

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, June 25.—President Taft walked out of the capitol at 11 o'clock tonight smiling.

The second session of the 61st congress had just adjourned and he had signed practically all matters of legislation that had been placed before him. He received congratulations from his cabinet and from members of both branches of congress upon the successful passage of most of his pet measures. Mr. Taft shook hands all around and continued to smile.

The last measure signed was a joint resolution to authorize the secretary of war to lend tents to the Appalachian exposition to be held in Knoxville, Tenn., in September, which Mr. Taft expects to attend.

Each house of congress marked its closing hours by voting for an investigation of the McMurray Indian contracts. Instead of the usual scene of comparatively unadorned relaxation from the business of legislation, both houses devoted exceedingly serious attention to the charges of bribery attempted and other forms of improper influence made in the senate yesterday by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, and subsequently, in the house by Representative Murphy of Missouri.

Two separate investigations are provided for, one in each house. Each body passed a resolution creating a select committee of five members to pursue the inquiry to the bottom during the recess of congress, and to report whether any of its members are, or have been, interested in any of these contracts.

In adjourning the house, Speaker Cannon made a brief statement in which he said that he held no malice toward anyone and hoped that all would have a pleasant vacation.

Washington, June 24.—The Scott anti-opium bill to restrict cotton exchange transactions which do not involve actual delivery of the commodity, was passed by the house today, 160 to 41.

A joint resolution passed by the senate today extends for two years the time during which ex-Confederates may file claims for losses of personal property after surrendering. The resolution was introduced by Senator Bradley and covers the same ground as an amendment to the general deficiency bill, which was struck out a few days ago on motion of Senator Bristow.

A bill authorizing the appointment of an assistant United States treasurer at Seattle, Wash., was passed by the senate today. The measure now goes to the house.

There is every indication that the \$20,000,000 irrigation bill will become law tomorrow. The conference committee reached an unexpected agreement tonight on the one provision in dispute, the army engineer clause, and its report was promptly agreed to by the senate. It will be submitted to and approved by the house in ample time tomorrow to permit the president to sign the bill before night.

The senate today passed without amendment the bill previously passed by the house directing the issuance of patents to settlers on the former Siletz reservation where entry was made for the exclusive use and benefit of entrymen who built houses on the land, improved it and actually entered into occupation of the land for the period required by law. The senate also passed the house bill authorizing the construction and maintenance of a dike on Olalla Slough, Lincoln county.

Washington, June 23.—Republicans and Democrats do not agree as to the increased cost of living between 1900 and 1910.

The majority report of the special senate committee which has been investigating these questions was submitted to the senate today by Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee.

Labor organizations have lost their fight to gain exemption from prosecution under the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws. Following a lively debate, and by a vote of 138 to 130, the house today agreed to the senate action striking out a provision in the sundry bill that would have affected this immunity.

The house having disagreed today to the senate amendments to the bill providing for \$20,000,000 of bonds for irrigation in the West, a conference is now in progress seeking to adjust the differences between the two houses.

President Taft held a meeting today to discuss the possibilities of reaching an agreement. The president was satisfied to omit the provision that no project shall be aided unless it has the approval of a board of army engineers.

Senator Jones today undertook to pass through the senate the Hamer bill permitting the exchange of scattered school sections in the forest reserves for compact tracts of reserve lands of equal value and area, but senator Heyburn objected. Jones will renew his motion at the first opportunity, though the chances are against its adoption. The senate tonight agreed to the conference report on the public building bill, which includes all the Oregon, Washington and Idaho items of both house and senate bills.

Mail Indemnity Asked.
Washington, D. C.—A recommendation has been made to congress by Postmaster General Hitchcock that a law be enacted to indemnify the senders or owners of third and fourth class domestic registered matter lost in the mails. The postmaster general urges that no growth of third and fourth class registered mail can be expected unless indemnity for possible loss can be granted. Refusal to grant such indemnity, he maintains, is an unfavorable discrimination against domestic mail.

