## Taft Refuses Pardon.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft declined Saturday to pardon or commute the sentences of Frederick A. Hyde and Joast H. Schneider, convicted in this city in 1908 of conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with lands in California and Oregon.

This action marks the loss of a fight extending over four years to set aside a sentence in Hyde's case of two years in prison and a fine of \$10,000, and in Schneider's case of 14 months in prison and a fine of \$1000.

## Embassy Staff Reinforced.

Washington, D. C.—Charles Jenkinson, assistant in the Latin-American bureau and Clinton E. MacEachran, private secretary to Assistant Secretary of State Wilson, left Washington Saturday night for Mexico City by way of Key West and Havana, to reinforce the staff of the American embassy in the Mexican capital, which is understood to be greatly exhausted by the heavy demands upon their services by the revolution.

## Wichita Banishes Idle Mexicans.

Wichita, Kan.—A railway coach load of idle Mexicans was shipped to the Texas line Saturday by the Wichita police. The men were arrested in a street fight between a white man and a Mexican.

## WATER WASTE IS DEPLORED

### Co-Operation Needed Between State and Federal Government.

Washington, D. C.—Extravagance in the present system of improving waterways and the need of closer co-operation between state and Federal government were emphasized in the senate in a fight over certain provisions of the annual rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

Senator Nelson, chairman of the senate commerce committee, said better results could be secured in waterway improvement if congress would appropriate a lump sum and leave the details of river improvement to a commission of army engineers.

Both branches of congress struggled with appropriation measures throughout the day, the house devoting its time to further debate over the \$113,000,000 sundry civil bill. Many features of the measure were the subject of extended debate.

The senate again took up the fight over Federal waterpower control in debate on the rivers and harbors bill. An amendment providing for a 30-foot dam near Minneapolis by which water power would be developed, was adopted after friends of Federal control had renewed the fight that centered about the Connecticut river dam bill last week.

Final action was not taken on the bill. Senator McLean, of Connecticut, will offer the Connecticut river dam bill, over which the senate passed a week of debate, as an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill.

The senate passed without debate the annual diplomatic and consular appropriation bill authorizing \$3,700,000 for the support of the government's foreign service. The measure will have to be perfected in a conference committee.

The senate committee on public buildings and ground completed the public buildings bill, which carries approximately \$20,000,000 more than the house bill. A memorial bridge across the Potomac river from Washington to Arlington National cemetery at a cost of \$5,000,000 is provided for.

## HOLDING CONCERNS RAPPED

### Stanley Calls Them 'Burglar Tools' of Legitimate Business.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, urged the house judiciary committee to recommend the passage of his bill to prohibit holding companies from engaging in interstate commerce.

"The Sherman law," said Mr. Stanley, "is easily eluded and does not prevent monopoly. Reorganization of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies was just as iniquitous as the original trusts. To enforce the Sherman law it must be proved that there has been a combination in restraint of trade. There is no law to prevent a coal mine or a factory from owning a railroad, but there is a law to prevent the railroad from owning the industrial corporation.

"Holding companies are the burglar tools of legitimate business. They exist solely as subterfuges to escape the penalty of the law, and should be abolished."

## SUFFRAGISTS GAIN GROUND

### Missouri, Iowa and Michigan Legislatures Take Action.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Missouri house of representatives sent to engrossment the constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women. The senate already has taken similar action.

## Des Moines, Ia.—The lower house of the Iowa legislature adopted the resolution recently introduced providing for the submission to the voters of the state of an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution. The vote was 81 to 26.

Lansing, Mich.—The house of representatives adopted a resolution providing for the re-submission of the woman suffrage question at the April election this year. The bill now goes to the senate. Equal suffrage in Michigan was defeated in the fall election by a close vote.

## Wine Is Health Receipt.

New York—Dr. Stephen Smith, "father" of New York City's sanitary laws and dean of the surgeons in this city, has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, still in good health and active as a consulting surgeon of Bellevue hospital. Up to 60 years old, Dr. Smith said in explaining his present state of health, he was a victim of dyspepsia, but as a delegate to Paris to a medical conference on cholera, he learned for the first time to drink wine with meals. He declared that he had never suffered from dyspepsia since.

## Opera Prize Is Offered.

Memphis, Tenn.—Mrs. Jason Walker of this city, chairman of the music committee of the National Federation of Musical clubs received a communication from Mrs. J. F. Kinney, president of the association, announcing that citizens of Los Angeles, had raised \$10,000 to be awarded the composer of a prize opera. This production is to be of distinctive American origin, and will be staged at the Panama-Pacific exposition. The competition will be under supervision of the American music committee.

