

HUNDREDS KILLED

Naples Building is Crushed by Weight of Ashes.

A CROWDED CHURCH COLLAPSES

Devastated Section is Covered With Ashes a Foot Deep—Streams of Lava Almost Stationary.

Naples, April 10.—Reports of fatalities consequent upon the eruption of Mount Vesuvius are coming in. According to information received late tonight, probably as many as 500 lives were lost.

It is said that more than 200 persons perished in the district of San Giuseppe, where from the ruins of a church which collapsed owing to the weight of ashes on the roof, 49 corpses were exhumed, and it is asserted that at Sorrento 27 persons were killed by falling houses.

A frightful disaster has occurred in the center of this city following the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius. Two hundred persons, it is estimated, were buried this morning in the ruins of the market Monte Oliveto, when the roof collapsed under the weight of cinders from the volcano.

The exact number of people within the building at the moment of the catastrophe is not known, and the list of fatalities is problematical.

Cavalry proceeding to the succor of the inhabitants of the devastated section have been unable to make any progress, the rain falling on the ashes a foot deep having made it impossible for the horses to travel.

The streams of lava are almost stationary. Troops are erecting barricades in the direction of Pompeii to prevent further damage in that quarter.

ALL ARE CONVINCED.

Columbia Jetty Wins Easily in House Sub-Committee.

Washington, April 9.—The rivers and harbors sub-committee of the house devoted more than two hours today to hearing Major Langitt in behalf of Senator Fulton's bill appropriating \$400,000 for the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river. Major Langitt was subjected to a continuous flow of questions from the members of the committee and made a strong case in support of the bill. He readily convinced the five members of the sub-committee that this proposition is entirely meritorious and deserving of immediate and favorable consideration in the house.

Tomorrow the sub-committee will make a report to the full committee and later in the day, it is understood, the Fulton bill will be reported to the house. As soon as the bill is reported, Senator Fulton will see Speaker Cannon and urge him to fix a day for its consideration. It is not anticipated that its consideration will require much time, unless an effort shall be made to attach numerous amendments providing for other projects.

LIMITS HOMESTEAD RIGHTS.

Settlers Can Only Have a Farm Unit on Irrigated Land.

Washington, April 10.—Under an opinion rendered by the assistant attorney general for the interior department and approved by the secretary of the interior, homesteaders who have taken up but not yet acquired title to 160 acres under any government irrigation project will be obliged to relinquish to the government without any compensation all of their entry in excess of the farm unit that is adopted for the project under which particular land may lie. If the farm unit be 40 acres, the homesteader must relinquish 120 acres. He cannot sell it to another party or turn it over to the Waterusers' association; if the farm unit be 80 acres, he must relinquish an equal area.

Food Needed for 130,000.

Washington, April 10.—The latest official cable report received by the American National Red Cross from Japan states that the number of people who had to depend upon outside help is over 300,000. Of this number, more than 120,000 require a supply of food and the rest are given work and are earning their own livelihood. The relief work started by the government since the latter part of last year and the liberal contributions coming from the native and foreign peoples have improved the situation immensely.

Hard Coal Mines Still Shut Down

Philadelphia, April 10.—All of the mines in the lower and middle anthracite coal districts are idle, while in the Lackawanna and Wyoming fields a few hundred men have returned to work. There seems to be little hope in the coal field that the negotiations in New York will result in an immediate termination of the suspension of mining. Should the operators present a counter proposition at tomorrow's meeting, it is regarded as certain that President Mitchell will ask for another adjournment to discuss its terms.

Cure for Consumption.

London, April 10.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Daily Telegraph says that at a meeting of the medical societies of Japan, Dr. Ishikawa, an eminent bacteriologist, announced the result of a year's experience with an antitoxin against tuberculosis which he had discovered, and, while, like other toxins, did not result in a rise in the patient's temperature. He asserted that the antitoxin had resulted in cures in an average of one-third of the patients.

All Have Bubonic Plague.

