

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

GOOD REPORT FROM CANAL

Excavation Proceeding Well and Death Rate Lowered.

Washington, July 27.—The detailed report of the operations of the Isthmian Canal commission on the isthmus for June last has been received. Excavation in the Culebra division was 624,586 cubic yards, against 669,365 cubic yards during May, and is more than three times the amount taken out in June, 1906. The report says that with 119,000 yards per shovel as the maximum output during the dry season 16,000 yards per shovel cannot be considered a serious falling off when the excessive rainfall (13.34 inches) for June is taken into account. The excavation at Gatun amounted to 75,013 cubic yards and in the canal prism 81,352 cubic yards was dredged.

The report of the department of Labor headquarters shows the total working force on June 29 as 23,327. This is exclusive of the force employed by the Panama railroad. The chief sanitary officer reports that out of 4,300 white American employees there were only four deaths during the month and that out of about 65,000 whites other than Americans there were but 15 deaths. Out of about 29,000 colored employees there were 772 deaths, making a total of 91 deaths in June against 96 in May. Taking all deaths of employees together, only 12 deaths in June were due to what are considered climatic diseases—malaria and dysentery—and none of these occurred among the American white employees.

Enlarge, Not Abandon It.

Washington, July 27.—The annual rumor that Vancouver barracks are to be removed to Seattle has just been revived. When the attention of Senator Bourne was called to it, he took it up with the War department and finds that there is no thought of abandoning Vancouver barracks or of reducing its garrison. On the contrary, the adjutant general advises the senator that it has been decided to increase the garrison by adding one battery of field artillery with a corresponding increase in the accommodations of the post. This is the rumor buried for another 12 months.

Navy Captain Under Fire.

Washington, July 26.—Chaplain H. W. Jones of the battleship Minnesota, is to be tried by court martial on charges of scandalous conduct to the destruction of good morals, and falsehood, preferred by the War Secretary of the Navy. Under the charge of scandalous conduct there are 17 specifications, consisting mainly of allegations of the utterance of worthless checks. Under the falsehood charge it is alleged that Jones misrepresented the facts regarding a note which had been given by him.

Appointments From Washington.

Washington, July 25.—Major Harry L. Hawthorne, Coast Artillery corps, is relieved from duty at the Army War college in this city and will proceed to Vancouver barracks for duty. Captain James W. McAndrew, Third Infantry, is relieved from duty as quartermaster at Seattle. James T. Tuggett has been appointed postmaster at Yaya, Washington. The comptroller of the currency today approved the application to organize the United States National bank of Seattle, with a capital of \$500,000.

American Ordered Out of Guatemala.

Guatemala City, July 31.—An American named Wilkinson, who among those arrested for the recent attempt on the life of President Cabrera, but who was released after proving his innocence, and departed from the country, returned two weeks ago, following an absence of two months. Shortly after his return, Wilkinson was summoned to the foreign office and was ordered to leave the republic. He made a statement to the American Consul-General, demanding that the Guatemala government recall the order.

Demerger Law a Failure.

Tacoma, July 31.—The reciprocal demerger law seems to have proven a failure. After its having been in operation for nearly 60 days, only one claim has been presented to the Northern Pacific Railroad by a lumber manufacturer seeking to collect damages. Attorneys for the Northern Pacific announced that it would contest the constitutionality of the law on the grounds that "a man cannot be made to sell something that he does not possess."

Creates Forest Reserve in Alaska.

Washington, July 25.—The president today signed a proclamation creating the Chugach forest reserve in Alaska, embracing 858,000 acres of forest land and south of the main divide of the Chugach mountains and between Copper River and the west coast of Prince William sound.

Land Office Appointments.

Washington, July 25.—Thomas F. Halliwell, of Seattle, has been appointed stenographer in the land office at Roseburg, and W. M. Walker, of Wisconsin, as clerk in the land office at Burns, Oregon.

Naval Cruisers Arrive.

Washington, July 30.—Rear-Admiral Dayton, commanding the Pacific fleet, has informed the Navy Department that the armored cruisers West Virginia and Colorado arrived at Cavite yesterday for the naval maneuvers.

Rural Carriers at Kerby.

Washington, July 26.—Charles G. Howard has been appointed regular, James E. Howard substitute, rural carrier, route 1 at Kelly, Ore.

USED BIBLE AS CIPHER.

Verse From Solomon Told of a Marriage Engagement.

When she left home in the small town to come to New York to take up a special course of study, her pet sister was fast reaching the crisis of a love affair. The pet sister was a most winsome young lady, and had long kept a goodly train of suitors a-sighing. Was this sister to be the grand affair? The old sister hoped so, for she liked the young man cordially—thought he was just the sort to make a proper brother-in-law.

But the weeks passed and not a bit of definite news about the progress of the affair did the older sister receive in her city boarding house. She became anxious, Louise, she thought, must not go on recklessly trifling in such important matters.

Then one night about 10 o'clock, just as she was going to bed, came a telegram. The servant brought it up. The older sister was country girl enough to be thoroughly frightened by the pale manila, black-lined envelope. How ominous it looked! At length she gathered courage to open it. This is what she read:

"Solomon six three. LOUISE." "Solomon six three! Whatever in the world! Oh, why, yes, stupid, it is of course meant the Song of Solomon, sixth chapter, third verse. But—and her cheeks flushed with shame—she had no Bible!"

