

Proposed Oregon Tax Law

(Continued from last week)

as herein provided, may value the entire property, both within and without the state of Oregon, as a unit. In case it shall value the entire property as a unit, either within or without the state of Oregon, or both, said board shall make deductions of the property of said company situate outside the state, and not connected directly with the business thereof, as may be just, to the end that the fair proportion of the property of said company in this state may be ascertained. If the said board value the entire property within the state of Oregon as a unit, it shall make deductions of the property of said company situate in Oregon, and assessed by the county assessors, to an amount that shall be just; and for that purpose the county assessors shall be and they are hereby required, if the said board request the same, to certify to the said board the assessable value of the property of said companies assessable by them, but such certification of assessed or assessable values is intended to be advisory only, and not conclusive upon the said board.

(Sufficiency of description on roll—Mileage to be stated.)

Section 12. Upon such assessment roll shall be placed, after the name of each of the companies assessed under the provisions of this act, a general description of the properties of the said companies, which shall be deemed to include all of the properties of the said companies liable to assessment for taxation under this act, owned, leased, or occupied by them, whether as owner, lessee, occupant, or otherwise. The said description may be in the language of this act as contained in section six (6) hereof, or otherwise. But no assessment shall be invalidated by a mistake in the name of the corporation assessed, or by an omission of the name of the owner, or the entry of a name other than that of the true owner, if the property be generally correctly described; and provided further, that where the name of the true owner, or the name of the owner of record, lessee, or occupant of any property assessable under the provisions of this act shall be given, such assessment shall not be held invalid on account of any error or irregularity in the description, provided such description would be sufficient in a deed of conveyance from the owner, or on account of which in a contract to convey a court of equity would decree a conveyance to be made, reading the said description in connection with the definition of property assessable under the provisions hereof as in this act contained. Upon such assessment roll shall be placed, opposite the name of the company, in a proper column, the aggregate main track mileage as defined in section 10 hereof, miles of wire, or main pipe line, as the case may be, within the state of Oregon.

(Ascertainment of value of main and branch lines and value per mile.)

Section 13. Said state board of tax commissioners shall thereupon ascertain the value of the several branch lines of the said companies situated in this state, and the mileage thereof, and shall ascertain the value per mile of the said branch lines respectively by dividing the value of each of them by the mileage thereof. The said board shall thereupon deduct the total amount so ascertained as the value of branch lines from the total value of the property of the said companies assessable under the provisions of this act as ascertained as aforesaid; and shall thereupon ascertain the value per mile of main line of rail, pipe, or wire by dividing the remainder, after deducting the value of said branch lines from the total value in this state, by the number of miles of such main rail, pipe, or wire line in this state, and the quotient obtained as aforesaid shall be deemed and held to be the value per mile of said branch and main lines respectively.

(Apportionment of assessment to counties according to mileage.)

Section 14. For the purpose of determining what amount of the assessment made under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned to the several counties in this state in, through, across, into, or over which the lines of said companies extend, the said state board of tax commissioners shall multiply the value per mile as above ascertained of the several main and branch lines by the number of miles of such main and branch lines in each of the counties aforesaid, as reported in the statements made by the said companies, or as otherwise ascertained and determined by the said board.

(Notice of sitting of board to review assessment and apportionment—Proof.)

Section 15. The said board shall give three weeks' public notice in some newspaper printed at the state capital, setting forth that on the first Monday in October it will attend at the capitol and publicly examine the assessment roll by it made, and review the same, and correct all errors in valuation, description, quantities, or qualities of property by it assessable and in apportionment of assessments made by it; and it shall be the duty of the persons and corporations interested to appear at the time and place appointed. Proof

At the Reception.

Maude—Mr. Huggins looks unusually happy this evening.
Elsie—Yes; he proposed to me less than an hour ago.
Maude—Ah, I see—and you refused him.

Infantile Disposition.