## John D. Protects Home.

New York—Approximately \$1,000,000 is the price paid by John D. Rockefeller to block business invasion which might be regarded as undesirable on the Fifth avenue corner adjoining his residence on West Fifty-fourth street. The property which the oil magnate bought included the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, and had been advertised for lease. Mrs. Webb is a daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt.

## Record Corn Cargo Shipped.

Baltimore—What is believed to be a record-breaking cargo of corn taken out of an Atlantic port by the steamer Yariou, which sailed from Baltimore Saturday, is being stored in the vessel 624,512 bushels.

# TAFT WOULD PAY NATION'S DEBT

## Sinking Fund Would Clear Obligation In 20 Years.

### Budget System Proposed for Nation—Declares Congress Should Have Gross Figures.

Washington, D. C.—Proposing to provide for extinguishing the national debt, President Taft in his budget message to congress, said that the plan of adjusting expenditures to revenues would be of great benefit in the consideration of appropriation bills and added that the United States, in consequence of being the only great nation that did not use the budget system, was without plan or program. Some of the advantages of the system he indicated as follows:

A means of allocating responsibility for estimates in keeping with revenues. A means of allowing congress to see how much gross it will have to spend before it begins appropriating for each department or detail of government machinery.

Because it would furnish congress and the public with ready reference to reports and detailed records of account.

To cancel the nation's debt, through a sinking fund, and to eliminate the deficit, which is slowly growing.

The president proposes legislation which would wipe out the national debt in 20 years after July 1, 1914. Congress should set aside \$45,000,000 annually for the purpose. That would be \$15,000,000 a year less than the present amount required by law. That fund should be invested in 3 per cent government bonds and in 20 years the \$1,160,000,000 debt, the president says, would be retired.

The adoption of a definite theory is recommended for future proposals for internal improvements, so that such improvements would be in accord with a well-thought-out plan. In that connection the president suggested the saving of the rent paid in Washington for buildings used by the government, by the construction of new buildings, to cost about \$100,000,000 to be paid for through a period of 20 years.

"Briefly stated," wrote the president, "my suggestion is that the government first plan for its land purchases, buildings and public works, then borrow money to acquire and to construct them, proportioning the cost over a period of 20 years, and making the bonds issued to meet the cost payable out of an adequate sinking fund."

Of a reduction of the salary roll of the government amounting to about \$5,000,000 annually, two-thirds, the president declared, would be saved by adopting his scheme to classify what are now presidential appointments. Almost \$3,000,000 annually could be kept in government coffers through postoffice department changes.

Elimination of waste in the distribution of public documents; reduction of the number of United States assay offices and possibly the number of mints and their consolidation into one, are other recommendations.

## TO INSURE CANAL EMPLOYES

### Government Will Compensate Men Injured at Work.

Washington, D. C.—A carefully-drawn system of compensation for persons injured in an canal employes is embodied in an executive order promulgated by President Taft, taking effect March 1. The Panama canal act, passed last August, directed the president to provide the method for adjusting the claims of employes.

Every canal employe and family dependent upon him is insured against the result of injuries received in the course of his work, without reference to questions of contributory negligence or any of the other restrictive rules of the common law limiting the liability of the employer in such cases.

## Lady Bugs to Save Crops.

Sacramento, Cal.—Thirty-six million ladybugs have been captured and caged for shipment by the California State Insectary, and will be sent to various sections of the state within the next few weeks to prey on the melon aphid, devastating insects that destroy the new vines. Hopgrowers will get some of the insects this year, as well as melongrowers. Field Agent Branigan is catching ladybugs now near Colfax. Collections have been made in Napa and Placer counties.

## W. D. Haywood Recalled.

New York—In a nation-wide vote of all the dues-paying members of the party, William D. Haywood, head of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been recalled from the national executive committee of the Socialist party. John N. Work, national secretary of the party, said that the count showed 22,500 votes against Haywood and 1000 for him. Utterances made by Haywood in favor of direct action, the general strike and sabotage, led to the movement, it was said to oust him from the committee.

## Diplomat Is Confirmed.

Washington, D. C.—Irwin B. Laughlin was confirmed Thursday by the senate as first secretary of the United States embassy at London. His nomination had been held up in the fight between Republicans and Democrats with several hundred other nominations by President Taft, but in view of the gravity of the diplomatic questions pending between the United States and Great Britain the senate broke its deadlock for this cause.

## Seamen's Bill Is Favored.

Washington, D. C.—The seamen's involuntary servitude bill, abolishing the involuntary restraint now imposed upon American seamen in foreign ports, to require more adequate means of merchant vessels with skilled seamen, was reported favorably by the senate Thursday.

