

# EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## AS TO THE KIND OF A WIFE.

**A** PREACHER by the name of Coburn, hold-forth in a Presbyterian church in Pittsburg, seems to be fathering a dangerous doctrine when he says that "any kind of a wife for a young man is better than none." Thoughtful people would think twice before subscribing to it. Any kind of a wife is no kind of a wife if she is not a proper help-mate. It is the haste with which a great many young men go about getting "any kind of a wife" that leads so many of them into the divorce court. Still leads so many of them into the divorce court. Still leads so many of them into the divorce court. Still leads so many of them into the divorce court.

No, you cannot afford a wife, but you can go to the theater and club. You are too selfish to make any woman happy, and no good woman can afford to be betrothed to you. The bachelors are not saving money, but a good wife pays her own way and they are the best banks and the best police force, for no handiwork can hold a young man like apron strings. Any kind of a wife is better than none, and a scarcity of weddings is one of the most dangerous signs of the times. Today 1,000,000 young women are filling clerical positions at low salaries, which were filled by men thirty years ago. Every young man ought to be compelled by law to get married or pay to the State annually what it would cost to keep a wife.

Annual forfeiture of the cost of keeping a wife may be all right, but how would the amount be fixed? The parson's idea might be amended, with advantage in many cases, by making the tax or forfeiture a sum equivalent to the annual cost of the bachelor's drinks and cigars.—Sacramento Bee.

## THE CENSUS AND THE WITNESS.

**W**HAT percentage of the census statistics will be valueless because of the great American proneness to boast? We wish some one would figure this out and give us a formula which, when applied to the government reports, will permit the student to arrive at exact facts.

Consider some of these questions: How old are you? It is the custom to joke about the objection of women to stating their age. If the truth were known it would probably be found that most men will subtract a few years, particularly if they, themselves, are shifting into that period known as middle-aged. Are you single, or married? Old maids who have not ceased to struggle, as the Georgians express it, may let imagination rule

## "WELL, AS I WAS SAYING."

John took the seat behind his friend, Miss Wilson, in the trolley car. He wore a bored expression, and after a few casual remarks on the weather, the cause of his disgust was revealed. "When women have a thing to say," he began, "why can't they say it and get done? More physical and moral force is wasted in the reiteration of feminine conversation than could be used up in a long time of effectual action. Women's conversation consists largely of circular buzz-saws with nothing to work on. My wife has a sister staying with her." His friend saw there was something coming and listened patiently.

"This morning she mislaid some letters she had intended to give me to post. You wouldn't think it would take long to tell about such a circumstance, now would you?" "Why, no," said Miss Wilson. "Well, it took all breakfast time. She began when she came to the table. Said she: 'I had two letters and a postal card which I thought John would post for me on his way down town. I stamped the letters and laid them between the leaves of a magazine—there were two letters and a postal card—and I laid the book on the stairs, thinking I would give the letters and the card to John, so he might mail them on his way down town, and I can't find them anywhere. I've hunted high and low, and I can't imagine what has become of them.'"

"There were two letters—all stamped—and a postal card, and I remember laying them right between the leaves of the book and putting it on the stairs, so that it would be handy to give to John, for I was very particular that they should go this morning, and I knew he would just as soon post them on his way down town." "I can't think where they have disappeared to, for I remember distinctly placing them in the book—two letters and a postal—and saying to myself—and so on."

"Well, that went on and on, and round and round, without getting anywhere, and the last thing I heard as I shut the front door was, 'Two letters all stamped, and a postal card.' Do you wonder I'm tired with that for breakfast?" Just then a masculine voice asserted itself from the seat behind. One man was relating something to another so emphatically that there was nothing to do but listen.

"Scat? Well, I guess I was scat. I never was so scat in my life. I ain't usually scat of thunder—been lots of times right out in the open when it was thundering and lightning hard, and ain't minded it at all, but this time I was scat most to death." "You see, our house sets something like that one out there, not very far from the next one. Well, we were all sitting out on the front porch in the evening, and I was sitting on the step near the walk; the others were sitting back, but I was on the lower step near the walk, see?" "Well, we were sitting there, and all of a sudden there came this thunder and lightning." "It was fierce! The lightning just filled in all that space between the houses—they set near together, you know—and I thought I was struck for sure. It seemed to come right down all around me—you see I was sitting right on the step—and I thought sure I was struck. It seemed to kind of make me numb." "I never was so scat in my life. You see the others were further back, but I was right out on the lower step, and the lightning seemed to come right down between the two houses." "Well, when I could think, I looked at my wife. She was sitting back on the porch by the door, quite a ways from me, because I was on the step,

them if the enumerators are strangers, and there are men who will "decline to answer on the advice of attorney." What is your occupation? The temptation to let fancy sweep skyward will be great, indeed, to Americans. Are you employed or employer? That weakness for boasting will get the better of thousands at this point. Do you own or rent your home? Desire may give the answer. Any mortgage? It is unpleasant to talk about things of this sort. How do you say, no, least the next question be, how much?—Toledo Blade.