Forest Reserve Area Held.
Washington, D. C.—The house of representatives, in accepting the senate bill authorizing the withdrawal of public lands, protected the Fulton amendment to the agricultural bill of 1907, which prohibits the extension of the forest reserve area in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, except by act of congress. The conservation bill, as originally passed by the house, would have repealed this amendment.

Washington, June 22.—After voting down several amendments, the senate today decided, 44 to 25, to concur in the house amendments to the postal savings bank bill and thus took the last legislative step necessary to the establishment of a postal savings bank in the United States.

The measure was included in the administration's schedule, and its passage marks another triumph for President Taft.

In accordance with the program agreed on yesterday, voting began at 5 o'clock and the bill was passed 15 minutes later. Most of the insurgent Republicans joined the regulars in supporting the measure in the final vote, but Senators Bristow, Cummins and La Follette refused to yield, and cast their ballots with the Democrats.

Senator Chamberlain cast the only Democratic vote for the bill.

No sooner had the senate disposed of the postal savings bank bill than there ensued a spirited contest among senators for precedence in the interest of other measures.

Among the important bills before the senate there were three candidates for first place on the calendar. These were the Appalachian forest reserve bill, the irrigation and reclamation bill and the campaign publicity bill. Senator Brandagee, in charge of the Appalachian bill, was the first to obtain recognition, and on a rollcall his bill was made the unfinished business. Satisfied with the attainment of this advantageous position, he graciously gave way for the presentation of the other two measures, and both of them were passed within 30 minutes.

Washington, June 21.—Acting under heavy pressure from the White House and in partial fulfillment of promises made to President Taft by Speaker Cannon and Chairman Payne, the house of representatives, by an overwhelming vote at 10 o'clock tonight, passed the bill making available \$20,000,000 to expedite the completion of government irrigation projects.

Passage of the bill by the senate is assured.

Not one man in ten who voted for the bill understood its importance or appreciated the good it is intended to accomplish. They voted for it because of President Taft's insistence, and it was apparent that the house would as readily have voted \$30,000,000 as \$20,000,000.

All the amendments which were proposed in the course of the four-hour debate were voted down, for the members generally did not understand the significance and all but Westerners labored under the erroneous impression that the president wanted the ways and means committee bill without any change.

Agreeing to vote at 5 o'clock tomorrow on the Carter motion to concur in the postal savings bank bill, the senate adjourned at 6 o'clock after a day devoted largely to an onslaught upon the house measure.

Representative Mondell today introduced a bill in the house carrying into effect the recommendations made by the president in his message, advocating legislation permitting appeals to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia from decisions of the secretary of the interior upon questions of law affecting titles to lands entered under the United States land laws.

Washington, June 20.—On condition that the senate would separate the \$30,000,000 irrigation bill from the bill authorizing the withdrawal of public lands, President Taft today gave assurance to four Western senators that he would not sign the withdrawal bill until both houses had agreed upon and passed a bill making available at least \$20,000,000 for irrigation.

When this assurance was received from the White House, the senate recalled the conservation bill, took off the \$30,000,000 amendment and let the withdrawal bill go back to the house for conference.

The house today passed the Jones bill authorizing the Northern Pacific to build a bridge across the Columbia river between Grant and Kittitas counties.

Instead of reaching a vote on the acceptance of the house postal savings bank bill, the senate was apparently further from that consummation when it adjourned today than when it convened.

Late in the day, and following speeches in opposition to the house measure, Senator Bacon offered an amendment striking out the provision regulating the investment of deposits in government bonds, and the motion was pending when the senate adjourned.

The principal speech in opposition to the house bill was made by Senator Cummins, who contended the measure was a radical reversal of the senate bill.

The conferees on the naval appropriation bill completed their work today and their report was submitted to the house by Chairman Ross, of the house naval affairs committee. This bill makes provision for two battleships to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$6,000,000 each.