Willie—Geel! Do they let you go to swell parties?
Gracie—Lots of 'em. I'm getting societer and societer every day.

of such notice may be made by affidavit as by law provided, filed with the secretary of said board, on or before the first Monday in October in the year when such notice is printed.

(Board to meet annually as stated in notice.)

Section 16. The said board shall meet at the capitol of the state on the first Monday of October in each year, as stated in the notice prescribed in the preceding section hereof, and shall then have before it the assessment roll made by it as prescribed in this act.

(Review and correction of assessment roll and apportionment—Omitted property assessed.)

Section 17. It shall then be the duty of such board to review, examine, and correct the assessment roll by it made, and to increase or reduce the valuation of the property therein assessed, so that the same shall be the full cash value thereof, and to assess omitted taxable property by it assessable in the manner hereinafter provided, and to correct errors in apportionments of assessments therein. If it shall appear to such board that there is any real or personal property which by law it is permitted to assess which has been by it assessed twice, or incorrectly assessed as to description, quantity, or quality, or assessed in the name of a person or corporation not the owner, lessee, or occupant thereof, or assessed under or beyond the actual full cash value thereof, or which is not assessable by said board, but which has been assessed by it, said board may make proper corrections of the same. If it shall appear to said board that any real or personal property which is assessable by it has not been assessed upon said assessment roll, said board shall assess the same at the full cash value thereof.

(Notice of increase or change in apportionment—Petitions to be written and verified—Time of filing.)

Section 18. Said board shall not change the apportionment of any assessment or increase the valuation of any property on such assessment roll as provided in the preceding section without giving to the company or person in whose name it is assessed at least six days' written notice to appear and show cause, if any there be, why the apportionment of such assessment shall not be changed, or the valuation of the assessable property of such company or person, or some part thereof, to be specified in such notice, shall not be increased; provided, that such notice shall not be necessary if the person or company appear voluntarily before said board, and be there notified by a member thereof that the property of such person or corporation, or some specified part thereof, is, in the opinion of the board, assessed below its actual value, or that such apportionment is, in the opinion of the board, incorrect. Petitions or applications for the reduction or change of apportionment of a particular assessment shall be made in writing, verified by the oath of the applicant, its president, secretary, managing agent, or attorney in fact, and be filed with the board during the first week it is by law required to be in session, and any petition or application not so made, verified, and filed shall not be considered or acted upon by the board.

(Board to complete review in one month, sitting continuously.)

Section 19. The said board, sitting for the purpose of reviewing the said roll as above provided, shall continue its sessions from day to day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, until the examination, review, correction, and equalization of the said rolls shall be completed; but it shall complete said examination, review, correction, and equalization within one month from the time it is by law required to meet, and, unless sooner completed, at the expiration of one month from the time the board is herein required to meet the examination, review, correction, and equalization of the said assessment roll shall be deemed to be complete.

(Record of action of board.)

Section 20. Corrections, additions to, or changes in the said roll shall be entered in a column therein headed substantially "as reviewed," and the entries in such column shall be the record of the action of such board. The meetings, sittings, and adjournment of the said board, sitting for the purposes of review, shall be recorded in its journal.

(Roll kept on file as public record.)

Section 21. Said roll, when so examined, reviewed, corrected, and equalized by such board, shall be kept on file in the office of the said state board of tax commissioners as a public record.

(To be continued next week)

Real Athleticism.

An English athletic authority says that 35 is the maximum age for a good athlete. Perhaps most people have noticed that professional athletes wear themselves out young. Prize fighters, sprinters and circus performers quit in early prime.

But are these the real athletes? How much more true an athlete is the well-preserved farmer, who, at 65, can pitch as much hay as his son or grandson!

The best athleticism is that which holds through the ripe years and enables a man to sit his horse as erectly at 80 as at 20.—Cleveland Press.

Always a Way.

"There is always some way to overcome every difficulty," said the cheery citizen.