**CRIME IS CRIME—NOT DISEASE.** Eight million of population, the number of felonious homicides in 1909 was as follows: In Canada, 3; Germany, 5; England, 11; France, 13; Belgium, the most criminal country in Europe, 15; in the United States, 129.

Owing to lax enforcement of law, and the mistaken policy of giving the criminal too many chances for escaping the penalty of his crime, only one out of seventy-four murderers in the United States is convicted. Political and personal influence and the maudlin sentiment that regards crime as disease and a murderer as a sick man to be cured, instead of a dangerous beast to be exterminated, permit the average man-killer in America to escape with seven years in prison.

Crime is crime. The murderer is a murderer. The sooner American prisons cease to be pleasant sanitariums for mental abnormal and become institutions for punishment of criminals by hard work and rigid discipline, the better for our national reputation.—Chicago Journal.

## FIGHT THE HOUSE FLY.

**W**HEN the common housefly begins to thrive in the land it behooves every good housekeeper to make preparations to war on these little pests. Typhoid and many other diseases are distributed by flies, which pick up large assortments of dangerous germs in dirt piles and carry them into houses and stores, depositing them frequently upon food, by which they are taken into the human stomach. See that windows are properly screened. Provide a receptacle where bread, meat, milk and other foods are protected from flies. See that filth does not accumulate about your premises. Interest yourself in keeping alleys and streets clean. You can thus perform valuable service, not only for your own family, but for the community.—Chicago Journal.

## IONARY IDEA OF SAVING TIME OR MONEY

—for necessarily he must have plenty of both to carry out such an experiment—but because he prefers it to the plucratic private motor car, the New York World says. His specific reason for this preference is that recently he troleyed it from Manhattan to some country place up in Westchester County, while his friends started at the same time for the same destination by automobile, and he got there first, having the laugh on the joy riders, who were stranded three miles this side of Mamaroneck with a burst tire.

## CZARS EARLY LOVE.

After Stormy Scene Infatuation for Beautiful Jewess Broken Off. A story of the Czar's early life, which has long been known to certain members of the Russian court, has recently been published. It is the history of a love affair of his youth from which it is said he never really recovered and for the breaking of which he has never altogether forgiven his mother. The girl concerned in the story was of Jewish descent and the daughter of a government contractor, a New York Sun correspondent says. Her name was Rajissa Kagan. At the age of 17 she was celebrated as a beauty and courted by some of the highest in the land, including the Grand Duke Paul, uncle of the present Czar Nicholas. The Grand Duke on one occasion took his nephew to one of the lady's receptions, and no sooner did he see her than he fell violently in love with her. She reciprocated the sentiment and that same evening they met by appointment in the conservatory of her father's house and he declared his passion and swore he never would marry anyone else.

At about this time Marie Feodorovna, the Empress, was trying to get a suitable bride for the future Czar, and her choice fell upon Princess Alice of Hesse. The young man refused to hear of the match, saying his truth already was pledged. A stormy interview between the Czar and his son followed, as a result of which, alarmed at the turn affairs had taken, the lad agreed to respect his father's wishes, his last remonstrances being silenced by the threat that if the affair were not immediately dropped the contractor and his daughter would be sent to Siberia in exile.

