

REPORT ON CANAL

Isthmus Has Been Made Healthy as First Essential.

PAYROLL OF \$600,000 A MONTH

Working Year Will Be of Only Eight Months, Owing to Difficulties of Rainy Season.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Conditions on the Isthmus of Panama and the progress which is being made on the gigantic enterprise before the Canal commission were set forth in the annual report of that body for the year ending December 1, submitted to President Roosevelt today. According to the report, the work up to this time has been confined mostly to the preparatory operations, although some excavation work has been in progress which will be mostly of use in making estimates upon the cost of future excavation. Sanitary conditions have also received much attention, and as a result the health of the isthmus is now in good shape.

While this preparatory work has been in progress, very little has been done in the way of actual excavation. Eleven steam shovels have been in operation in Colobran cut and approximately 1,000,000 cubic yards of material have been removed. By this work the level of the cut is being put in condition for the installation of the largest number of machines which can be effectively operated, and data is being gathered which will be useful for estimates of the cost of future construction.

The chief engineer, John F. Stevens, reports that the working year will be of only eight months, due to the rainy season. The problem of the Colobran cut is simply a matter of disposing of the material excavated. He also states the necessity of obtaining more efficient labor, and asserts that there are exceptional opportunities for young men from the United States to secure good positions.

A thorough business administration of affairs on the isthmus, he says, is essential. The old railroad used by the French company, was in bad condition, especially the rolling stock.

The payroll on the isthmus at present amounts to approximately \$600,000 a month. An immediate appropriation is therefore necessary.

GOOD HAVEN FOR BIG THIEVES.

Cannot Be Extradited From France and Germany.

Washington, Dec. 30.—It is probable that steps will soon be taken by the State department to secure a revision of the existing extradition treaties with France and Germany. Recent events have drawn attention to some very serious defects in the old conventions, and it is feared that before long France and Germany will become havens of refuge for a certain class of American criminals.

Within the past fortnight, the chief of police of Hoboken cabled a request to the Paris municipal authorities to arrest and return to the United States a man named Saola on the charge of grand larceny. The French authorities were surprised at this request, coming not through the American embassy, and, finding that no regular application had been made for extradition, placed him at liberty. In the course of the proceedings it was discovered that there was absolutely no provision in the extradition treaty for the surrender of a person charged with grand larceny. The treaty with Prussia and the German states, made in 1852, likewise fails to include grand larceny as an extraditable crime.

Chaos Rules Army.

Pekin, Dec. 30.—Russian troops in Manchuria are in a state of extreme disorder, conditions among them being practically chaotic. Cold weather has set in, and the temperature is several degrees below zero. It is impossible to move the soldiers home rapidly. The men are furious because they are detained so long after the war has ended. Assassination of officers continues. Business houses have been burned to the ground at Harbin, and the railway offices in that city have been destroyed, and other depredations committed.

Send Squadron to Relief.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The administration will send a squadron, and not a single ship, to European waters for use in the Russian crisis, in case American life and property are menaced. At a conference yesterday between the president, Secretary Root and Secretary Bonaparte, instructions were given Admiral Sigsbee, commanding the cruiser division of the North Atlantic fleet, to proceed to Madeira. Then, if necessary, the squadron will go to the Baltic.

Yerkes at Death's Door.

New York, Dec. 30.—A bulletin was issued tonight relative to the condition of Charles T. Yerkes, stating there had been no change in the past 24 hours. Dr. Loomis, the attending physician, added that, while there was no immediate symptoms of approaching death, the end might come at any moment. Mr. Yerkes' business affairs in London are said to have been recently so arranged that they will not be jeopardized by his illness.

May Quarrel With Germany.

London, Dec. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times reports that the relations between Russia and Germany are distinctly strained and that there is a possibility of international complications arising from the rebellion in the Baltic provinces.

Rebel Plans All Foiled.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 30.—The energetic measures taken by the government have completely overthrown the plans of the revolutionists in St. Petersburg. Practically all the leaders have been arrested.

AFTER THE OIL BARONS.

Missouri Summons W. G. Rockefeller and Six Others.

