

Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

WHY FRANCE IS RICH.

PARIS is the Mecca of foreigners. They come from all parts of the world to enjoy life in the great metropolis; and the yearly income from this source alone approximates \$600,000,000. Along with this item the earnings of French capitalists on their investments in the securities and properties of other countries amount to fully \$250,000,000 yearly. On the other side of the account is an adverse balance of trade which in 1907 amounted to \$120,000,000. Deduct this from her income of \$850,000,000, and it leaves France with \$730,000,000 to the good. Instead of getting an income of \$900,000,000 from foreign tourists, the United States pays out at least \$150,000,000 for the expenses of tourists abroad. Again, instead of drawing \$250,000,000 yearly from foreign investments, this country pays out \$300,000,000 to foreign investors in our securities and properties. A third factor is the army of aliens who flock here from all parts of the world to board up money, which they take back to their own countries; this drain costs us \$300,000,000 more. Add \$100,000,000 more which we pay for ocean freights in foreign vessels, and the yearly outgo is \$850,000,000. Deduct our yearly income of \$500,000,000 for favorable trade balance, and it leaves a yearly deficit of \$350,000,000.—Moody's Magazine.

CRIMINALS MADE BY THE LAW.

IT is entirely possible that human law, since its invention in the dawn of civilization, has made more criminals than original sin, heredit or environment. Like all human institutions, it is born in imperfection and progresses slowly to perfection through long and weary cycles of advancing civilization. Within historic times criminal law has changed its spirit from brute revenge and sword compensation to that of deterrence and prevention, with some dim notion of reform of the criminal. But it is still crusted and barnacled, especially in respect of offenses against property, with the gross brutalities and blind prejudices of its barbaric origin. These are the agencies by which law makes criminals, begetting progeny only to devour them like the earlier god of a primitive race.

We do not realize how many of these savageries survive in modern law, how many human personalities are sacrificed to some trivial fetish of property, until a flash of romantic interest like that in John Carter reveals the possibilities of outrage and injustice under the law of burglary we have inherited from British feudalism.

The whole viewpoint of criminal law is slowly changing, though the fossils by whom it is made in legislation and administered in the courts are naturally the last to realize it. Traditional law looked only at the particular offense charged or proved, measuring out punishment for it by ancient standards without regard to the human nature and capacities of the criminal.

The law of the future will look first of all at these,

excluding for life the habitual and incurable criminal whenever caught, for a small offense or none at all, but giving the perpetrator of whatever offense the full advantage of whatever latent capacities for reform his nature may contain. That law will gradually extinguish old criminals without making new ones.—Minneapolis Tribune.

PEARY WON'T PRODUCE THE PROOFS.

PEARY'S refusal to submit his proofs to Congress or to scientific bodies other than the National Geographic Society ought to dispose of the bill to retire him with increased rank and pay. The excuse of contracts with publishers is not sufficient. Peary might submit his proofs without their being used to the detriment of himself or publishers, and he might fortify his position by submitting them to the University of Copenhagen and geographical societies of Europe. But he evidently doesn't choose to do so, and he is giving rise to doubts of the success of his expedition.

Peary entirely overlooks his obligations to the United States government. He has devoted the best of thirteen years to polar expeditions, and all the while he has been drawing a salary as commander in the naval service. In other words, he has been given almost continuous leave of absence for thirteen years for prosecuting his personal plans and has drawn pay from the United States for so doing. Though far from the retiring age, he wants to retire with the rank of Rear Admiral of the first class and draw still higher pay for life, so that he may proceed to cash in at high rates the results of his work on Uncle Sam's time.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

IRON DEPOSITS IN CANADA.

IT is now known positively that iron ores abound in practically every province of Canada. Only eight iron mines are in operation, and only one of these is producing as much as 100,000 tons of ore in a year, it is true; but active preparations are being made in the eastern provinces for exploiting the recently proved deposits of ore on a large scale. At present the chief Canadian blast furnaces draw most of their ore from Belle Isle, in Conception bay, near St. John's, Newfoundland. Newfoundland is very rich in iron ores, and nearly 1,000,000 tons are raised annually, most of which is used in Canada. But enormous and rich reserves of hematite ore have been found in New Brunswick, within easy distance of large coal fields. Deposits of huge quantity and high quality have also been proved in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia in the east, and in Vancouver and British Columbia in the west. Recent investigations conducted by the department of mines, coupled with private prospecting, inspire the hope that Canada is as rich in iron and steel-making materials as the United States.—Cassier's Magazine.