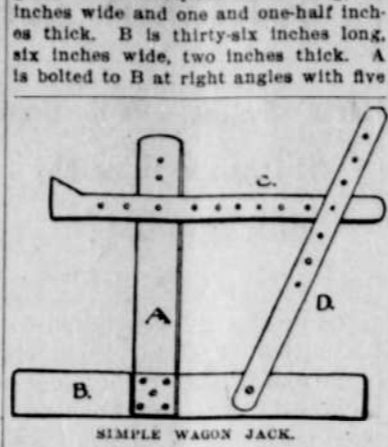
When news of what had happened reached the young Jewess she made a desperate attempt to commit suicide, but was saved. Hearing of this, the young man hurried to her house and a heartrending scene ensued, the girl again attempting to kill herself. After another violent quarrel with the Czar Princess Nicholas finally agreed to travel for a year on the condition that during his absence no steps should be taken in the matter of his love affair. Scarcely had he left Russia, however, when a compact was entered into through the management of the Empress by which the contractor agreed to marry his daughter to a certain state official of importance, and when the unhappy Prince returned the wedding had taken place. His marriage with Princess Alice was celebrated some little time afterward.

## RODE IN POOR MAN'S AUTO.

Trip by Trolley from Syracuse to Chicago Filled with Incidents. An adventurous traveler has made the trip by trolley from Syracuse to Chicago, a distance of 1,070 miles by the route he took, in forty hours. If he is all right again after a week's recuperation he will start on the second stage of his journey to St. Louis, which will mean 1,530 miles in all, if he makes it as planned. This modern Flying Dutchman rides on the trolley, called by him "the poor man's automobile," not with any vis-

# FARM AND GARDEN

**Farm Wagon Jack.** A simple and cheap form of wagon jack is illustrated. The material required is four pieces of wood and a few bolts. It will serve quite well if made of soft wood, but will not last so long or do so much heavy lifting as it would made out of hard wood. Hickory is the best, but white oak is almost as good. A is thirty-six inches long, six inches wide and one and one-half inches thick. B is thirty-six inches long, six inches wide, two inches thick. A is bolted to B at right angles with five



three-eighths bolts. It also has a succession of half-inch holes bored two inches apart, towards the upper part. C is 2x3 inches, of hard wood and as long as may be desired. It has a succession of half-inch holes an inch and a half apart. D is three inches wide and one inch thick, and about forty-four inches long. It is bolted to B near one end, and has a number of half-inch iron holes through the upper part, and an iron pipe to run through. This simple and cheap device answers perfectly for all the usual purposes of a wagon jack.

**How to Plant a Tree.** In anticipation of the needs of Arbor Day the Oklahoma experiment station has in press a bulletin on "Tree Culture," by Professor Morris of the horticultural department. While the bulletin treats of many features, such as the best trees to plant for shade or post and pole production, perhaps the most timely and useful advice is that relating to planting which is as follows:

The trees should be set a little deeper in the soil than they stood in the nursery row, or where previously grown. The soil must be worked in underneath the large roots and tamped firm about them. The top of the tree should be leaned slightly to the southwest.

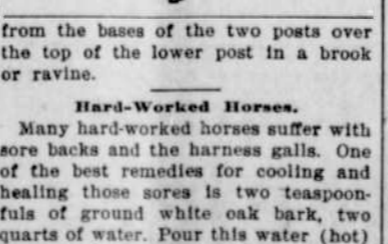
This enables the tree to resist the hard south winds and before the end of the first season the tree will be standing in an erect position. It is a good plan to shake the dirt several times while tamping the dirt around the roots and to pour water about the tree in order to bring the soil in contact with every bit of root surface. After the water has been poured on, another inch or two of dry soil and good surface should be thrown about the tree to prevent baking.

## Liquor and Price of Grain.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authoritatively quoted as saying that if every distillery and brewery in the United States were to close and never use another bushel of grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, the American farmers, as a class, would not know it, as far as the effect would show itself on the markets for grain.

## To Cross a Brook.

This arrangement anchors a post so it will not pull out when the wires are tightened. A wire is stretched from the bases of the two posts over the top of the lower post in a brook or ravine.



## Hard-Worked Horses.

Many hard-worked horses suffer with sore backs and the harness galls. One of the best remedies for cooling and healing those sores is two teaspoonfuls of ground white oak bark, two quarts of water. Pour this water (hot) over the bark and let it stand until cool. Then strain and bottle for use. Bath sores in this solution.

## Bees and Fruit.

An insufficient supply of bees will hinder the setting of fruit. While other insects may take a part in the carrying of pollen, the fruit raiser must rely chiefly upon honey bees. Experience shows that, though bees may fly two or three miles, hives should be within half a mile of the orchard or small fruit patch.

## Logging by Electricity.

Logging by electricity, it is said, will soon become the common practice in British Columbia, where electricity can be readily obtained from water-power. With the disappearance of the steam engines in the woods will go 95 per cent of the annual forest fires.