Cruiser Meets Mishap.
Washington, D. C.—On almost the last leg of their homeward voyage for the Far East, the cruisers Cleveland and Chattanooga have met with bad luck. The commandant of the naval station at Honolulu has been in touch with the vessels by wireless about 400 miles to the westward, and reports to the Navy department that the Chattanooga has lost her propeller, and is in tow of the Cleveland. If all went well, it was expected that the boats would arrive in Honolulu by Wednesday.

President Signs Statehood Bill.
Washington, D. C.—President Taft signed the statehood bill at 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the presence of Postmaster General Hitchcock, Senator Beveridge, chairman of the senate committee on territories; Representative Hamilton, chairman of the house committee on territories; Delegate Cameron, of Arizona; Delegate Andrews, of New Mexico; James T. Williams, Jr., editor of the Tucson Citizen, and several others.

CONSPIRATORS ARE FINED.

Moses Haas Pays \$6,000, F. A. Peckham \$5,000 in \$1,000 Bills.

Washington, D. C.—Moses Haas, of New York, and Frederick A. Peckham, of Cincinnati, after fighting for five years against indictments returned against them in the cotton leak in the department of agriculture, have entered pleas of guilty to the count in the indictment charging conspiracy to effect a misconduct in office.

On the recommendation of the department of agriculture, Justice [Gould] imposed a fine of \$5,000 on Haas and \$5,000 on Peckham, which they paid and were released from custody. The other indictments pending against them were not pressed.

Haas and Peckham paid their fines in \$1,000 bills. The lawyers for Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., the former associate statistician, were taken by surprise when Haas and Peckham pleaded guilty and were not prepared to say what course they would take for their client.

Holmes was tried in 1906 and the jury disagreed. Charges are still pending in the New York courts against Theodore H. Price, the cotton operator implicated in the scandal.

APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES

Nicaraguan Government Asks That Filibustering Be Stopped.

Washington, D. C.—It was reported here that a large armed vessel carrying munitions of war for the Madriz government in Nicaragua sailed from New Orleans and that the Estrada insurgent representatives have appealed to the United States to send a warship after her.

It is being asserted here that the steamer Columbia, which cleared yesterday from New Orleans for Bluefields, carried a large quantity of munitions of war for the Madriz army and also three large high-speed gasoline launchers equipped with machine guns.

The launchers, these men say, were marked "J. I." and were to be unloaded at Pearl lagoon, on the east coast, near Bluefields. They say the mark "J. I." consigns the launchers to Julian Irias, whom Madriz has appointed a plenipotentiary commissioner over the east half of Nicaragua.

A protest will be addressed to the State department by Estrada.

WOMEN RIDE IN AIRSHIP.

Ten Brave Dangers of Long Flight in Zeppelin Craft.

Dusseldorf, Germany.—The Zeppelin airship made a four-hour's excursion over the industrial cities of this district. The return and landing were made without incident. The machine took a second but shorter excursion in the afternoon.

The Deutschland, on the longer trip, carried 32 passengers, the largest number ever transported by a similar craft. The passengers included 10 women. At one time, running with the wind, the great dirigible attained a speed of 56 1/2 miles an hour. The trip was from this city to Essen, Dortmund, Bochum and return. The airship passed over the chimneys of the great Krupp works at Essen.

On the return the Deutschland encountered a rain storm and had to fight her way against a head wind. On landing the women passengers said they had not experienced a moment of discomfort.

STRENUOUS ONE WILL REST.

Roosevelt Hopes to Renew "Tennis Cabinet" Matches at Sagamore.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt has begun what he hopes will be a period of real rest at Sagamore Hill. When he went home it was with the express intention of remaining there with a few of his old friends until next Tuesday, when he is to start for Cambridge, Mass.

With him were Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry service, and James R. Garfield, ex-secretary of the interior. The tennis court at Sagamore Hill has been put in shape for the season and it is expected there will be a renewal of the "tennis cabinet" matches.

Thief Boxes Up Plunder.