"Yes," answered the sardonic person. "If you doubt it you can ask any candidate just before election."—Washington Star.

The Limit.

"You say he is well educated?"
"Yes, he can talk every known language except golf and baseball."—Houston Post.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Japanese laborers mobbed a white man in California.

Railway employes threaten to tie up all roads in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Oklahoma towns are suffering from want of fuel. In some places even the price of corncoals is prohibitive.

Secretary Hitchcock has ordered all fences on public domain torn down. Prosecution will follow refusal.

William C. Sellick, a Providence, R. I., clergyman, says the bible is not an inspired writing and is full of errors.

Representative Jones will endeavor to secure survey of a number of Washington streams by government engineers.

F. J. Heney has tendered his resignation to the attorney general. He will devote his entire time to the cases against San Francisco grafters.

The president has offered Philip B. Stewart, of Colorado Springs, the position of commissioner of the general land office, to be vacated March 4 by Commissioner Richards.

Recent heavy rains have caused enormous avalanches of mud to start from the top of Mount Vesuvius. Many farms are being laid waste and the loss of life may be heavy. Six bodies have already been found.

Congress will authorize a new survey of Tillamook bay.

A fire in a Cokesburg, Pa., coal mine did \$400,000 damage to the property.

The government has won the first round in the Standard Oil prosecution.

Relief work among the starving Chinese is progressing very satisfactorily.

The French government has ordered the construction of four more submarine boats.

Governor Folk recommended many reforms to the Missouri legislature in his message.

General von der Lonitz, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, has been assassinated by terrorists.

The Chicago municipal judge has denounced the mayor and politicians for interfering with justice.

Fruit merchants will appeal to the Interstate Commerce commission to stop competition of express companies.

The entire Northwest has been swept by a heavy wind storm, accompanied by snow or rain, according to the location. Much damage has been done, especially to railroads.

Delegates from more than 50 lumber men's organizations and other large patrons of railroads will meet in Chicago to discuss the car shortage question and devise ways of relief.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Domestic Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 50¢@75¢ per box; choice to fancy, \$1@2.50; pears, \$1@1.50; cranberries, \$11.50@12 per barrel; persimmons, \$1.50 per box.

Vegetables—Turnips, 90¢@1 per sack; carrots, 90¢@1 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; horseradish, 9¢@10¢ per pound; sweet potatoes, 2½¢@2½¢ per pound; cabbage, 1½¢@2¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, \$3.75@4.25 per crate; lettuce, head, 30¢ per dozen; onions, 10¢@12½¢ per dozen; bell peppers, 8¢; pumpkins, 2¢ per pound; squash, 2¢ per pound.

Onions—75¢@1 per hundred.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, fancy, \$1@1.30; common, 75¢@85¢.
Wheat—Club, 65¢@66¢; bluestem, 68¢; valley, 66¢; red, 63¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$25@26; gray, \$24.50@25.
Barley—Feed, \$21.50@22 per ton; brewing, \$22.50; rolled, \$23@24.
Rye—\$1.40@1.45 per cwt.
Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, \$13@14 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@16; clover, \$8@8.50; cheat, \$7.50@8.50; grain hay, \$7.50@8.50; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$8@8.50.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 32½¢@35¢ per pound; first grade cream, 33½¢ per pound; second grade cream, 2¢ less per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 30¢@32½¢ per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 13¢@14¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 12¢@13¢; spring, 14¢@15¢; old roosters, 9¢@10¢; dressed chickens, 14¢@15¢; turkeys, live, 17¢@18¢; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20¢@22¢; geese, live, 12¢@13¢; ducks, 15¢@16¢.

Veal—Dressed, 5½¢@9¢ per pound.
Beef—Dressed, 1¢ @ 2¢ per pound; cows, 4¢@5¢; country steers, 5¢@5½¢.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8¢@9¢ per pound; ordinary, 6¢@7¢.
Pork—Dressed, 6¢@8½¢ per pound.
Hops—11¢@14¢ per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13¢@18¢ per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20¢@23¢, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 26¢@28¢.