## Killing Wild Mustard.

Wild mustard plants are easily killed without injury to the growing cereal crop by spraying the grain fields with a heavy 20 per cent solution of iron sulphate just before the mustard plants have reached the blossoming stage, according to the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

## The Largest Incubator.

The world's largest incubator is in Australia, where it is used to hatch 11,440 ducks' eggs or 14,040 hens' eggs at a time.

**Fertilizer for Meadows.** Experiment station tests have shown that nitrate of soda is the one fertilizer most needed by meadows in the spring. As early in the spring, the second year after wheat, if clover has been grown, as new fresh growth shows, make a mixture of equal weight of nitrate of soda and fine dry earth, and apply broadcast at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. It would be quite useless to use any other form of fertilizer, for everything depends upon immediate availability of the plant food. By this treatment not only will wild grasses be kept back, but also sporadic patches of clover. The young timothy will develop very thick growth, due to very extensive stooing. The cost of fertilizer and its application will be about \$4 per acre if no fall application was made, and \$6.75 if it was necessary to fall fertilize.

## Benefits of the Silo.

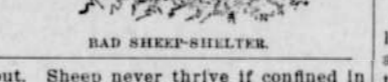
It will keep your stock thrifty and growing all winter, produces fat beef more cheaply than dry feed, enables cows to produce milk and butter more economically, is more conveniently handled than dry fodder, prevents more of corn stalks in the manure, furnishes a feed that the stock will relish in the cold winter months, makes palatable food of stuff that would otherwise be eaten, enables the farmer to preserve food which matures at a rainy time of the year, when drying would be next to impossible, and is easily constructed and the expense of building will be more than returned the first year, and because it is the most economical method of supplying food for the stock during the hot, dry periods in summer, when the pasture is short.—Missouri Experiment Station.

## Ripening Apples on Trees.

The longer apples remain on the tree, unless the weather becomes too cold to permit their exposure, the better the flavor and the keeping qualities. The fruit that comes to perfection the farthest north, as that in the Hood river region of Oregon, appears to have the finest keeping qualities without deterioration in flavor. Of the varieties raised in the East the winter russets keep longest without being put in cold storage and really reach the full perfection of flavor only late in the winter or the early spring. It need to be considered a marvelous and almost an impossible thing to keep apples over from the fall till the first summer apples appear, but with methods of cold storage so extensively used as they are now this is easily achieved and with far less deterioration in flavor than might reasonably be expected.

## Poor Shelter for Sheep.

Often we see sheep housed in places like that shown in the picture. One can imagine what the interior of this hole would be after the winter rains. It is dark and entirely without ventilation except for the front, and in a case of a driving storm sheep would be in a worse condition inside than



## Watch the Cat.

Keep your eye on the pet cat if you have one. If not, then your neighbor may have one which visits you occasionally. It may cause the disappearance of many a chick you can not account for. It takes a pretty sharp eye to catch them at it sometimes. The only remedy we ever found effective in such cases is to kill the cat. It is impossible to break them of the habit once they get it.—Agricultural Epitome.

## Trapping Hawks.

We recently heard of a poultryman who fastened several traps on posts and stumps near his poultry yard for the purpose of catching hawks. The traps worked day and night, and it was not long until he had caught five hawks, an owl and a polecat. Hawks have a habit of lighting on a post or tree to survey the field before swooping down on their prey.—Farmers' Mail and Breeze.

## Land and Those Who Work It.

Ninety per cent of the land is owned by the men who work it, and about 70 per cent of it is farmed by the most intensive methods. The 30 per cent in grass is not pastured. A seven-year rotation generally practiced is: Clover and grass two years, rye, wheat, roots, barley, oats. The land is well manured and produces heavy crops of grass.

## Fine Country Butter.

A woman in Illinois who makes fine butter writes that she mixes the cream of two or three days' milk together, letting it all sour at one time, and churns as soon as it is sour. She makes pound rolls, and her butter always commands the highest price, her customers preferring it to creamery butter.

## Care of Chickens.

As soon as the young chicks are hatched it is a good plan to remove them to the garden or out under the trees, if the weather is favorable, where they can get plenty of insects to eat and catch all they like.

## Age of Horses.

A good authority on horses says that the gray will live the longest and that the roans come next in order. Blacks seldom live to be over 20, and creams rarely live more than ten or fifteen years.