# THE CHILDREN



## LITTLE TOY MOST AMUSING

### Figures of Two Pugilists Swing Back and Forth Under Impact of Their Own Blows.

A most amusing toy that can be made by any ingenious boy has been patented by an Illinois man. It consists of a piece of cardboard or thin wood upon which the figures of two boxers swing back and forth under the impact of their blows. These blows, by the way, are delivered by the operator's fingers, which are thrust through openings in the shoulders of the figures and have miniature boxing gloves fastened on the tips, converting them into lifelike-looking arms. The



Amusing Fighters.

lower portion of the fighters—from waist down—is drawn on the card, but their torsos and heads are in separate pieces, pivoted at the waist, so that they swing freely. There is a stop, however, so that if one of the men gets an unusually vigorous punch in the jaw he will only bend back to a certain point and will spring forward again to the fray.

## KISSING WAS IN STYLE THEN

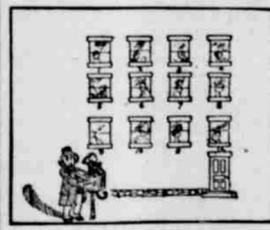
### In 17th Century English Women Were Offended at Other Greeting—Now a Lost Art.

Kissing is almost a lost art in England, the London Chronicle states. Its universal prevalence in the seventeenth century was the wonder of the foreigner. Nicolaus de Bethlen, who visited this country in 1663, relates that "my brother and I behaved very rudely on one occasion, being unaware that it was customary in that country to kiss the corner of the mouth of women, instead of shaking hands as we do in Hungary. We were invited to dine at the house of a man of high rank and found his wife and three daughters (one of them married) ready to receive us. We kissed the girls, but not the married women, and thereby greatly offended the latter. Duval apologized for our blunder and told us when saluting we must always kiss the senior women first and leave the girls to the last."

## PUZZLE OF LITTLE MONKEY

### Small Animal Desires to Collect Pennies From Twelve Windows as Speedily as Possible.

The thoughtful expression worn by the monkey is due to the fact that his master has ordered him to visit the 12 windows and return with his crop of pennies as speedily as possible. Joko is calculating the shortest route which will take him past all



The Monkey Puzzle.

the windows and back to his master's shoulder.

Now, if you were in Joko's place, in what order would you visit the sociable looking residents? Joko's shortest route in visiting the 12 windows and returning to his master's shoulder is as follows: Nos. 10, 11, 12, 8, 4, 3, 7, 6, 2, 1, 5, and 9.

The two upper floors being closer together than the first and second, makes such routes as 10, 6, 7, 11, 12, 8, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, and 9 slightly longer than the route given above, which is the shortest possible answer, and may not be varied.

## Higher Education.

A mountaineer led his gawky, overgrown son into a country schoolhouse. "This here boy's a real learnin'," he announced. "What's yer bill o' fare?" "Our curriculum, sir," corrected the schoolmaster, "embraces geography, physiology, arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry."

## Words.

There are some words that can walk backward as well as forward and mean the same thing. See how many you can find. Here are a few of them: Hannah, son, rapper, noon, reader, seven, level, window, and foreign.

## SURE WAY TO KILL ROACHES

### Preparation of Borax and White Sugar is Fatal to the Filthy Insects.

Mix dry, powdered borax with its own bulk of white sugar, and set in shallow vessels all about where the crawling things disport themselves. Renew the mixture every few days, taking care to sweep up and burn all the dead insects.

Paint visible pipes, and the spaces where they enter the wall periodically with turpentine. Let the turpentine run down and around the pipes, especially hot water pipes. But be careful to do it when the water is cool. Now and again pour a spoonful of pure turpentine down sinks and traps.

Cut Irish potatoes in half, dip the cut sides in the borax and sugar and lay them about under sinks, tubs and closets. Do this toward evening. In the morning gather the potatoes, which should lie, cut side down, very quickly, and drop them into bucket of boiling water. If insects are plenty, there probably will be from one to a dozen clinging to each piece.

## REAL ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING

### How This Toothsome Dessert is Prepared in the Country Where It Originated.

Skin one-half pound of beef suet and chop finely, add to it eight table-spoons of flour, one-half pound of raisins, one-quarter pound of mixed peel, one-half grated nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one-quarter pound raisins, one-quarter pound of currants, a pint of fine bread crumbs, four table-spoons mixed spice, four table-spoons of desiccated cocoanut or shredded almonds, pinch salt. Mix all together with a small cup of milk, four eggs well beaten and added one at a time, the juice of a lemon, wine-glassful of rum or brandy. Mix well, put into a well-buttered basin, boil for about four hours or steam at least five. When ready to serve, turn out, put sprig of holly in the top, pour brandy around it and light with a match. Send to table blazing.