San Francisco.—When John T. Wheeland, local superintendent for the Guggenheim Smelter company, returned with his family from a vacation, he found his house stripped of all its silverware and jewelry and the furniture and stoves packed and crated ready for removal. A steady stream of second hand dealers was calling at the residence with orders for the furniture, which they had received from a thrifty burglar. Detectives were placed on the case and have succeeded in recovering the silverware.

20 Hurt in Train Wreck.

Des Moines, Ia.—Twenty-five people were injured, two perhaps fatally, in a rear-end collision on the Wabash railroad near Percy, at 8:30 o'clock tonight. The wreck was caused by a water spout, which had undermined the track. The engine and three cars ran into the ditch, but the rear car was left on the track. The passengers in the rear car had not had time to recover from their fright when a fast freight struck it, knocking it off the track and injuring nearly every person in it.

A. B. Hammond Defendant.

San Francisco.—United States Attorney Robert Devlin has filed suit in the United States Circuit court, alleging that A. B. Hammond, the millionaire lumberman, has a \$211,851.10 worth of timber from lands belonging to the United States government and to which Hammond had no title. The timber was cut under the names of two different corporations, but it is charged that Hammond was at the head of both concerns.

Spain to Ignore Vatican.

Madrid.—At the conclusion of the cabinet meeting Premier Canalejas announced that the government's religious program would be carried out. He said the protest of the Vatican against the imperial decree of June 11 would be ignored and that the decisions of the government already announced would stand.

PASSENGERS BY AERIAL ROUTE

Zeppelin Airship Makes First Regular Trip.

Carries 20 Passengers Safely Over 300-Mile Course on Schedule Time—Tickets \$50.

Dusseldorf, Germany.—The first regular airship passenger service was inaugurated June 23, when Count Zeppelin's great craft, the Deutschland, carrying 20 passengers, successfully made the first scheduled trip from Friedrichshafen, on the north shore of Lake Constance, to this city, a distance of 300 miles, in nine hours.

The weather was perfect and the motors worked faultlessly. The average time maintained for the complete course was approximately 33 miles an hour, but between Friedrichshafen and Stuttgart the 14 miles were covered at an average rate of 41 miles an hour, the best speed for a single hour being 43 1/2 miles.

Count Zeppelin was at the helm when the Deutschland left Friedrichshafen at 3 o'clock a. m. and sailed away on the trip that was to mark an epoch in aviation. The passengers were some of the directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship company and the German Airship Stock company, joint owners of the dirigible, and guests.

They occupied the mahogany-walled and carpeted cabin situated between the gondolas, and from the windows of which they viewed the scenery as the aerial car swept along. Count Zeppelin steered for the greater part of the distance.

The route was over Stuttgart, Mannheim and Cologne, to Dusseldorf. It had been carefully marked out in advance for the guidance of the pilot and was followed exactly. There was no air stirring and the Deutschland made her way unhampered through a flood of bright sunshine.

The hour and minute of the probable passage of the various points had been bulletined ahead, so that not only the people of the cities on the line, who filled the streets, but the inhabitants of all the intermediate villages turned out and cheered enthusiastically as the immense torpedo-like structure with its whistling screws drove over their heads at a height of between 200 and 300 feet.

The Deutschland swung gently into her landing here at noon, and the multitude surrounding the landing yards shouted a welcome.

Regular trips will be made and many tickets already have been sold for the first few days from \$75 to \$50 each. The airship is equipped with a restaurant, which will supply the passengers with a buffet service such as is afforded on railroad trains.

The dimensions of the Deutschland are: Length, 485 feet; width, 46 feet. Its gas capacity is 24,852 cubic yards, and it carries three motors, having a total of 330 horsepower. It was designed to maintain a speed of 35 miles an hour. Its lifting capacity is 44,000 pounds, of which 11,000 pounds cover the crew, passengers and express. It is expected to be able to accomplish a continuous trip of 700 miles.