# LEGAL INFORMATION

One who was engaged in blasting was killed by an abortive explosion of a charge of dynamite caused by a flash of lightning during a thunder storm. In Baccell v. North River Stone Co., 118 New York Supplement Reporter, 29, the administrator of deceased sued to recover damages for his death. The New York Supreme Court held the master not liable in failing to anticipate that the use of electric explosives would be dangerous in a thunder storm in the absence of some proof that such an accident was likely to happen.

The Texas law provides that an action for injuries to a husband be brought by him. In Fort Worth & R. G. Ry. Co. vs. Robertson, 121 Southwestern Reporter, 202, deceased had instituted the suit which had been interrupted by his death, not caused by the injuries in question. At the time of his marriage with plaintiff deceased had another wife surviving, but he had lived with plaintiff, who was ignorant of the spouse extant, for the ten years preceding his death. The statutory period of limitation having elapsed since the accident, it was claimed that plaintiff could not recover, first, because she was not the lawful widow, and second, because the action was barred. The Texas Court of Civil Appeals held that under the circumstances plaintiff was entitled to the rights of a lawful wife in the community property, which included the cause of action, and that the law having precluded her maintenance of the action before her husband's death, the statute had not run against it.

The president of a hotel company was seriously scalded by the explosion of a defective coffee urn, which the company had purchased through a jobber. In the action brought against the manufacturer to recover for injuries to his mind, body and nervous system, the president testified that naturally he was much interested in the condition of things during his forced absence, because every dollar he had on earth was invested in the enterprise, and he had become personally liable to a bank in a large sum invested in it, and that he had expended \$1,500 on a trip to the south to regain control of his shattered nerves and his scalded person. In Staller vs. George A. Ray Mfg. Co., 88 Northeastern Reporter, 1963, the New York Court of Appeals, while holding the manufacturer liable to the president for the damages caused by the negligently constructed urn, was unable to grasp the theory on which the anxiety caused by the financial concern and worry could be attributed to the accident. The testimony served to show either the interest which the plaintiff had in the business, and which was liable to suffer as the result of his injury, or an element of damages not pleaded, or else it tended to show that business anxiety, rather than accident, affected his nerves and mind. If recovery for a trip to the south were allowed, recovery might be had for a voyage to Europe, and perhaps the hire of a palace which, of course, would be preposterous.

## BRUTAL CUSTOMS MEN.

What Happened to a British Sailor Who Went Ashore at Batoum. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, at a dinner in New York, defended the customs officials of the port, says the New York Tribune. "These intelligent young men," he said, "in a difficult position conduct themselves admirably. The stories are false that make them out to be brutal and indelicate. If it were Turkey now! In the days before Batoum fell to Russia," he resumed, "a sailor on an English ship lying in Batoum harbor went ashore and bought himself a pair of trousers. He put the trousers on. His old ones were quite worn out, and he told the dealer to throw them away. Then he started forth into the street proudly.

## COST OF YOUR EYEGLASSES.

This Is Not a Trust—How Could the Statute Create a Monopoly? Fixed prices to be charged the public for their eyeglasses and spectacles, are the subject of a controversy among the wholesale opticians. The officers of the Optical Society of the State of New York distributed recently a minimum price list. These prices are higher than those charged by many of the opticians. The action of the New York society is likely to be followed in other states, as soon as they get optometry laws like New York's, which restrict the number of men who may legally fit eyes with glasses, the New York Sun says. This city is the headquarters of a campaign for optometry laws which are pending at the present sessions of the legislatures of New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and several other states. P. A. Dilworth, the secretary of the Optical Society of the State of New York, is one of the officers who prepared the price list. He said yesterday that the new list is not binding on the members and has been sent to them for their information with the explanation that it is the average minimum of the prevailing prices. Mr. Dilworth said that there is no intention to force up the prices or form an eyeglass trust. Since the optometry law was passed this state two years ago, he said, 2,100 men have received certificates and it would be impossible to have them all agree as to prices. Besides publishing the minimum lists for the information of members most of the societies are urging the members to give up the old practice of announcing free examinations of the eyes and to charge for the service as doctors do. The examinations have never been really free, it is said, because the practice has been to add to the cost of the glasses an extra sum to pay the examiner for his time, but the customers have not known this.