New York, Dec. 29.—William G. Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller, was, it was learned yesterday, served Christmas evening with a subpoena to appear at a hearing in the case of the state of Missouri against the Standard Oil company at the offices of Henry Wollman, here January 5. Christmas day is a legal service day, though most holidays are not a proper service time for subpoenas. The service was made as Mr. Rockefeller was stepping into his automobile in front of his residence.

Edward T. Bedford, also one of the directors of the Standard Oil company, was served with a subpoena in the same proceedings.

Henry Wollman, New York counsel for the state of Missouri in the proceedings, said yesterday that he thought some of the Standard Oil men were attempting to evade service.

"They are making it very difficult for us," he said, "but we are succeeding steadily. We have already served seven. The hearing will begin January 5 and Attorney General Hadley and I will take the testimony of all the witnesses we get by that time, and then we will adjourn from time to time to get all of them. It is probable that we will give notice to take depositions in some of the neighboring states, where some of them are now residing temporarily."

BOYCOTT IN ALL PROVINCES.

Will Be Continued Until Exclusion Law is Relaxed.

New York, Dec. 29.—Dr. F. F. Tong, the representative of the Chinese government who is here to create a public sentiment against the exclusion law, as administered, declared yesterday that there would be no abatement of the boycott in China against American goods until the desired change was made.

He said that his most recent advice indicates that the movement of retaliation had spread to every province of the empire. Everywhere merchants and their customers are working together to shut out goods made in the United States. At Tien Tsin, Dr. Tong asserted, mills for the production of cotton and woolen goods have been started, and a flour mill is in operation. Women are heart and soul with the men in the fight against American goods. In purchasing powder for their faces the first question they ask is: "Was it made in America?" If the answer is affirmative, they refuse to buy.

"What we are seeking to accomplish," said Dr. Tong, "is an adjustment of the law and its administration that will put a stop to the injustice to which Chinese in this country are constantly subjected."

CLAIM FOR STEAMERS.

Heirs of Rebel Commodore Revive Civil War Incident.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Secretary Shaw and the United States treasurer are defendants in a suit instituted today in the Federal court here to recover from the government the value of 25 steamboats alleged to have been taken from James E. Montgomery during the Civil war by men representing themselves to be military officers of the United States.

Mr. Montgomery, who is now dead, was a prominent steamboat owner, and lived in St. Louis. The suit is brought by the trustee of the Montgomery estate, who seeks to recover \$250,000 for the heirs. The petition states that Mr. Montgomery opposed secession, but was compelled to cast his lot with the Confederacy, as his property interests were chiefly in Mississippi. He became a commodore in the Confederate navy, but was the first Confederate officer to take the oath of allegiance to the United States after the war. He took the oath in the presence of General U. S. Grant, his neighbor, who was the first Federal officer to congratulate him on his return to the support of the Union.

Warships to Santo Domingo.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The gunboat Paducah left Norfolk today for Monte Cristi. The Navy department has advised Rear Admiral Bradford of her departure, and that she will be at his disposal as soon as she arrives in Dominican waters. The Paducah is a sister ship to the Dubuque, and will be attached to the squadron guarding American interests in the West Indies. As soon as she can be commissioned, the cruiser Dixie will be ordered to the West Indies, carrying a strong marine guard.

May Send Warship to Riga.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: Because of the serious situation in Russia, Secretary Root yesterday requested the Navy department to take measures for the protection of American citizens in St. Petersburg. The State department was informed by the secretary of the navy that, unfortunately, there was no vessel in European waters which can be sent to St. Petersburg before navigation is interrupted. It is expected, however, that a ship will be sent to Europe, certainly to Riga.

Purchase Oregon City Locks.

Washington, Dec. 29.—When congress reconvenes after the holidays, Senator Fulton will introduce a bill authorizing the secretary of war to purchase the canal and locks at Oregon City, provided they can be had for \$600,000. If a higher price is asked, his bill authorizes their acquisition by condemnation. There has been loud clamor for free navigation on the Willamette, and this bill is intended to do away with the tolls.

Morales Severely Wounded.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Navy department has received a cablegram from Commander Chambers, of the gunboat Nashville, dated Puerto Plata last night, stating that he had been informed from a government source that President Morales had been shot and seriously wounded.

SALARIES TOO LOW

Poor Service Rendered by Cheap Clerks in Postoffices.

MONEY ORDERS SHOW INCREASE

Large Amount of Money Received in Dead Letters Mailed to Fraudulent Concerns.