THE MAN WHO DOES THE WORK.

This life is a strain and a struggle;
We are born to a world of care,
And of all the scurrils and woes and worries
I've had a bit more than my share.

It's idle to say that it's even,
And there's no such thing as chance,
Though one has trouble, another has double;
One scrapes for the other to dance.

And some they whine and they whimper—
That's the kind that will never be missed,
For honest labor there's always a neighbor
To lend him a helping fist.

This much I have learned for my comfort:
It's never worth while to shirk;
Blow east, blow west, the world wags best
For the man who does his work.

—Century.

Japanese laborers mobbed a white man in California.

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Mayne on her knees dressing a blister with Mrs. Small scolding and declaring that the girl was just trying to hurt her. Ruth, half crying, looked up as the doctor entered, and caught the comprehending, sympathetic twinkle in his eye. She smiled and they understood each other at once.

The young doctor got into the good graces of the patient. He had the sympathetic yet commanding manner, the strong face, the magnetic touch and the wholesome physique of the born physician.

"Tell Crosby to stay and send you," said the blunt old woman after his first visit.

Wilmot must have delivered the message, for the case was turned over to him thereafter. He gave it a great deal of attention. He came twice a day, and he was not particular to cut his visits short. He continued to call after the old lady was sitting up and had an appetite that appalled the landlady. Then he found his way to Mrs. Mayne's little parlor, and soon all the house knew that Dr. Wilmot was Ruth Mayne's beau.

"So this was the secret of Miss Demure's kind nursing," said Mrs. Twitty spitefully. "I wondered how it was she was devoting herself to a cross old woman as poor as a church mouse. She was laying for the doctor."

One day Mrs. Small sent for Dr. Wilmot and paid her bill. As he was going away she asked, abruptly: "When are you and Ruth Mayne going to be married?"

The young doctor blushed and said: "Not just yet, Mrs. Small—in fact, not for a long time."

"Why a long time, pray? Long engagements are no good."

"Sometimes they are a necessity," he replied. "I have just started out in my profession. I must earn and save money before I marry. I would like to take my wife to a home of our own."

"Humph! You are sensible there," said the old lady. "But I'll tell you how it will end. You'll get on; you've got it in you, and you'll please the women. You'll come into a fashionable practice; then you'll marry a rich widow or a wealthy brewer's daughter, and Ruth Mayne will be left in the lurch."

"Ruth Mayne will never be left by me," answered the doctor, flushing indignantly. "We will keep faith with each other until the time when I can make her my wife."

"Hum! We'll see!" sniffed the old lady. "Come back to-morrow, Dr. Wilmot, and bring your stethoscope. I want you to examine my heart. She called out after him when he had stepped out and was closing the door behind him.

"As if she had a heart!" commented Mrs. Twitty, who accidentally (?) happened to be in the hall near Mrs. Small's door.

When Dr. Wilmot came the following day, Mrs. Small had Ruth-Mayne with her. She had him sit down by his fiancée; then she took a legal looking paper from the table and addressed them.

"Since you two have been idiots enough to engage yourselves to marry, I don't want you to be still greater fools and go and stretch the engagement out until it's in danger of breaking. His excuse is he must earn a home to take his wife to. Well, I've got a house or two more than I need; so here's a deed to one of them—a snug little house in a good neighborhood. It's made out in your joint names. Take it and get married at once and go to housekeeping. No, don't thank me; I despise thanks; and don't fix your mouths to refuse. People of sense take all that comes. Take it, and good luck go with you! All I ask is that you'll keep your mouths shut about it. I don't want these women here to know I'm not a pauper. They'd be toadying to me—Twitty and the rest—and I'd have to leave."