## The Crank.

The complete crank is a kind of collector of causes, and it is difficult to discover the principle upon which he collects them. A new religion and under-clothing and some insipid kind of diet are all the same to him, and he advocates them all with equal earnestness. He wants men to change their lives in every particular and protests against all the ordinary usages of the world both in great and in small things. He does not believe that there is any instinctive wisdom in mankind or any value in past tradition and experience. For him wisdom has only just appeared among men, and she has revealed herself to very few.—London Times.

## He Got It.

Eva—As we strolled along he waggered a box of chocolates that I couldn't say the word "kiss." Belinda—And did you try? Eva—Yes, but he took the word from my very lips.

## A Good Many People who Speak Respectfully of the dead forget it by the time the will goes to probate.

**AN "AIR JAG."** Forced Breathing is a Stimulant with No "Morning After" Effects. It has been noticed by different investigators that deep violent breathing for several minutes so changes the system as to make respiration unnecessary for perhaps as much as five minutes after this preparatory breathing is over. One who has made the experiment found that after four minutes enforced breathing it was possible to hold his breath for three and a half minutes, though without such preparation his limit was only 56 seconds. The time during which it is possible to do without respiration increases, of course, with the length of time during which the preparatory breathing is carried on, but only up to a certain definite limit, which varies somewhat with different persons.

Long after this "washing out of the lungs," as the Yogi philosophers would call it must have been completed, the preparatory breathing is still effective. The change produced in the system is certainly more fundamental than a lung transformer, and would appear to indicate a temporary alteration in blood constitution. The effect of this rapid breathing as a mental stimulant is very pronounced. Mental fatigue may be postponed, far beyond the usual point, by two minutes of rapid deep breathing at half-hour intervals. A feeling of sluggishness or sleepiness may be almost completely dispelled. There seems to be no reaction, as in the case of most stimulants, and in every way this "air jag" is quite satisfactory.

The effect on muscular fatigue is also striking. A difficult arm exercise with heavy weights which under ordinary circumstances could not be repeated more than 20 times, after four minutes of this preparatory breathing could be done 87 times. The pulse beat goes up rapidly while the breathing is continued. Another curious effect is the apparent rapid lapse of time during the latter half of a hard breathing period. This change in the time sense is very noticeable. As a mental stimulant, and as a means to increase the time during which the system can do without respiration, violent breathing might find considerable useful application, and daring rescues from suffocation are common enough to make a knowledge of this possible threefold endurance without air of no little value.

## What Happened to a British Sailor Who Went Ashore at Batoum.

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## Soon he met a group of customs officials. They stopped him, and their chief said:

"Those are new trousers you've got on?" "Yes," said the sailor, "I just bought them." "Then," said the customs chief, "you must pay duty on them." "But I've got no money left," said the sailor. And this was true. His last copper had gone to pay the shopman's bill.

"No money?" said the chief. "That's very bad for you, then. You'll have to leave the trousers with us in that case."

"But I've got nothing under them," objected the sailor.

"Never mind; we won't look," and the chief and his men all repeated that there was no fear—they would none of them look.

"But other people may look!" shouted the desperate sailor.

"That," they said, "is no concern of ours."

"And so the poor sailor was forced, willy nilly, to leave his new purchase behind, and to gallop to his ship as best he could, making up in speed what he lacked in drapery."

## A Model Platform.

One of the shortest political platforms ever written is that of Solomon P. Rodes. Solomon, according to ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson's "Something of Men I Have Known," was wont to say that he would rather "go to the Missouri legislator than to be the Czar of Roshpy." A convention which purposed to nominate him for this office was once held at the school-house. The committee to draw up the resolutions adjourned for consultation to a log back of the building.

When the committee finally returned, these resolutions, two in number, were presented to the assembly and adopted unanimously and with great enthusiasm:

(1) Resolv that in the declaration of independence and likewise in the constitution of the united states we recognize a able and well ritten document, and that we are tetotally oppose the repeal of airy one of the aforesaid instruments of riting. Resolv:

(2) that in our fellow-townsmen, Solomon P. Rodes, we view an onest man and hereby anonnimate him for "he legislator.

## Justification.

"Now, look here, my dear," said a husband, decidedly, "I am sure we don't need that bearskin rug. How often have I told you not to go and buy things because they are cheap?" "But, my love," replied his wife, "this wasn't cheap—it cost \$50."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

When a married man is an advocate of equal suffrage, it is better proof that he is hepencked than that he loves his wife.

The father who sets his example should not be surprised if his sons get busy and hatches them out.