Washington, Dec. 28.—In his annual report made today First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock says that the low salaries paid clerks in first and second class postoffices are decreasing the standard of efficiency. It is impossible, he says, to induce efficient men to enter his branch of the service, when the salary to begin with is but \$600 a year, with no certainty of promotion for perhaps several years.

Mr. Hitchcock strongly recommends a discontinuance of the practice of installing postoffices in public buildings devoted in part to other branches of the government service. The best type of quarters for postoffice purposes, he says, is a single large room in a one-story building.

Much embarrassment has been occasioned the postal authorities to provide emergency mail facilities in mining towns, and Mr. Hitchcock recommends an emergency appropriation of \$75,000 to meet such requirements.

There has been an increase of more than \$18,000,000 in the amount of domestic and of more than \$5,000,000 in the amount of foreign money orders issued during the year over the year preceding.

While the number of undelivered letters which are on their way to the dead letter office during the year was smaller than during the previous year, the number of undelivered letters with valuable enclosures greatly increased. General prosperity of the country is given as one reason; another is the suppression by the department of concerns using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Mail for such concerns containing money, money orders and commercial paper was received at the dead letter office in unusual quantities. Nearly 11,000,000 pieces of mail were received at the dead letter office during the year, including 1,668 that failed of delivery in the Panama canal zone.

Over 1,500,000 cases of alleged indecent and scurrilous matter received attention. In the summer the influx of offensive pictorial post cards became so great as to call for a special order by the department looking to the abatement of the nuisance. As a result of this order, many thousands of objectionable cards have been withdrawn from the mails by postmasters and forwarded to the department for destruction.

FLOUR TRADE MENACED.

Puget Sound Mill's Oriental Business Falls 30 Per Cent.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 28.—According to Superintendent Armstrong, of the Tacoma Warehouse & Sperry Mills company, the boycott in China is proving a serious menace to the milling interests of Tacoma. Where years ago full cargoes of flour were being shipped to China and mills were running overtime to fill orders, shipments to the Orient have fallen off over 30 per cent and mills are running only part of the time.

"The boycott in China has knocked the bottom out of the flour business, as far as exports are concerned," said Superintendent Armstrong. "Local freight keeps up well but we need foreign shipments. It would be good business policy to get that boycott out of the way as soon as possible."

Ralph Smith agent of the Puget Sound Flouring Mills company, says: "We are shipping less flour than usual to China, and the boycott is responsible for it. I don't know what else could be the trouble. Home trade keeps up about as usual."

Volcano Smothers Savail.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—According to the passengers who arrived yesterday on the liner Ventura, the volcano on the island of Savail, in the Samoan group, is still in vigorous activity. The blaze from the crater at night, it is said, is visible at some many miles away. The lava has covered an area of 30 square miles. This molten flow has filled 11 miles of a deep valley and is heading for the seashore. Natives whose homes are near the beach are preparing to abandon their houses and cocoanut groves on short notice.

Go To Make Submission.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Thirteen of the most prominent traffic men of the West left for Washington tonight, where they will confer with the Interstate Commerce commission. The purpose of the conference, which has been sought by the railroad officials, is to join hands with the commission, in securing a universal observance by Western roads of all laws pertaining to transportation. J. C. Stubbs, traffic director for the Harriman lines, will act as spokesman for the railroad officials at the meeting.

Many Horses Fall Dead.

New York, Dec. 28.—Afflicted with spinal meningitis, more than a score of horses dropped dead in the streets of Williamsburg today, and at least half of them succumbed to the disease before a veterinarian could reach them. Every veterinary surgeon in Williamsburg was called into service, and they were kept busy from before daylight until tonight trying to check the spread of the disease. Up to 6 o'clock one had been called to attend 18 cases.

Will Adopt Extreme Measures.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—After an exciting meeting of the workmen's delegates to the Union of Unions, it was decided to continue the strike and adopt the most desperate measures.

The Wife's Secret, OR A BITTER RECKONING

By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEMH



CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued.)

Jack's feelings at that moment were very glad to see the errands for Lord Summers' commission a direct proof of his own ability. It was a decided damper to his good opinion of himself to discover that it was due to his patron's interest in Ethel Mallett.