Count Zeppelin demonstrated the advantage of an air route in the section of the country traversed. The Deutschland cut the railroad time one-third between Mannheim and Dusseldorf, covering the distance in four hours, whereas the railway express time is six hours.

Colonial Board Created.

Tokio.—The establishment of a colonial board has been gazetted officially. Marquis Katsura, premier and minister of finance, is president, and Baron Goto, minister of communication, is vice president. The board is to supervise all affairs in Korea, Formosa and Japanese Saghalien, and joint diplomatic affairs of this country's leased territory in Manchuria. It appears that when the term "Japan" is used it includes not only the original islands, together with Formosa and Saghalien, but also Corea.

Alaska Steamer Crushed in Ice.

Nome, Alaska.—The schooner Joe Matthews, from Nome for Golovin bay, was crushed in the ice of Bering sea just inside Cape Darby June 23. The twenty passengers and the crew reached shore in safety over the ice and found shelter at Chenik. The schooner has not yet gone down, but is hopelessly crushed and will be a total loss with the cargo. The revenue cutter Bear is standing by, but the best the Bear hopes to do is to be able to get off the passengers' baggage and some valuable freight.

Wage Increase Refused.

Pittsburg.—The wage conference between committees of the independent tinplate mills and the Amalgamated association, which has been on for a week, has closed, with the refusal of the mills to grant the increase asked by the men. The men, however, agreed to return to work for the same wages they received last year, which is 2 per cent lower than the United States Steel corporation mills pay. About 25,000 men are affected.

Indian and Chinese Graduate.

New Haven, Conn.—In the class of nearly 300 graduates who received their diplomas at the annual commencement exercises of Yale university for 1910 the three who attracted most attention were Robert Alphonso Taft, son of the president; Cheng-t'ing Thomas Wang, of Ningpo, China, and Henry Red Cloud, of the Winnebago tribe of Indians. The last named is the first American Indian ever to graduate from Yale.

Spanish Steamer Sinks.

London.—A Spanish sailor, who was washed ashore at Penzance, says he is the only survivor of the Spanish steamer Febrero, from Bilbao for Newport. The sailor says that the steamer foundered with her crew of 23 off Land's End.

LOMBROSO ABSENT-MINDED.

Criminologist Took No Thought of Money—Amusing Adventures.

One side of the late Prof. Lombroso's character little known to outsiders made him adored by his children, especially his two daughters, who looked after him as though he were a child.

His two greatest domestic characteristics were disregard of appearances and absent-mindedness, says a London letter to the New York Sun. When he was invited out in the evening it was the work of two or three days to get him keyed up to putting on his dress clothes, and even then he was capable of weakening at the last moment and going out just as he happened to find himself.

Once when going to Rome he lost his overcoat, but was not in the least discouraged, as he entered the first shop of ready-made clothing and bought the top-most warm thing which came to hand without even looking at it. It proved to be a long, bright, bottle-green cloak, which came down to his heels and in which he looked, with his broad-brimmed felt hat, like a figure attired for the carnival.

His absent-mindedness was so great that when under the care of the home circle he never attempted to look after the money and would even leave the house to go shopping without even looking to see if he had his purse with him. Naturally when he traveled the consequences for his pocket were disastrous. He invariably arrived home without a penny, no matter how much he had taken with him, having either lost it or had it stolen.

In Vienna once he lost his purse, which frightened him so that when he recovered it he resorted to the expedient of dividing his funds into various small sums, which he concealed about his person in all kinds of unlikely places, so that at least he would not lose it all at one time. There was a note in the lining of his hat, another in his boot, several pinned to his shirt, and so on, but, notwithstanding this, he arrived home in his usual penniless condition.

BETTER OFF IN THE SOUTH.

Here the Negro Is Encouraged to Become a Skilled Laborer.

"The south is getting tired of the political demagogue who gets office and keeps it by stirring up racial prejudice," said Booker T. Washington in a recent speech. "This was shown by the way in which Gov. Vardaman was turned down in the recent contest in Mississippi for a seat in the United States Senate."