Philadelphia, April 10.—The suspicious cases of sickness on the steamer Barredfield from Bombay, which is in quarantine here, are bubonic plague. The four patients, all Labors, are isolated.

OFFER TO ARBITRATE.

Miners Willing to Let Conciliation Board Settle Trouble.

New York, April 6.—Having failed to come to an agreement themselves, the hard coal miners of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, today proposed to the operators that all matters in dispute be referred to a board of arbitration for settlement, the tribunal to be composed of the board of conciliation which was created by the award of the Anthracite Strike commission in 1903, with Judge Gray, of Delaware, or any person he may appoint, as chairman and umpire. If the operators accept the proposition and a conciliation of miners approves the plan, the 160,000 men now idle in the anthracite fields will return to work at once. While it had been reported for several days that the miners might ask that the differences be arbitrated, the proposition came to them as a great surprise, as they did not believe the union leaders were ready to leave the controversy to a third party at this time.

That the operators will accept the miners' proposal as submitted is not generally believed; in fact, it is intimated they may flatly refuse the offer, on the ground that existing conditions are the result of arbitration. The operators have decided to consider the miners' latest move and promise to give President Mitchell and his men an answer on Monday, when another meeting of the two sub-committees will be held in this city.

The anthracite board of conciliation consists of six members—three representing the operators and three the miners. This board held frequent sessions during the last three years, settling local disputes in the anthracite region. The award of the strike commission provided that, when it could not agree, a Federal judge in the Third judicial district should appoint an umpire, who should make a decision. Judge George Gray, president of the strike commission, made the appointments. During the first two years he selected Carroll D. Wright, ex-United States commissioner of labor, as the umpire, but during the last year Charles P. Neill, the present labor commissioner, acted as the arbiter.

FURIOUS WITH FOREIGNERS.

Chinese Excited by Picture of Magistrate Killed by Priest.

Peking, April 6.—The Nanchang affair of February last, during which a Chinese magistrate met death as the result of a dispute with French Catholic missionaries, has caused a riot and the killing of a number of French and British missionaries, continues to inflame the Chinese. The native papers in the north of China this week print pictures of the magistrate's corpse, showing his wounds, with sensational articles written in a style which appeals to the lower classes, exhorting the people not to forget the outrages and to prepare to defend themselves against foreign brutalities.

The belief that a French priest murdered the magistrate is universal and probably no other incident ever excited such widespread resentment among the missionaries. In many places the Catholic converts and the other Chinese are living on the basis of armed neutrality, and but for the presence of the troops stationed near the missions by the government's orders, the slightest friction would result in massacre.

Disturbance in Coal Field.

Philadelphia, April 6.—The situation in the coal fields remains unchanged. Occasional disturbances are reported from various sections, but they are regarded as inconsequential. As a result of the attacks made on the breakers of the Fernwood colliery, the Erie, company, which owns the land occupied by the miners, has ordered them to vacate the property. The miners are said to have shot at nearly every window in the breaker. A detail of state police today arrested seven Italian laborers at Moccanaque, near Wilkesbarre, who yesterday prevented non-union men from operating the West End washery. They were sent to jail.

Wants All Railroads Appraised.

Washington, April 6.—By unanimous vote today the National association of Railway Commissioners adopted the resolution of B. H. Meyer, of Wisconsin, offered yesterday, declaring it to be the sense of the association that the congress of the United States should authorize and direct the Interstate Commerce commission, or some other department of the Federal government, to ascertain the inventory value of all railroads in the United States, and to fix a valuation on the railway property of each state separately.

Heyburn Smells Big Rat.

Washington, April 6.—Senator Heyburn today introduced a resolution calling on the Forest service for a statement of receipts from the sale of timber, grazing and other privileges granted in forest reserves last year. Under the law this money for the next five years will be expended in the administration and extension of forest reserves; approximately \$700,000 was received last year. Mr. Heyburn believes the Forest service has been purposely including considerable grazing land in reserves in order to swell its fund.

Vioaca Has Been Vindicated.