"As you do not seem to have been very glad to see the errands, perhaps you will be better pleased to hear that it is at an end."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; and I think you should know that Miss Mallett took the initiative in breaking it off."

"I am surprised! I thought she was very fond of you. But there is no accounting for women's actions."

And then Lord Summers turned to his other neighbor and threw himself into a discussion upon the drainage of land, thus tacitly dismissing the other subject; but Jack was conscious that he was not held blameless in the matter—nor indeed did he feel so.

One point in the conversation had roused his curiosity—Lord Summers' remark as to the name of "Mallett" being assumed. He would have liked to pursue the subject, but as things were, he had no right to feel curious.

Later in the evening Miss Mallett and her guardians were chatting confidentially, and the subject of the mysterious advertisement was introduced.

"Have you any notion what they could mean?" he asked.

"Not the smallest," she answered. "It is curious Sir Geoffrey never saw them."

"But he may have, without our knowing it."

"True. But don't you think that the motive, whatever it was, must have affected the whole family, and that, if he had been found, we should have been mixed up in it?"

"Possibly, but not necessarily. If I had known where Geoffrey was I should certainly have insisted upon his clearing the matter. Indeed, at one time I thought of investigating it myself; but your uncle was always so touchy about any one's interfering in his affairs that I thought it better to let it alone."

For a moment there was a fixed look of fear on Pauline's face; but Lord Summers was too much taken up with his subject to notice it.

"Good-looking fellow, Dorton," he remarked, carelessly, with a glance to where Jack was carrying on the usual war of words with Bertha Collins.

"My father," he answered, shortly.

"Made quite a long stay with you. Been here since the beginning of July, has he not?"

"I forget exactly when he came."

In spite of this apparent indifference, Lord Summers felt satisfied that things were in a satisfactory state, and he wished fervently that in his anxiety to benefit the future husband of his old friend's daughter, he had been prompted to do anything rather than send him down to this particular neighborhood.

Sunday evening was rather a quiet time at Mallett's, and the house was wrapped in darkness earlier than usual. But the lamps in Miss Mallett's boudoir burned on steadily, for Jack and his fiancée were having their last confidential chat before their marriage. The next morning Jack was to leave for London to obtain a passport, license and see after sundry small matters, and he would not return until late on Tuesday afternoon.

"I suppose we must say good-by to-night, as I shall most likely start before you are down," Jack said.

"Yes—but not just yet! Don't be in a hurry, with a touch of pleading in her voice. She knelt on the thick white rug at his feet, and added, "I would get up to give you a parting salute if I were not afraid that Lord Summers would hear of it."

"My dear, there is no need," Jack said, kindly. "At the same time, I don't understand your dread of Summers. Surely you may do as you choose in so small a matter?"

"I don't think I understand it myself, Jack; yet I feel it. My life is full of dread just now."

CHAPTER XIX.

It was rather annoying to Pelling that just now, when he was anxious to make the most of his chance with Ethel, her father's absence prevented his carrying out his design. He fretted and fumed impatiently over Mr. Mallett's absence, telling of his enforced absence for a week—when he first received it; and then, seeing the uselessness of repining, he set about making plans for relieving Ethel's loneliness.

He wrote her a letter, telling her he regretted more than ever that he had neither mother nor sisters, not even a stray aunt, as, if he had, he would press them into play propriety, and carry her off to a prisoner to spend the week at the Wigwam. Then he made appointments to arrive before her, and generally, after putting her into a cab, returning for a last ten minutes' chat with Mr. Bramwell before starting himself. Then there was usually either a letter—or a business, or a note, and later on in the day morning would arrive a box of lovely loose blossoms or a basket of late grapes and peaches. So Ethel was always being pleasantly reminded that her happiness was the chief object of one person's life, and the knowledge comforted her exceedingly.

Meanwhile Mr. Mallett was having rather a hard time of it. He arrived in Paris on Sunday morning, and the wedding was to take place on the following Wednesday. This gave him but three clear days to get to the obscure Spanish town—of which he did not even know the whereabouts—hunt up the evidence of his niece's death, and telegraph the news in time to stop the ceremony.