## Braised Beef.

Three pounds of beef from lower round, two thin slices fat salt pork, one-half teaspoonful peppercorns, one cup each of diced carrots, turnips, onions and celery (or use a little celery salt instead); also salt and pepper. Fry out pork and remove scraps, wipe meat, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and brown entire surface in pork fat. Place meat in earthen dish, surround with vegetables, peppercorns and three cups boiling water. Cover closely and bake four hours in slow oven. The reason for browning the meat is that it keeps the juice in and it does not get so dry. Also be sure to add boiling water. This is fine.

## Delicate Three Egg Cake.

Two cups of pulverized sugar, three-fourths cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, one and one-half cups each of corn starch and flour, and four level teaspoons of baking powder. Mix butter and sugar to a cream, then add milk, next corn starch and part of the flour with the baking powder sifted with it; next the whites and yolks of three eggs beaten to a froth and lastly the remaining of the flour. Use any flavoring desired. In baking any kind of cake in loaves the pans should be lined with a piece of oiled paper cut to fit the bottom of the pan and pressed down closely before putting in the batter.

## Raisin and Apple Conserve.

Peel and quarter twelve large or eighteen small apples, and put them over the fire with a pound and a half of sugar and a half pint of sweet cider. Cook very slowly until they are tender. While they cook, stone four pounds of large, plump raisins, put a little water with these, and let them simmer for an hour, watching them that they do not burn. Mix with the apples, press through a vegetable press or a colander and pack in small jars. This can be eaten with crackers, or with cream as a dessert.—Woman's Home Companion.

## Hickory Nut Macaroons.

Take meats of hickory nuts, pound fine and add mixed ground spice and nutmeg. Make frosting as for cakes, stir meats and spices in, putting in enough to make it convenient to handle; flour the hands, make the mixture into balls the size of nutmegs, lay them on buttered tins, giving room to spread. Bake in a quick oven. They are delicious.

## Lemon Sauce.

A very nice lemon sauce is made by boiling together one cup of sugar, half a cup of water, the rind and juice of two lemons for ten minutes. Beat the yolks of three eggs, strain the strup and stir the beaten eggs into it. Set the pan into a double boiler and beat quickly until the mixture is thick and smooth. Remove the pan from the boiler and beat for five minutes longer.

## Lettuce and Pimento Salad.

Get the canned pimentos, rinse them in cold water. Arrange the lettuce on each plate, lay in the middle of it a pimento, opening this and putting in the center a cube of cream cheese and folding the pimento over it so that the cheese is half concealed. Pour French dressing over the salad.

## Chicken a la Boston.

One cup cold cooked chicken cut in strips, three cold boiled potatoes, cut in one-half inch slices, one truffle cut in strips, three table-spoons butter, three table-spoons flour, one and one-half cups scalded milk, salt and pepper. Make a sauce of butter, flour and milk. Add chicken, potatoes and truffle, and as soon as heated add seasoning.

## Chocolate Doughnuts.

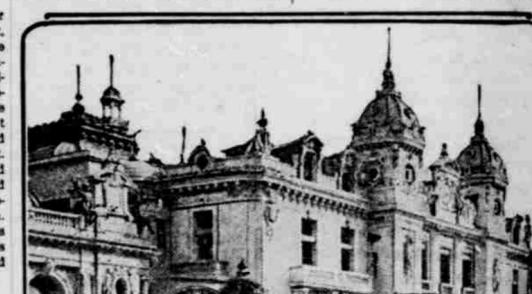
Beat two eggs, add one and one-half cups of sugar, a small piece of butter, one square of melted chocolate, one cup of milk and one cup of flour. Beat well and add one-half cup of raisins. Bake in a hot oven in a greased pan.

# MONTE CARLO Lure of the GAMBLER

OF all the smaller countries in the world none possesses a more dangerous fascination for the public at large than Monaco, probably the smallest state in Europe, which lies at the east of France on the sunny shores of the Mediterranean. In its tiny area of eight square miles the Principality of Monaco, and in particular its one and only town, Monte Carlo, contrives to present contrasts as strange as can be found in any of the great states of the world. Practically existing on the income of the gambling tables the citizens of the republic are themselves forbidden the fearful joys of the tables, and, to add to the irony of the situation, the prince who rules over the famous pleasure town has a world-wide reputation for the depth of his scientific investigations. One part of the world flock to his territory for the attractions of the casino, whilst another is drawn hither to study oceanography and anthropology. And, as a supreme contrast, this little state, which seems to have maintained its independence by almost miraculous means through all the centuries which have changed the maps of Europe, is really looked on by its thousands of visitors as being the common property of all who can afford to lay down a five-franc piece.