One evening, two weeks later, Ruth Mayne was married quietly in her mother's little sitting room, Mrs. Small giving away the bride.

They went at once to housekeeping in the little house, which they found neatly furnished and ready for occupancy.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Slight Disadvantage.

She was only ten years old, little Margaret, but there were two younger children, and she had already taken upon her shoulders some of the responsibilities of life, but did not pretend to enjoy them all.

"Where are Helen and Agatha?" asked a visitor, who found Margaret sitting on the door-step alone one afternoon, looking particularly sober.

"They're gone off to have what mother calls 'mischief' and they call 'fun,'" said the solitary one.

"And you didn't go with them," said the visitor, with a hint of sympathy in her voice.

"Oh, no," said Margaret, with a sigh, mother trusts me so dreadfully! I can't have much of any fun."

Easy Answer.

A Liverpool paper tells the pathetic story of one A., who is compelled to grow a beard to ward off pneumonia and other ills. The woman with whom he has fallen in love, however, declines to marry him unless he will shave.

"What," asks our contemporary, "should A. do?" The answer seems easy: Keep the beard and cut the woman.

A fool can talk without knowing what he ought to say, but a wise man's silence is due to his knowing what he ought not to say.

A pretty girl usually has plain sailing.

Mrs. Small's Doctor

HERE was an assortment of widows at Mrs. Lancy's genteel boarding house. There were widows by the dispensation of Providence, and widows by the dispensation of the courts. The melancholy style was represented by Mrs. Florenz—tall, willowy, dleaway, always in deepest black. There was Mrs. Ford, plump and comely; Mrs. Terry, black-eyed and handsome; a Dakota divorcee—Mrs. Small—dried up, elderly, cross as her own pug; Mrs. Von Glumm, a mountain of too solid flesh, addicted to beer, and Mrs. Mayne, stately and white-haired, with patrician features. "Broken-down Virginia aristocracy, my dear," whispered Mrs. Twitty, the gossiping widow, who was acquainted with the skeleton in everybody's closet. "Her estate has all melted away, and



MARRIED QUIETLY TWO WEEKS LATER.

she is living on the proceeds of the last mortgage, until the little bit of a daughter gets a place as a teacher. Pity she isn't handsome like her mother; she might marry a lot of money if she was."

There were plenty of people who thought Ruth Mayne more attractive than her mother. A "dainty ariel" kind of girl was Ruth, with a wonderfully sweet voice, a wild rose complexion, and a gracious manner, touched, however, with reserve.

"A china saucer of ice cream—sweet but chilly," was what Harry Todd styled her after he had tried his fascinating powers upon her in vain.

One day Mrs. Small fell sick. Being a disagreeable old woman, with a wheezing cough, and fearfully stingy, nobody bothered about her attack, which was said to be pneumonia. Nobody mounted to the little hall room which she occupied—because it was cheap—nobody but Ruth's mamma and Ruth.

Mrs. Mayne was benevolent on principle. It was the duty of a lady to be kind, she said. She went up to the hall room, which she seemed to fill with her stately presence, and asked Mrs. Small if she could be of any service to her. The sick woman answered sharply that she didn't want any service. She wished people would let her alone. Whereupon Mrs. Mayne bowed her fine gray head and went out.

Ruth was going, too; she looked back and saw the poor old creature make an effort to bring a glass of water to her lips and spill half its contents through the shaking of her fevered hand. The girl went to the bedside, wiped the coverlet dry with a towel and gave the old lady crushed ice with a spoon. She got no thanks, but she expected none. She moved about in a quiet way and straightened things in the disordered little room. She drew down the blinds, laid a cool cloth on the patient's head and sat by the bed. Mrs. Small fell asleep—something she had not done for twenty-four hours. After a while Ruth rose softly to go out.

"You're in a powerful hurry to get away," said a voice from the bed. Ruth understood that Mrs. Small wished her to stay, and stay she did