THE COUNTRY'S GROWTH.

How is the increase of Mail Matter Handled Annually.

The growth of our country and the increase in the volume of business can be realized no better than by a comparison of the number of pieces of mail matter handled annually. The total for 1899 was 3,860,200,000 pieces, including letters, postal cards, newspapers, printed matter and packages of every sort. Twenty years later the total was four times as great, and reached 15,173,340,329.

The advance has been remarkably regular year after year and at the rate of about 100 per cent every five years. In 1847, the year when postage stamps were first issued, the total number of pieces that passed through the mails was 114,175,480.

A considerable part of the increase during the last ten years has been due to rural delivery. Farmers are now able to receive newspapers, letters and other mail matter at their doorsteps without leaving their plows or their harvest fields and driving into town.

There are now nearly 40,000 rural delivery carriers who are paid \$35,000,000 a year for carrying the letters and newspapers to the country homes in the United States, and together they traveled last year more than 1,000,000 miles a day. The rural delivery service is now thirteen years old, and it has been the greatest success of any new idea that has been introduced into the administration of our government.

The Postoffice Department will renew its efforts to secure a law authorizing a parcels post service so that farmers' wives can do their shopping by mail, but the opposition from the country merchants, who fear their trade will be diverted to the cities, is so determined that it is doubtful whether Congress will act.

FASHION HINTS

Our sketch shows one of the lovely chiffon robes worn in Paris. The robe is creamy white with a shaded pink border, while the overdress is a deep pink. A black satin hem makes an effective and practical finish to the skirt.

Too Much for Him.

They numbered four. They absolutely enjoyed prosperity. The things which they ordered were such as to fill with envy the breast of the man at the next table, engaged in consuming the most modest dish disclosed by the bill of fare.

The four were conversing—languid, placid conversation. After a while it turned to the question of money. Evidently they wanted to do something. How much money had they? One of the four took out his pocketbook and counted up a roll of bills.

"Oh, I have a hundred and forty," he said, carelessly.

The second and third members of the party went through their pockets.

"I have two hundred and fifteen," remarked one.

"And I have three hundred," said the other.

The fourth waved his hand—graciously.

"Mind you fellows," he said, "I'll lend you all you want."

Tenderly, waters bore the man at the next table out into the cold air. He will recover.



Planting Potatoes.

The prevailing, and we might say foolish, custom of most farmers is to plant potatoes just as they come, little and big. Indeed, some use the smaller ones for seed and retain the larger ones for cooking purposes, sometimes placing them on the market.

While such a course will not noticeably affect the potato crop for a single season, its continuation surely but slowly lowers the yield—not so much by an insufficient number of tubers, but by inferiority in size and quality. We believe this to be the chief blunder made by most potato raisers and that it accounts for more failures with this crop than any other one cause.

Assuming that you failed to select seed potatoes at the proper time last season (as nine out of ten fail to), great care should be exercised in selecting seed this spring. With the thought in mind that it was quite likely the healthy, vigorous plant which produced the larger tubers, these should be chosen for seed, since the smaller potatoes, which no doubt came from a weak or inferior plant, and, if planted, would produce a like growth. Is this not true of any other plant or animal life? Then why should it not be true of potatoes?—Twentieth Century Farmer.

Value of the silo.

The Missouri Experiment Station summarizes the value of the silo as follows: Silage keeps young stock thrifty and growing all winter. It produces fat beef more cheaply than does dry feed. It enables cows to produce milk and butter more economically. It is more conveniently handled than dry fodder. The silo prevents waste of cornstalks in the manure when silage is fed. The silo will make palatable food of stuff that would not otherwise be eaten. It enables the farmer to preserve food, which matures at a rainy time of the year, when dry would be next to impossible. It is the most economical method of supplying food for the stock during the hot, dry periods in summer, when the pasture is short.

Temporary Sheep Fence.

A movable fence of this kind for selling sheep is made in panels as seen in the picture. The panels are

ten feet long, made of four-inch boards solidly nailed together. After this fence is once put up sheep or hogs are not likely to overturn it. A fence three and one-half feet high will turn most flocks.—Denver Post.

Drainage.