"The people down there are wearied over having racial strife aroused and you do not hear so much of the race question in the political campaigns as in former years. I think there is a tendency among the thinking people of the south to come to the conclusion that the two races have got to live together and that it is the sensible thing to live in peace, so that each race can help the other."

"Down south the negro is not debarred from places requiring skilled labor. He doesn't get into such jobs up north by hook or crook, as a rule. I cannot give the reason, but it is a fact. In the south he gets a chance to work. The colored man gets a better chance in the south and he is far better off there as a rule than in the north."

"You will find in the south, if you travel a good deal, and I have gone into a great many communities down there, that between the individual negro and the white man in the south there is a close relation of friendship. This is the sort of thing you do not hear about—the thousands of things that tend to promote good will. It is only about the rare difficulties that reports find their way up north. I have referred to the banks that are owned by negroes. But the negro can get equal credit with the white man and can borrow money at the same rate as the white man. A white man can get it. And if a negro wished to go into business I do not know of an instance where he has not had the sympathy and encouragement of the white man."

"Things like this, of which instances are numerous in the south, never find their way to the newspapers of the north."

Blind Leading the Blind.

In these days of type-setting machines and of rush in newspaper offices as elsewhere it is getting more and more difficult to read the big metropolitan newspapers intelligently. For instance, Sunday's New York Herald, under an Ottawa date, says:

"With all the women of the official circle in mourning, society spent a somber week, quite in contrast with the gayety of the horse show. The governor general and the Countess Greig, with Lady Sybil Greig, are at Rideau Hall," etc.

Of course, most any one can supply "gayety" or "gayety," but not all readers know that the governor general's wife is "Countess Grey" and his daughter "Lady Sybil Greig" and that his official residence is "Rideau" Hall, not Rideau.

This is only a fair sample of what hurried copy, hurried composition and hurried proof reading do on the big papers daily.

Krupp Workmen Wear Pins.

Employees of the great Krupp works in Germany can easily be distinguished even when attired in their Sunday best. Every workman, on his enrollment, is presented with a curiously fashioned scarfpin, composed of a miniature artillery shell made of platinum and set in silver. After twenty years' service he receives a second pin, molded on the same lines and mounted in gold.

The Maid Who Gilded.

Last year she deftly made the tea And drove the ball with skill and grace; A splendid maid and lithe was she, With pretty sunburned arms and face.

This year she still is making tea— With catnip, though, instead of sand; She tries to drive the bawl, but, see, 'Tis just a rattle in her hand. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Reflection.

What is likely to lead a person to reflection? A looking glass.—London Telegraph.

A MORAL CENSOR.

In That Role King Edward VII Was Most Strict.

When King Edward ascended the English throne, the boon companions of the former Prince of Wales who thought that they would be able to clap the new King on the back and be half fellow well met with him, as they were when he merely was the first subject, soon found out their mistake. The few who tried it were reminded speedily that familiarity with the king was quite a different thing from familiarity with a more or less irresponsible man of the world, who, by the very nature of his position, was condemned to a life of pleasure seeking. It soon became known that while the King was no less truly democratic than ever in his choice of friends, the men and women he wanted about him now were those who had done something, and who could be of use to him in his task of governing the greatest empire in the world. One of the friends whom he dropped then was Richard Croker, once boss of New York. It was all right for the sporting Prince of Wales to meet and chat with Croker on a racetrack, but it would not look very well for the King of England to be on familiar terms with the man whose name stood for the personification of a certain kind of politics. At the same time, however, he made a friend of J. P. Morgan, whose skill as a financier, taste as an art collector and generosity as a patron of the church he much admired.

It was as a moral censor that King Edward caused most surprise, for no one expected that he would be strict in this particular. It soon became known at court, however, that no one against whose moral character there was the slightest breath of suspicion might expect to be received, and recently he had carried this form of censorship further by refusing to receive either party in a matrimonial quarrel, no matter how innocent one of them might be.