Washington, April 6.—Charges made against James Vioaca, the American vice consul at La Paz, have been investigated by the State department and the result is a complete vindication of Mr. Vioaca. It was charged by Charles Panson, who, until his death a short time ago, was employed at the United States naval coaling station at Pichilique bay, that Vioaca withheld part of the pay of employees at the station.

Will Build Island for Fort.

Washington, April 6.—The creation of an artificial island in the middle of the entrance to Chesapeake bay is proposed by the joint board on coast defense, as an absolute essential to the defense of the National capital and the cities of Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News and even Richmond. The government will dump stone on the middle ground as foundation for a fort.

THRILLING RESCUES

Fire Cuts Off Escape in Portland Chamber of Commerce.

ONE MAN FALLS TO HIS DEATH

Tongues of Flame Leap From Eighth Floor and Make Rescue Almost Marvelous.

Portland, April 7.—Flames that sprang up from a magician's wand swept the upper part of the Chamber of Commerce block at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, wrecking the commercial club and imperiling scores of lives.

With the swirling, fearful speed of a whirlwind, great red sheets of fire and dense volumes of smoke passed from room to room as if in a fiendish hunt for human life. Dozens of people, caught unaware, scurried before the deadly blast with death at their heels. The one to forfeit his life was Homer H. Hallock, an employe of the Willamette Valley Traction company. With smoke and flame close behind him, Mr. Hallock attempted to climb from a Commercial club window to a fire escape leading down the interior court of the building. The fire escape was six feet away. It was a desperate undertaking, and the unfortunate man failed. His body plunged down seven stories to a skylight on the second floor. He was killed instantly.

The fire department was quickly on the scene, nearly every piece of fire apparatus in Portland being brought into service. The firemen performed courageous and effective service. While part of the force busied itself laying hose and directing streams of water, others were at the equally dangerous task of rescuing those whose retreat had been cut off in the upper stories.

The extension ladder fell 30 feet short of the imprisoned men, and scaling ladders were used to reach the six men imprisoned on the eighth floor. Tom Richardson, manager of the Commercial club, was among this number, and when the firemen reached him it looked as though neither would get down alive. Some 50 persons who were in the upper stories reached safety by the fire escapes.

The damage to the Chamber of Commerce building will reach \$100,000 fully insured, and the Commercial club \$40,000, with \$20,000 insurance. The personal losses of occupants of the building, such as lawyers and physicians, is not known, but it is estimated they will reach several thousand dollars.

INSURANCE REFORM BILLS.

Rapid Progress in Driving Them Through Legislature.

Albany, N. Y., April 7.—The bills proposed by the special investigating committee passed another stage of their progress today toward the statute books in the senate committee of the whole.

Of the bills introduced by the committee—originally ten, but since consolidated into seven—four have passed the assembly, and are at the stage of third reading or final passage in the senate on amendments to the governor. These are the bills designated:

First, to restrict lobbying by requiring registry of "legislative agents"; second, relative to the acquisition of real property by life insurance companies; third, making contradictory statements under oath presumptive evidence of perjury, and fourth, forbidding rebates.

A fifth, the bill further penalizing falsification or omission of material matters in the books and records of corporations, has passed the assembly, but was amended in the senate, and the bill must return to the assembly for concurrence.

The so-called "big bill" generally amending the insurance laws and embodying most of the radical reforms in insurance methods, was advanced to the third reading in the senate today.

The seventh bill, that forbidding campaign contributions by corporations, was temporarily laid on the table today with the consent of its friends.

Increase in Foreign Commerce.

Washington, April 7.—According to a bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor, the exports from the United States for the first eight months of the fiscal year 1906 were \$190,000,000 in value in excess of those of the corresponding months of 1905. The imports for the eight months of 1906 are \$71,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period of 1905. The growth in exports of manufactures has been \$45,000,000, and in agricultural products, \$133,000,000 over the same period last year.

Transport Lawton Off for Samoa.