One of the essentials about the poultry house and grounds is good drainage. For this reason a good hill slope is the best place for the grounds. The land should slope enough so that rains will wash it clean of all impurities. On flat land the grounds should be frequently changed and planted to some crops that will take up the noxious elements. The draining and surface draining the grounds will assist in keeping them dry and pure. Scraping off the top soil each year and filling with fresh soil from the field will aid in



HOW TO PLANT SHRUBS, ROSES AND TREES.

Correct way of making hole. Notice how the bottom is rounded. The roots lie with a downward turn. They are not cramped or crowded or bent from their proper course.

Incorrect way of making hole. Observe how the roots are bent upward. If the shrub lies the roots must bend downward again—not always successfully accomplished.



On the other hand, this section has witnessed the cutting up into smaller sizes of many farms nearer to market. There are now almost three times as many farms as in 1870, and an unprecedented increase in the value of farm lands and live stock.—American Agriculturist.

Tree Planting Device.

To those who will be planting shade and fruit trees, the following method may be of assistance. In preparing for planting stake out the plot having the stakes in line in several directions. After the plot is carefully staked the trouble is to get the tree

set on the exact place occupied by the stake. The following plan will overcome this difficulty. Take a board about 8 ft. long and 8 inches diameter, as shown in illustration. Bore a hole in each end and cut a notch in the middle. Place the board with the notch against the stake and drive wooden or iron pins into the holes B. B. The board can then be removed from the pegs, place the tree in the notch and pack the soil around the roots. The tree will thus be in the exact spot occupied by the stake, and in line with the others.

Egg Imports.

The fact that eggs are not included in any lists of imports which we have seen published and from the results of the American hen's activities, as reported by the census office, leads to the supposition that importing eggs would be like carrying coal to Newcastle. In 1900 over 1,293,662,433 dozen eggs were produced in the United States. This number is large enough to provide each person in the country with seventeen dozen eggs a year. There are almost four times as many chickens in the United States as there are people.

How Milk is Formed.

Milk is elaborated from the blood. Food is converted into blood, which is forced from the heart and lungs to the udder; from the udder it returns to the heart through the large veins from the under side of the belly, running from the udder nearly to the front legs, where they enter the body and connect with the heart. These veins are commonly called milk veins, but they are not, however, as no milk ever passes through them. The orifices in the body where such veins enter are called milk wells.—Rural World.

The Egg-Eating Hen.

Some one wants to know how to keep hens from eating their eggs. Having had some experience along that line, I offer a few suggestions: A deep nest box, in which there is only room for the hen's body, so that she cannot get at the eggs when on the nest, and too deep for her to reach the eggs when standing on the edge of it, is a good thing. The best nest box I have used is 14 inches square and 18 inches deep, covered with a 6-inch door or opening at the top of one side.

Battle On.

"What's causing all that racket in there?" asked the business clerk, pausing at the door of the office.

"Couple of agents trying to sell this boss two different kinds of 'cyclopedias,'" said the office boy.

Old Favorites

Little Nell of Narragansett Bay. Oh, well do I remember My boyhood's happy hours, The cottage and the garden Where bloomed the fairest flowers— The bright and sparkling waters O'er which we used to sail, With hearts as gay, for miles away, Before the gentle gale.

Chorus— Toll, toll the bell, At early dawn of day, For lovely little Nell, So quickly passed away; Toll, toll the bell, So sad and mournfully, For bright-eyed, laughing little Nell Of Narragansett Bay.

Oh, I had a dear companion, But she is not with me now; The lily of the valley Is waving o'er her brow, And I am sad and lonely, Weeping all the day, For bright-eyed, laughing little Nell, Of Narragansett Bay.

Oh, I loved the little beauty, And my boat was all my pride; And with Nell close beside me, What joy the foam to ride; She would laugh in tones so merry To see the waves go by, As wildly blew the stormy wind, Or murky was the sky.

Though lightning flashed around us, And all was dark and drear, We loved the brave old boat, And never dreamed of fear; The hours bounded onward, The boat dashed through the spray, With bright-eyed, laughing little Nell Of Narragansett Bay.

But one day from us she wandered, And was soon within the boat; The cord was quickly loosened, As out the tide did float; The little bark flew lightly, And swept before the wind, Till land and home and friends so dear Were many miles behind.

Next day her form all lifeless Was washed upon the beach; I stood and gazed upon it, Bereft of sense and speech; 'Tis years since thus we parted, But still I weep to-day, For bright-eyed, laughing little Nell, Of Narragansett Bay.