FASHION HINTS



Very sheer white muslin and embroidered flouncing are used in this dainty lingerie dress.

The hat is a combination of ecru tulle and plumed net ruffles. A small bunch of pink flowers nestles under the lace on the right side. The ribbon on the crown and at the waist, is also pink.

The Hinder.

"If there is one thing I hate," said the determined young business woman as she sat down to lunch in a downtown restaurant, "it's the hinder. If someone wants to borrow an umbrella or some money from you let her say so right out, not come shambling into your office, take away all your valuable time beating around the bush and dropping long hints on the way. I don't take a hint. I'm not dense, but I want to discourage the habit. I think it shows cowardice."

"Take the man who wants to come to see you. Why can't he say, 'May I call?' No, he hasn't the courage of his convictions, but he has to hem and haw, look sheepish and hint for dear life. I won't have a man like that in my house. Same thing with girls. Don't you hate the kind that suggests to a man that a taxi is so comfortable and she does loathe the street cars, or the one who asks him if he's seen the lovely display at a certain candy store or the 'cute' little boxes they send with Thelma's flowers. It would be safer for her if she kept off the subject, for the chief fun in doing things lies in planning them, and nothing is so maddening as to have others make the suggestions. The hinder only makes herself unpopular, and the sooner she knows it the better. Keep quiet or say right out what you want."

"Now, don't hint that you'd like an oyster cocktail, because you won't get one if you do. Sing out like a little woman—have one? Good!"

Appropriate Decoration.

"I see where 'Cook hats' are to be all the rage this winter. I wonder how they will be trimmed."

"I should judge with wreaths of the ice plant."

Natural Uprising.

"Do you believe any one can bring about the levitation of tables by means of spirits?"

"Certainly, if they get to falling too heavily under them and try too hard to get up."—Baltimore American.

Keeping Cupid on the Job.

"That widow is a good manager, isn't she?"

"Manager! I should say so. She got that house of hers practically fixed up like new for nothing."

"How did she manage it?"

"She was engaged to the carpenter till all she had was the woodwork was finished, and then she broke it off and married the plumber."—Baltimore American.

Reflection.

What is likely to lead a person to reflection? A looking glass.—London Telegraph.

FADS AND FANCIES.

It was a radiant morning, and as the new boarder sat down in her appointed place at the table, she felt impelled to pass the word on. "The world is an enchanted land in this fresh snow," she remarked to her right-hand neighbor. The stout lady shook out her napkin as she replied, "I increase my walk to two miles this morning. That ought to take off a pound or two. You see, I'm under treatment for my flesh. Good morning, Mr. Faxon!"

"Good morning, Mrs. Lovering!" said the newcomer, taking the chair at the new boarder's left. "How much have you lost this week?"

"Five pounds, Mr. Faxon. It ought to have been six by schedule, but I took sugar three times in my tea. I must be more strict."

"Mr. Faxon, will you take oatmeal this morning?" asked the landlady.

"Wheat berries, please, Mrs. Holt. Oatmeal is too heating for my blood. Good morning, Miss Lewis!"

"Good morning! No thank you, Mrs. Holt, no cereal. Just my egg on toast, please. And have mother's hot water ready. She is coming as soon as she takes her fifteen breaths."

"How do you find your one meal a day agrees with you?" asked Mrs. Lovering.

"Thank you, it's really the only way to live. You see, I can have all the oranges I wish through the day. I wish I could persuade mother to try it. She's simply killing herself with that Hamburg steak and hot water, but when she gets a fad you can't do anything with her."

"Mrs. Holt, may I have grapefruit instead of oranges? They're so much better for my rheumatism," said the schoolmistress. "And I prefer triscuits to muffins."

"Bread twice toasted is the thing," remarked Mrs. Lovering. "I'm taking Miss Boycott's treatment," she explained to the new boarder. "I've gone off thirty pounds. Do you like cream in your coffee? Why, that's the worst thing! I—"