Mare Island, Cal., April 7.—The transport Lawton left the navy yard today for San Francisco, en route to Tutuila, Samoa. The vessel is under the command of Commander John T. Parker, who relieved Commander William Winder yesterday. The transport carries a full complement of men for the U. S. S. Adams, at Tutuila, as well as a large supply of stores and provisions for the naval station at that place. She will bring back the men who form the present crew of the Adams.

Heyburn's Useless Inquiry.

Washington, April 7.—The senate today passed Heyburn's resolution calling for a statement of receipts from sales of timber and leases within forest reserves. The information asked for will avail Mr. Heyburn nothing, since the reform he seeks to bring about is already under way. This money, heretofore spent without the knowledge of congress, is hereafter to be expended by direction of congress. This takes the meat out of Mr. Heyburn's inquiry.

Thieves Loot Monastery.

Rostoff, province of Yaroslavl, Russia, April 7.—Thieves looted the Troitsa Warntzki monastery on the night of April 3 and got away with \$23,000 and a quantity of valuable articles.

WOMAN CONTROLS A BANK.

York, Me., is the proud claimant of the only woman bank president in New England, Mrs. Elizabeth Burleigh Davidson. She is the head of the York County National Bank. The bank was organized in February, 1893, with James T. Davidson president and W. M. Walker vice president. Mrs. Davidson at that time was very much interested in her home duties. And these home duties were as arduous as the duties of the head of the bank, for in the Davidson family there were six lively children. In 1901 Mr. Davidson died. Vice President Walker was elected as his successor and Mrs. Davidson, to the general surprise of Maine people, was made vice president of the institution.

Mrs. Davidson was very well informed on the business of the bank. Besides, she is possessed of a bright and alert mind. She stepped into the



MRS. ELIZABETH B. DAVIDSON.

active life of the institution as though she had worked in the world of finance for many years. From the beginning of her financial career she showed much enthusiasm and acumen. Every day she spent several hours in her office, consulted the directors on investments, and even ventured to suggest many avenues for profitable use of the funds.

The other officers ceased to regard her as a woman; they accepted her on a basis of masculine ability; they regarded her as one of themselves. Consequently, when the president of the bank died, in 1903, the directors unanimously elected Mrs. Davidson to the office. In her higher position she showed even greater activity and sagacity. She assumed undisturbed control of the institution. Other banking men in the State, when they heard of her, smiled; later they said she was a very bright woman. They came to have much respect for her financial shrewdness and cleverness.

This institution with a woman at its head is located in the village center, near the old gaol, with the ancient courthouse and old Congregational church for other neighbors. It is housed in a neat, comfortable \$12,000 building—a building as up to date as any small bank building in New England. Mrs. Davidson is very proud of the attractive quarters of the York County National Bank.

USE TONS OF PRINT PAPER.

Immense Quantities of Materials Required in Government Work.

One of the largest items of expense in connection with the government printing office is the tonnage of paper required yearly to keep pace with the growing demands for information regarding the operations of the government, says the Washington Star. Over \$800,000 was spent last year for this material. The printing for both houses of Congress consumes a large portion of the total amount required by the office. About twenty cartons of 24 by 32 size per-calendered paper are required each year for the printing of bills, and a large quantity of ordinary book paper is used in the printing of the documents, reports and other work of that character coming from the capital. The paper used for the large Record presses is purchased in 48-inch rolls of 800 pounds each. Some idea of the large amount of paper required to print this official publication is gained from the statement that two years ago, during the first two months of the last Congress, twelve cartons of these huge rolls were required.

There is little liability for paper of an inferior quality being worked off on the government printing office, the paper warehouse being prepared to thoroughly test each shipment to conform with the standard established for the various grades. A delicate mechanism indicates the thickness of the sheet, a novel paper tester automatically records the tensile strength and an acid test indicates the presence of ground wood which has not been properly treated with chemicals. The standards are established by the samples submitted by the bidders, and subsequent deliveries must conform to this schedule.