HOW ENGLAND GOT IN DEBT.

Was the Outcome of 22 Years' Struggle With France.

Too Lloyd-George program of public finance, whose promulgation a year ago precipitated the most remarkable fiscal controversy in the history of modern England, was the logical outcome of a situation which has long been in process of development. Speaking broadly, says Frederic Austin Ogg in the American Review of Reviews, it was during England's twenty-two-year contest with republican France and with Napoleon that the nation was started upon the career of indebtedness, public expenditure and augmented taxation which has led straight to the fiscal complications of the present day.

The struggle with the French was easily the costliest of all modern wars. Upon it Great Britain expended the sum of £831,500,000 (\$1,157,000,000)—very much more than the aggregate outlay of the nation upon all other wars in which it had a part since the times of Oliver Cromwell. The consequence was threefold. In the first place the national debt, which in 1792 stood at £237,000,000, was augmented by upward of £622,000,000. In the second place there was a great leap upward on the part of the ordinary recurring expenditures. After 1815 the army and navy called for an outlay of from three to four times the amounts allocated to these services in Pitt's frugal budget prior to the war; while the annual interest charge upon the debt had come to be no less than £200,000,000, or upward of twice the total public expenditure for all purposes in 1792. A third consequence of the war outlay was the piling up of taxation beyond all precedent, so that a yield of £19,260,000 in 1792 had been raised by 1815 to £74,500,000. And although after the restoration of peace there was some remission of taxation, so that by 1818 the yield had been reduced to £59,500,000, far the larger part of the burden imposed by the costs of the French wars had been carried by the taxpayers of the realm from that day to this. But for interest charges imposed by Camperdown and Trafalgar and Waterloo, Mr. Lloyd-George would have had ample means a year ago for the paying of pensions to the aged and the building of new Dreadnoughts without the necessity of additional taxation at all.

A Good Forage Crop.

Canada peas and oats is a favorite forage crop with many New York state farmers. The crop may be sown from early spring to the middle of May. By making sowings at intervals of two weeks, a succession of crops may be had. The common rate of sowing is one and one-half bushels of each per acre. The peas are usually scattered broadcast on disked or harrowed ground, and then turned under about three or four inches deep. The ground is then harrowed and the oats drilled a few days later. The land may first be prepared and each crop drilled separately, but this is not usually as satisfactory as the other method. Peas and oats are good for hay or to cut and feed green. When the oats are heading and the peas blossoming one may begin to cut for green feed. For hay the oats should be in the milk stage, and the peas should have well formed pods. Peas and oats can also be pastured to advantage with hogs. This crop will give a yield of five to seven tons per acre of green feed.

The Various "Rocks."

A breeder of Buff Rocks wants some one to explain why it is claimed that Barged Plymouth Rocks are so much better market fowls than all other varieties, especially the Buffs and White Plymouth Rocks. All three have the same general conformity, all three have yellow legs and yellow skins, and the buff and whites have no black pin feathers, as have the barred variety.—Exchange.

Farm Notes.

Cut alfalfa when it is dry.

A good milk cow never becomes "rolling fat."

Milk sellers find the Holstein hard to beat.

Milk the cows quietly, quickly and on time.

Never buy pigeons unless the mating is guaranteed.

One bad butter cow will eat up the profit of several good ones.

Too much corn causes the bones of heavy hogs to break easily.

But the manure spreader first and the plow will come easier.

Clean the dairy stable in summer just as regularly as in winter.

Treat the cows kindly and they will repay you in dollars and cents.

In the big cities, the market for quab is good for every month in the year.

Red clover in bloom is not good for hogs, but when young it makes a fine pasture.

Do not fill the churn over one-third to one-half full. Give the cream room for agitation.

The woven wire fence makes hog pasturing easy compared with the old-fashioned rail fence.

Good butter must be properly presented to the market. It must not only be good, but look good.

The type of sheep that combines a large body with a good fleece is the one for the small flock owner.

Keep the pigeons' flying lofts clear of bolts as the birds are apt to injure themselves by flying against them.

Old Man Hare.

John Hare, the eminent English actor-manager, said that the most delightful compliment he ever received was from Mr. Gladstone. It was a double-edged compliment. Whichever way you took it it was satisfactory.

Mr. Hare earned fame playing old men's parts, his character as Mr. Gold in "A Pair of Spectacles" being a good example. Added to this was a horror of having his picture taken.