Why Roulette Was Started. Very different, however, was the condition of Monaco some 60 years ago. The people were in a rebellious frame of mind, for, being without any means of communication with the out-

side, gives figures which show that in a year the "bank" netted a profit of \$8,100,000, and in one single day it has been known to win \$100,000. Of course, the casino has its bad days, and the public are credited with having been \$8,000 to the good on one of these. "Breaking the bank," as it was known at Baden-Baden and Wiesbaden, is impossible at Monte Carlo, for directly a table shows signs of distress it will receive an additional supply of money—\$10,000 for roulette or double that sum for trente et quarante. The bank at the former game is daily started with \$16,000, and at the latter with \$30,000.



Monte Carlo Casino

Hold Pious Images. In a crowd that one would seem justified in characterizing as worldly, some odd sights are to be seen in the gaming rooms of Monte Carlo. Gamblers may be seen holding pious images, and the story is told of an old lady who had a five franc piece which she had managed to conceal

among some rosaries and the coin had received an unwarranted blessing. Of course she prided it too highly to use it for play, but she believed it brought luck to all the money which it touched, and in kindness of heart lent it to a friend. The friend, however, lost heavily, and at last ventured and lost the piece itself.

Gamblers are notoriously subject to the whims of superstition, and players use their favorite numbers. A fortunate Pole once took away £24,000 as the result of backing 32 in all possible ways, and the late M. Arthur de Rothschild invariably put his stake on No. 17. The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia likes to cover his number in every possible way, and so, though his net gain may be inconsiderable, he has the satisfaction of generally having arranged his money, for he hates to see the wheel spin round. His brother, the Grand Duke Michael, dislikes the middle of a table, and always seats himself at the end, a place which, strange to say, his mother would on no account occupy.

On the authority of a Monte Carlo official, it is stated that the bank draws most profit from persons of comparatively small means, since they are never content with moderate success, and if they lose heavily cannot afford to return for a revenge. "If every person who won stopped playing after losing 50 per cent. of his winnings the casino could not exist."

Mr. Adolphe Smith, who has written a history of "Monaco and Monte Carlo" world save that of a defective road, they had no industries, were terribly poor, and found that to keep a royal family at their own expense was becoming a costly luxury. The Grimaldin, on the other hand, had resigned for nearly a thousand years, the first of them, it is said, entering in the garb of a monk with a sword concealed beneath his cassock. Charles III, the reigning monarch, had no wish to lay down his crown. Since his people groaned beneath the burden of taxation he decided that it would be wise to relieve them, and that it would be well to gain a revenue by the simple device of making the foreigner pay—by gambling.

On October 14, 1853, the roulette wheel was sent spinning round for the first time, but its patrons at first were few. No railway brought in visitors, and the steamship service was extremely bad. The croupiers sat idle at the tables. In 1859 a revolution was suppressed, but the communes of Menton and Roquebrune had to be handed over to France, and the casino did not become a financial success until it was taken over by M. Francois Blanc. Such has been the change worked in the fortunes of the principality that today the Monagasques are clamoring to pay the taxes of which they have been long relieved, for, say they, an untaxed people can exercise no proper control over public affairs.

Mr. Adolphe Smith, who has written a history of "Monaco and Monte Carlo" wouldn't yield to Big Sister. The loving girl, having lingered a minute in her room to adjust her transformation, change the angle of her Grecian band, and make sure that her skirt fitted like the peeling of a plum, descended to the parlor to find the family pet ensconced upon the knee of the young man caller, her curly head nestled comfortably against his shoulder.

"Why, Mabel," the young lady exclaimed, "aren't you ashamed of yourself? Get right down."

"Shan't do it," retorted the child. "I got here first."

Saving the Newest. A weather-beaten woman, dressed in new and stylish clothing, was marching up the street one Sunday morning, when down came a sudden shower. The woman had no umbrella, and she was about to give up when she saw a young man with a new umbrella. "Oh, never mind the ladies," called

out the woman, as she hurried along. "I've had them the last six years, and I only got the hat yesterday."—Harper's Bazar.

Sight for the Neighbors. "See here, cabby, you have carried me past my house."

"Well, sir, it must be a great pleasure for a gentleman to look out of the window of an elegant cab like this, an 'ride by the place where he lives, nor."

Its Name. "I'm doing some lovely things in burnt wood."

"Yes, I notice pyromania is all the rage."

Can It Be? Bill—What is a Spug? Jill—Why, I guess it's a person who thinks it more important than to give.

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