The use of paper at Uncle Sam's big print shop also involves the question of printing inks. The daily requirements are said to be between 400 and 500 pounds. During the winter season the Congressional Record consumes an average of 75 to 80 pounds per night. The inkroom contains the proper materials for the finest cuts or the most hurried and cheap work. Especially desirable is the different qualities of ink for the different character of the work in hand and the quality of the paper used.

Wise Fellow.

"I have recently taken up with the literary business," says a Georgia brother, "but have decided that it will be wise to keep the old farm going just the same."—Atlanta Constitution.

Somebody wants to know if boots are made any more.

They are. Your Uncle Hiram, who will be 81 his next birthday, and who flouts all new-fangled things from automobiles to patent corsetters, wears boots. He says the rheumatism would be the death of him without calfskin leg coverings, and there is still a limited market for boot-jacks. If you will study the foot cov-

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

It's a wise diplomat that knows his own treaty when the Senate gets through with it.

And now it is asserted that you can drive an elevator trust through the Sherman law.

A Seattle judge recently granted thirteen divorces in seventeen minutes. And business was dull that day, too.

King Edward's state of health is again causing alarm in England, but Ireland isn't worrying much about it.

Still, it doesn't follow that every man who refrains from laughing is a millionaire. Dyspepsia is as bad as money.

No more mystery about that unrest. America sent 722,000,000 cigarettes to China last year. Let's apologize, if still we can.

Who says the life insurance scandal didn't hurt? The Equitable last year issued \$81,000,000 less in policies than the year before.

Dr. Mary Walker refuses to tell how old she is. This proves that it is impossible to make a man of a woman but putting trousers on her.

Chauncey Depew's "cantankerous friend up the river" has not been heard from for some time. Perhaps he is now busy getting a living by working for it.

The practice of carrying bombs in the hair is not one that can be recommended. The only weapons that can be carried there with safety are the switch and the hatpin.

J. Pierpont Morgan has paid \$50,000 for a collection of manuscripts of Robert Burns, the plowboy poet. We hasten, for the benefit of Indiana poets, to add that Mr. Burns is dead.

In Philadelphia the other day one man tried to kill another after they had quarreled over a goat. Even in the case of the goat, comedy and tragedy may be separated by a whisker.

Tobacco is a necessity and ice cream isn't, rules a Pittsburgh justice in passing on the Sunday laws. And yet the opponents of equal suffrage insist that women are adequately represented in the government.

Does Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., think that Joseph, of the Egyptian corn corner, the object of his sincere admiration, would have been justified in running away from Potiphar's wife if she had been a subpoena server?

London omnibuses carry seven times over the entire population of the United Kingdom in one year. Omnibuses pass the Bank of England at the rate of nearly eleven to the minute during the busy time of day, and those passing in an hour would make a procession two and one-half miles long.

Speaking of foreign trade, one would never judge from the trade statistics that the United States and Spain were not only saying mean things of each other, but actually fighting, less than eight years ago. For imports into this country from Spain have increased from \$3,500,000 in 1897, the last year prior to the Spanish war, to \$8,500,000 in 1905, and exports have increased from \$11,000,000 to \$17,000,000 in the same period.

Germany is not content to give every child a good schooling and backward children a special schooling, but contemplates "schools for the gifted." The idea is that the brilliant and promising should not be kept back by working along with ordinary classes. No objection can be made to any plan for more and better schools, but it may be pointed out that the brilliant and the gifted are usually able to take care of themselves. Schools are necessary not for genius, but for the common run of mediocrity into which most of us are born.

The true wealth of the country is in its people, its upright, faithful, intelligent citizens, who face their daily toil cheerfully, love their homes and families, are kind and hospitable to friends and neighbors and ready to lend a hand to the weak and helpless everywhere. And the pride of such a people is in its men and women who are eminent for usefulness, for ability, for leadership in intellect and beneficence. In exploration and discovery and invention. There are many such men who give up their lives to quiet, patient work for the benefit of mankind, who never exploit themselves and whose achievement is little known outside a comparatively narrow circle.