Mr. Gladstone had never seen a picture of the actor, but he knew him well behind the scenes as well as before the footlights. The premier's favorite play was "A Pair of Spectacles," and he always went behind the scenes to chat a while with the actor. The really old man and the made-up old man would sit there and talk in the most delightful way for an hour after the show.

One day the Earl of Rosebery had Mr. Gladstone to dinner, and he also invited his friend John Hare. The actor came in smooth-shaven, looking about thirty-five. He was presented to Mr. Gladstone, and the prime minister shook his hand most cordially and said:

"My dear sir, I am very, very glad to meet you. I know your father very, very well. Splendid actor! Fine old man!"

It took the whole evening for the earl and Mr. Hare to convince him that the son was really the father.

If the weather is bad for the crops, be an optimist and go to a baseball game.

LEGAL INFORMATION

The applicant for citizenship in the case of In re Knight, 171 Federal Reporter, 299, was born upon a schooner flying the British flag, in the Yellow Sea, off the coast of China. His father was of English birth and parentage; his mother was half Chinese and half Japanese, having been married to applicant's father in Shanghai under British colors. Applicant was 43 years old, intelligent of good character, and had served since 1882 in the United States navy, and had won a medal for service on the flagship Olympia in the battle of Manila bay. The naturalization statute applies to aliens, either white or of African nativity or descent. A person half white and half some other race belongs to neither of those races, but is literally a half-breed. This holding would appear to exclude inapplicants. The application was refused by the Federal District Court.

A woman of culture and refinement having contracted anasthetic leprosy while engaged in missionary work in Brazil, was ordered removed by the city board of health to the city's pest-house, a structure of four small rooms used theretofore for the isolation of negroes with smallpox, and situated within 100 yards of the city garbage heap. A distinguished specialist had pronounced the infection not contagious, and no evidence of contagion had mingled freely with other people. In Kirk v. Wyman, 65 Southeastern Reporter, 337, complainant insisted that her condition did not justify her immediate removal to the pesthouse until suitable accommodations were provided for her, and applied for an injunction to restrain the action of the board. The South Carolina Supreme Court, believing that the official action of the board was so arbitrary and that there was no adequate relief in a suit for damages, maintained the injunction.

The case of United States Telephone Co. v. Central United Telephone Co., 171 Federal Reporter, 130, is a valuable and interesting contribution to the law governing the rights of telephone companies as public service corporations. The complainant company made contracts with several local companies, by which it was agreed that they should give long-distance connections to complainants and permit no connection with any other company for a period of 99 years. Complainants alleged that breach of these agreements was induced by the unlawful acts of defendant, and prayed an injunction restraining further interference with their contract rights. The United States Circuit Court draws a distinction between the telephone business and the sleeping car business, in which it was held in Chicago, St. L. & N. O. R. Co. v. Pullman Co., 139 U. S. 37, 11 Sup. Ct. 490, 35 L. Ed. 97, that a contract for exclusive rights for the term of fifteen years to furnish sleeping cars to a railroad company was not invalid. It is possible for all travelers to obtain like accommodations on sleeping cars, notwithstanding they may all be furnished by a single company; but

where there are different telephone companies, each having its own list of subscribers, it is impossible to give them like service unless each company be allowed the right of connection with the local exchanges. This being the case, the contract in question would necessarily prevent local companies from carrying out to the full extent their duties as public service corporations. The agreements were held invalid and injunction denied.

ENGLISH BANK NOTES.

Curious Indorsements—£5 Notes Are the Lowest Now Issued.

The custom of indorsing English bank notes, even when they pass in some trivial purchase, is a surprise to most Americans who go abroad for the first time. It is an old custom and one which has led to many curious inscriptions on the notes.

A debtor in prison wrote on the back of a £10 note "The first debt I have honestly paid for a year," while a prodigal son turned the tables against himself when he wrote on a £20 note "The last of thousands left by my father, who slaved to earn them."

In 1759 the Bank of England began to issue £10 notes as well as £20, till then exclusively used. It was not till thirty years after that £5 notes were brought out, and in 1797 there were £1 and £2 notes, but they ceased in 1821, owing to the immense amount of forgery they led to, says the Queen. Hundreds if not thousands were hanged for counterfeiting notes for such small sums.