After a weary two days' struggle with railway officials and time tables, he reached Madrid on Tuesday in the cool bliss of the early morning, very fagged, but determined to go on. He had made a friend of the guard, glad to find some one who spoke French—for his Spanish was doubtful from long disuse—and on the arrival of the train they went off together to the inquiry office to find out means to reach the obscure town of Villa Silencio.

The station master, half asleep, and wholly angry at being routed out of bed at such an early hour in the morning, at that time, said he had no news of that name; but, when the guard reminded him that such things as reference books of the railway routes were issued for his special enlightenment, his manner changed, and he proceeded to do his best on Mr. Mallett's behalf.

"It is here, you see," he said in Spanish, putting his fat finger on a spot in the map. "Senor cannot leave Madrid until the last of nine; he will then have two hours' railway and then an hour and a half by coach over not the very best of roads."

Mr. Mallett looked at his watch. It was a quarter to six; he would have time for three hours' rest. Thanking the friendly guard for his good services, he tossed his small bag and rug on the nearest hack-carriage and drove off to a hotel.

At one o'clock Mr. Mallett, feeling as if his sense had been shaken out of him by the last hour over that never-to-be-forgotten road, found himself standing in the market place of Villa Silencio, with the hot midday sun beating down on him, feeling more completely alone and helpless than he ever remembered to have felt before.

"I am afraid I made a mistake in coming here," he said to the market clock as he stood in front of it. "You see a man of fifty-seven is not so quick and apt in adapting himself to circumstances as a younger man would be."

For two or three minutes Mallett stood listening to the distant rumbling of the coach wheels, and great as had been his suffering during the drive, he almost wished himself back again on the awful machine, instead of here in this deathly place.

He shook off the dreary feeling of uncertainty that possessed him, and crossed to a deserted looking house on the shady side of the square, where a sign board from which all vestige of paint had long since passed away hung over the door, seeming to denote a house of entertainment.

He pushed open the door and it swung to behind him without noise. He was in a large stone-flagged room which occupied the whole depth of the house, the opposite end opening on to a crazy veranda crumbling under the weight of luxuriant creepers, through which there were glimpses of a well-grown incense beyond. He stamped up and down the stone floor, and shouted until the stones echoed his voice. At the end of ten minutes a sallow face, surrounded by turbulent masses of frizzy black hair, leaned over the hand rail of the stairs that led up to the next floor. In about five minutes the sallow face and frizzy hair reappeared, and the woman began to apologise profusely.

Mr. Mallett stood politely silent, but in hand, until she seemed to have ended her speech, when he presented the envelope given him by Babette, with the name and address of the photographer of the gravestone.

The talkative lady took it over to the light and spelled it out laboriously, and then turned again to Mr. Mallett, leaning over the hand rail of the stairs that led up to the next floor. In about five minutes the sallow face and frizzy hair reappeared, and the woman began to apologise profusely.

Mr. Mallett understood that, for pointing in his turn to the envelope, he asked: "Where?"

She smiled pleasantly, motioned to him to reseat himself, and went upstairs looking to the right and left, and then returned to him and smiled at him reassuringly. Could it be that the man he was in search of was here in this house? He could hear an animated conversation going on somewhere in the rooms above, and he recognized the voice of the woman and the tones of a man.

Presently there came to him an elderly Spaniard, with something of the dandy still clinging to him in the shape of waxed moustaches and perfumed hair. Still, the signs of decay that abounded throughout the place showed themselves even here in the ancient fog's frayed jacket and well-worn shoes. To Mr. Mallett's surprise and relief he at once opened the conversation in passable French.

"Monsieur wishes to see me? He has evidently come a long way for that purpose. I am charmed, flattered and abashed all at one time—charmed and flattered to receive any one who comes a distance to pay homage to art."

He put his hand on his heart and bowed with the air of a prince. His belief that Mr. Mallett had come to visit and compliment art in his person was so evidently genuine that the sensitive gentleman felt almost unhappy to have to deceive him; but time was pressing. He had none for the observance of unnecessary politeness. He took the little photograph from his pocketbook and held it toward Castellain.

"I believe you took that picture. Now, I want you to tell me where the grave of which this is a picture is to be found, how you came to take the photograph, whom you took it for, and any other circumstances you can remember in connection with it."