There is more trouble ahead for the automobilists. In five years or thereabouts the question of fuel may become for them a very serious one. Gasoline, for which there has been such a remarkable demand in the last ten years, is much higher in price than it was when the demand began, but that isn't the worst feature of the case. In a few years there may be no gasoline, or there will be so little of it in proportion to the amount wanted, that the price will be prohibitive. Alcohol, it is suggested, may come to the rescue, but in order to get it at as low a figure as we now get gasoline it will be necessary for army persons to change their minds. The internal revenue tax on spirits must be taken off if alcohol is to be put on the list of automobile fuels. And that will come to pass—ever?

Somebody wants to know if boots are made any more. They are. Your Uncle Hiram, who will be 81 his next birthday, and who flouts all new-fangled things from automobiles to patent corsetters, wears boots. He says the rheumatism would be the death of him without calfskin leg coverings, and there is still a limited market for boot-jacks. If you will study the foot cov-

ering of men and women for the last century you will be surprised to see how sensible folks are getting. We wear shoes instead of boots because they are neater, more comfortable, less expensive and not at all clumsy. It would be next to impossible for Dame Fashion to make us get back to boots, Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Anjou, wore shoes, the points of which were two feet in length. That was for the purpose of hiding an excrescence on one of his royal feet. People who had no excrescences on their feet followed suit. They had to. In the reign of Queen Mary, square toes were the rage, until a royal proclamation was issued that no shoes were to be worn with the toes more than six inches square. A good many of the foolish fashions have had their day, and humanity has decided that the best fashion is the most comfortable one. In this country a single shoe firm has an output worth a million dollars a month. We are the greatest shoe manufacturers in the world. Our shoes go to all nations. They find increasing favor because of their cheapness, durability and elegance. All of which speaks well for the enterprising manufacturers and the common sense of the people of America.

At the last meeting of the National Educational Association one of the most interesting and important reports came from the committee which had been appointed to investigate the matter of secret fraternities in high schools. Those who are familiar with the school life of to-day are aware that in many of the high schools there are Greek-letter societies, organized in much the same way as the college fraternities which they seek to imitate. They have pins, "souvenirs," "ribbons" and special forms of initiation, and are secret in their meetings, "rituals" and purposes. The report of the committee was an indictment so severe that it ought to receive the consideration of parents all over the country. The charges against the "fraternities" are that they are factional, and stir up contention; that they form premature and unnatural friendships; are selfish and snobbish, dissipate energy and ambition and set wrong standards of excellence; that they inculcate a feeling of self-sufficiency in the members, lessen frankness and cordiality toward teachers, foster dark-lantern methods, encourage habits of extravagance, introduce politics into the school and detract attention from study. This is a pretty serious indictment, yet there is no question but that, in the main, it is true. In public schools especially, where the aims should be purely democratic, anything which builds up cliques is to be condemned. The high school fraternities are only one manifestation of a juvenile precocity which shows itself in many other ways. Graduation has become "commencement," and includes "class day," with special class officers and frequently a reception and dance. Engaged programs must be paid for and a band hired. Evening dress has taken the place of the more sensible "jacket" and the gowns of the young women are more elaborate and expensive. Pipes and cigarettes appear more frequently in the mouths of the boys. The toga virilis may be attractive, but it is an ill-fitting and unbecoming garment on the figures which have not yet outgrown the toga praetexta.

PUT THE ANIMALS TOGETHER.

Their Effort to Keep Warm Put an End to Their Hostilities.

Men are sometimes advised to take a lesson from the animals, and a story told by M. Hugues le Roux would seem to indicate that they are at least quite capable of intelligent reasoning, says the London Globe. M. le Roux has traveled extensively, and at his place, not far from Paris, he likes to study the animals he has brought back from his wanderings. He has at present in his amateur menagerie a Saharan gazelle, a young Italian wolf, two fox terriers and a mare and her foal. At first all these animals were on the very worst of terms with one another. The wolf had his shoulder put out of joint by the gazelle in an encounter in which he was given to understand that the gazelle did not care to be disturbed in her daily promenade. The mare could not bear the fox terriers, and if they ever returned near her box when she was suckling her foal she was ready to make a meal of them.