A curious bank note designed by Hone has prison chains across one end, is signed by Jack Ketch, a row of malefactors hanging with ropes around their necks appears on the face and a series of criminals' heads on the other side, together with the words "Until the resumption of cash payments or the abolition of the punishment by death." The "£" which in the corner usually preceded the amount and value of the note was formed of rope.

From April 5, 1829, the £5 note has been the lowest procurable from the Bank of England. Of late the desirability of once more issuing the £1 note has been discussed.

In 1827 a £1,000 note was the highest, but £20,000 notes have been issued, and there is a story of a certain tradesman keeping such a one by him as a curiosity, while a gentleman framed one, which his executors promptly cashed at his death. There is a family tradition about the visit of a certain church functionary at a house when some disputed point had to be settled by reference to the Bible, and the one belonging to the deceased mother was brought down from a shelf, dusty and unused, but within was found a note for £40,000.

The Bank of England note of to-day has taken some time and many inventions to bring it to its present condition. The numbering machine was first employed in 1809, steel-plate engraving was supplanted by the sidograph machine, and that by electrotype surface printing. The great aim is to prevent forgery, the paper employed being unique and the watermark and private marks are all in favor of the banker.

A man is never quite so philosophical as when he is being pinched.

NEW FLORA FOR AN ISLAND.

Start of Vegetation on a Lava Bed—Duration of Life of Seed.

In 1882 the island of Krakatoa, in the Sunday strait, was covered to a depth of thirty-two yards with lava by a tremendous volcano outburst. An interesting botanical problem was suggested, the London Globe says. Here was an area of new rock absolutely devoid of plant life. How would it be reconquered and repopulated by the vegetable world? So at the suggestion of Treub the island has been kept under observation since 1886.

In that year it was found that those simplest of all plants, the so-called blue-green algae, had formed thin, black films over the surface. In this a number of ferns and a few flowering plants had established themselves. By 1897 the island was covered with a characteristic shore vegetation, including a species of Ipomoea. Ferns predominated and there were very few shrubs and no trees. The latest expedition reports 137 species of plants belonging to all the principal groups. Ferns are no longer dominant and the forests are rapidly increasing.

In a recent issue of the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," J. White gives the results of some interesting experiments on the ferments and latent life of resting seeds. That the substance of germinating seeds undergoes a process of fermentation by which it is rendered suitable for the nourishment of the embryo is well known. This is illustrated by the change of the starch of the barley seed into sugar during the process of malting. It is not, however, known whether germination can take place in the absence of a ferment. Mr. White, however, finds that the ferments in the seeds may retain their activity long after the power of germination has been lost. The ferment in a seed may retain its power for twenty years or more.

The seeds specially studied by Mr. White were wheat, barley and other cereals. He finds that the duration of the power of germination varies much. In rye it is about five years, but in wheat from eleven to sixteen. No seeds which had lost their power of germination could be induced to grow by adding a ferment. And if this was added to one germinating feebly, the growth was retarded.

If further proof were wanted that the stories of wheat germinating after lying for thousands of years in Egyptian tombs have no foundation in fact, it is supplied by Mr. White's determination that the life of a wheat seed is only from eleven to sixteen years.

To the Critic Higher Up.

There may be small excuse for it. You may have little story for it. And curl your super-story lip in supercilious way.

You may regard it banefully. And pass it up disdainfully. But when it gets the money wotines have you to say?

—Chicago Tribune.

Topsy-Turvy.

"It's a funny thing."

"What is."

"I live on the ninth floor and the janitor lives in the basement, yet he is immeasurably above me."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

In buying a gentle horse, always remember that a gentle horse is a lazy horse.

Probably for the Trust.

"Hello, old chap! I haven't seen you for a year. Where have you been?"

"Down in South America."

"South America? What have you been doing there?"

"—rubbering around."—Chicago Tribune.

Uncle Allen.

"An optimist," said Uncle Allen Sparks, is (slap) a man who believes the mosquito (slap) was created for some lofty (slap) beneficent purpose."

All in the Family.

Portly Dame—Your face is strikingly familiar. Have you ever done any work for me before?

Chiropodist—No, ma'am. You are probably thinking of my twin brother, who runs the shoe store on the ground floor. He must have sold you these shoes. A great many of his customers come here, ma'am.

Battle On.

"What's causing all that racket in there?" asked the business clerk, pausing at the door of the office.

"Couple of agents trying to sell this boss two different kinds of 'cyclopedias,'" said the office boy.