The Spaniard leaned forward with his hands on his knees to look at the photograph, but he did not attempt to touch it. He stared at it earnestly while Mr. Mallett was speaking, and, when he had finished, he looked up with a scared face as he answered:

"I said something was wrong about that affair at the time, and now my words are coming to pass. I did not like the job. I can assure you, I have an antipathy to graves and coffins and all that reminds one of death, and I would not have taken that picture for untold gold, but that I was enslaved by the beauty of the lady who asked me to do it. I am, however, not so much of a materialist as you may think."

"I am, however, not so much of a materialist as you may think," he said, smiling. "I am, however, not so much of a materialist as you may think."

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COMBINATION FURNITURE.

Cupboard, Cabinet and Refrigerator Constructed in One Piece.

It is an absolute necessity to have a cupboard and refrigerator in every household; but an added advantage is to have both in combination with a cabinet. The housewife will recognize the advantage of having a cabinet in close proximity to the refrigerator, as many articles of food can be placed in it and still be near enough to the ice to be kept cool. The piece of furniture shown here, devised by a Canadian, is made in three parts, constructed in combination and arranged as an upright stand. The latter is divided into two lower sections—the refrigerator and cabinet and the upper section, or cupboard. The refrigerator is again divided into a cooking box and an ice chest, both being closed by a door. The cooling box has a number



CUPBOARD AND REFRIGERATOR.

of perforated shelves for supporting articles. Extending the entire height of the cupboard at each side is a tier of drawers, the remainder being divided into shelves. The door consists of three sections hinged together, the top of a table. When it is desired to arrange the furniture as a table or workboard a brace extending from the shelf is drawn out and the door of the cupboard let down and allowed to rest on the brace, which supports the outer end and also prevents the door from sagging. By arranging the several parts in combination the inventor has provided several conveniences in a very compact form, the combination being especially useful in small places where room is at a premium.

WOMEN JUDGES AND JURIES.

A Proposition to Establish a Court Before Women Judge and Jury.

The topic of widest discussion among the legal profession in England just now is the proposition to establish criminal courts where cases against women offenders may be heard before a female judge and determined by female jurors says the Kansas City Journal. It is a little odd that this agitation should have arisen in a country that does not recognize women practitioners at the bar, but if a law is enacted permitting the sitting of female judges the courts of England will be at once thrown open to women barristers and it is estimated that by 1912 there will be hundreds of women in the united kingdom wearing the wig and gown.

The fundamental principle underlying this latest phase of the rights of women to be tried by judges of their own sex is that the sins of erring womanhood can best be understood and appreciated in character and motive by women themselves. In passing judgment upon criminal cases a court is not influenced merely by the class of crime charged, but the punishment that is to be inflicted depends to no small extent upon the temperament and nature of the prisoner and the circumstances that led to a transgression of the law. Upon this hypothesis it is next to impossible for any man, no matter how judicial of mind or sagacious, to understand or estimate the mental machinery of a woman or to deal justly with a woman malefactor.

It is cited that in regard to crimes that owe their origin to affairs of the heart some judges are unusually harsh in meting out punishment, as they are utterly ignorant of the subtle force that underlies women's emotions. Although a man does not know these things, a woman does, and she would be able to deal with the culprit with the clemency the offense deserves. This is the case made out in favor of female judges.

Those who oppose the innovation, and it must be said that this includes a large majority of the English bar, maintain that women are notoriously intolerant of their own sex and that they know neither justice nor mercy. A long list of citations might be made to sustain this point, but it is pointed out that even as a general proposition one is always more lenient with the errors and faults of members of the opposite sex than to one's own. It is thus argued that women, whether their emotional and temperamental natures are understood by male judges or not, are always given the benefit of the doubt, and in most instances they receive the minimum punishment simply because they are women and not men. If all malefactors, male and female, were weighed in the same scales it is asserted women would suffer more severely before the law than they have ever done; and this is probably the truth of it.

No Call for Fastness.

"Yes, Mr. Chaffy asked me to go for a ride in his new automobile to-morrow."

"Why, you ain't never been interloped to 'im, have you?"

"No, I ain't. But there's no use fussin' over a little thing like that when you get a chance at a ride in a new auto."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Remark heard in passing: "Nowadays you have to look out what you say." Didn't people always have to look out?

You can bet on this: A man who tells his weaknesses doesn't tell all of them.