The various members of the menagerie would probably have continued to maintain toward one another an attitude of enmity and defiance had not an accidental circumstance put an end to their mutual hostility. At the commencement of winter workmen began to demolish the kennel and take the roof off the stable. All the animals were exposed to cold and rain. How to keep them comfortable was at length solved by an Ethiopian soldier whom M. le Roux had brought back with him to France. "All these animals are cold," he argued, "because they are separate. I'll put them together." Had he consulted his master before doing so he could certainly not have obtained permission, for M. le Roux, knowing their hostility toward one another, would have forbidden such a plan for fear of the consequences.

But when he went into the garden one day to give his pets a carrot he found them all collected together. The millennium had arrived—the gazelle and the wolf were lying down together, the mare and the fox terriers had become reconciled, and in the common warmth and comfort which they jointly shared all thought of hatred had vanished.

Appropriate.

"Funny thing happened at the Lotta-Ranchhoff wedding."

"What was that?"

"The preacher got rattled at having to marry two such wealthy persons and he got the wedding ceremony mixed up with the funeral service. Started in 'Dust to dust'."—Cleveland Leader.

Grander Than the Alps.

Teacher—Johnny, for what is Switzerland famous?

Scholar—Why—m'm—Swiss cheese.

"Oh, something grander, more impressive, more tremendous."

"Jimbuzer?"—Cleveland Leader.



Little Boston Girl—Are you a cottager? Little Harlem Boy—No, I'm a fatterer.—Life.

He—Millionaires are very common nowadays. She—Some of them always were.—Detroit Free Press.

He—Don't you think that some of her sayings are smart? She—They aren't, but they do.—Brooklyn Life.

The Small Chap—Say, Papa, what is the race problem? Papa—Picking winners.—Kansas City Independent.

"Jones went to Maine to get back to nature." "Did he?" "Yes, got shot by mistake for a deer, and is now buried."—Town Topics.

"I don't believe I'm the only girl you ever loved, Fred?" "Why, dear-est?" "Because you kiss as if you were used to it."—Chips.

"Is it necessary to enclose stamps?" asked the poet. "More necessary, even, than to enclose poetry," responded the editor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Jaasper—Who is that fine-looking man over there? Jumpuppie—That! Oh, that is one of our most highly suspected citizens.—Town Topics.

Cholly—Bab Jove, y' know, Miss Savvam said I looked like an extremely clever man? Dolly—Did she say who the clever man was?—Cleveland Leader.

Weary—I tell you how to make money. Buy thermometers now and sell 'em next July. Beery—What for? Weary—They're bound to go up.—New York Mail.

The Rejected—Do you refuse me on account of my poverty or on account of myself? The Rejected—Neither—it's wholly on my own account.—Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Tawker—Why, my husband would descend to any depth, however low, for money! "A criminal, eh?" "No, he's a professional diver."—Pittsburg Gazette.

"How is your new girl, Mrs. Upmore? I heard she was sick." "She's improving. She was able to sit up this morning and give notice."—Chicago Tribune.

"I understand the author of that popular song got only \$500 for writing it." "Oh, well, perhaps it was a first offense. Did he pay the fine?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Old Goldrox has gone bankrupt." "You don't say! What was his money trying to do?" "Spent all his money trying to learn how to live the simple life."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"What'd he get fired for?" "Think-ahed. Couldn't get him to set Russian names anyway except by leaning his elbow on the key-board of the machine."—Indianapolis News.

Teacher—Henry, what is your excuse for being absent from school yesterday? Schoolboy (in Washington)—Teacher, I was paired with Jimmy Kirkbride.—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Neddore—I bought a new piece of music for my daughter to play, and I guess she'll master it soon. She was trying all afternoon. Miss Peppery—Indeed, she was; very!—Philadelphia Press.