There was a great scurrying about the boarding house to find a copy of the sacred book. The girls were routed out in vain. On all sides the cry arose, "Who's got a Bible?" Just think of the sister trying to sleep that night without knowing what that verse was! It would have been just like a woman to lie down to pleasant dreams, content to know that she could satisfy her curiosity in the morning—not!

The landlady, good soul, came to the rescue. She was no heathen. She had a Bible. Up to her room with it flew the sister, and shut the door. Such a turning over of pages by eager, nervous fingers! Solomon six three. She found it, and then she cried "Hurrah!" and laughed, for the verse was:

"I am my beloved's, and my beloved is mine."—New York Press.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

"The mind is a marvelous thing," said Prof. Zuehlke, Terrellville, in his psychology class. His lecture and its sequel are printed in the New York Sun. "Let me consider," went on the worthy sage, "the process expressed in the good old homely phrase, 'making up one's mind.' I am on the threshold of an important decision. What I determine to do may have a grave bearing on my future. First I ponder over the matter carefully. I look at it in every aspect, examining it searchingly in all lights, from all angles. By the indefinable processes of reasoning I arrive at a certain conclusion. But this is not all."

"As a man of discretion, it behooves me to secure counsel. I listen carefully to judgments, noting zealously each person's individual bias. Then I assort and catalogue these outside opinions. "I next step aside psychically and view the array. Having, as I modestly beg to claim, a plastic, almost notably individual mind, I am able thus to project myself into the personalities of others, and view my own impressions and my own status as they might view them. This, young gentlemen, is an especially valuable exercise. I urge you to cultivate the faculty."

"Finally I give one last, sweeping survey to the whole subject. Then I decide; my mind is made up irrevocably. No stress, no threats could alter that decision; no cajolery, no urging could modify it. For, next to moderation and open-mindedness, there is nothing so valuable as firmness. "This illustration has been taken from actuality. I have come to an unalterable decision."

The students departed much impressed. The professor, in a glow of self-satisfaction, sought his home. Mrs. Terrellville met him at the door. "Zuehlke," she said, "have you made up your mind on that matter?" "Yes, my dear, I have thought it over and decided to say no."

"Really!" There was a touch of irony in the good lady's tone. "Well, I've thought it over, too, and I've decided you must accept. It would be nonsense to say 'no.' Mrs. Terrellville's aspect was ominous.

"Very well, my dear," interjected the professor, quickly and meekly. "All right; do not let us have any words. Of course I shall accept; of course."

Telltale Prints.

Of Count Julius Andrássy, whose monument was recently unveiled at Budapest, the Neue Presse gives the following incident: Count Andrássy had a habit of smoothing with his hand his richly oiled hair. One day an important document had passed the Austrian Council of Ministers, in the contents of which Count Andrássy was interested. Shortly afterward the Austrian president of the ministry said to one of the ministers:

"Count Andrássy has read the latest document."

"How do you know?"

"I find on it the imprints of Count Andrássy's fingers," responded the president, with a laugh.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Men are willing to confess the things they can't let out of.

It is safer to do business with a crippled mule than with an unloaded gun.

If a man hopes to awake and find himself famous he must do a lot of hard work before going to bed.—Mexican Herald.

Literary.

"Well, what do you think of our request gallery exhibit?"

"I call it a 'bum' show."—Baltimore American.

INVESTIGATION NOW

Hot Words Between Officers of Columbia and San Pedro.

HAUSE CHARGED WITH CRUELTY

Captain Tells Why He Refused More Passengers—Life Preservers Stand Hard Test.

San Francisco, July 27.—The investigation into the sinking of the steamer Columbia, whereby, according to the latest figures, 81 lives were lost, was resumed today by Captain John Birmingham, United States Supervising Inspector. Officers and members of the crew of both vessels were examined and the depositions of Captain Hansen of the San Pedro and his first officer read. The testimony brought out the statement from Captain Birmingham that it was the first time he had ever known that there were another woman on board, and that he was qualifying it by adding that people were usually too frightened to don them correctly.

Captain Hansen, in his report, denied that he had been unnecessarily cruel in refusing to take any more survivors on board after he had rescued 75, giving as a reason for his action that his own vessel was in such a condition that it was dangerous to approach her, and that he had ordered the other boats to keep off. Chief Engineer Arthur W. Williams testified that the San Pedro did not lower all her boats because the vessel was under command of Third Officer Hawse, of the Columbia, in refusing to give his boat to a woman was brought out in the testimony of Quartermaster Curran. The latter testified that there were another woman on board, and that he was asked to give his boat to one of them he had refused, saying that the boat belonged to him. The women, said Curran, had been exposed for an hour or more, and covered them up with a piece of sail.

Hawse interrupted the proceedings by interposing an indignant denial, and for a few moments counter-attacks flew back and forth between the two officers. Hawse was placed on the stand and testified that he had offered his boat to Miss Maybelle Watson, the plucky Berkeley girl, but she refused it and asked him to give it to another woman more destitute than herself.

GLASS CASE WITH JURY

Consumed Fourteen Days of Actual Trial Besides Arguments.

San Francisco, July 27.—The case against Louis Glass, first vice-president and general manager of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, charged with the assassination of ex-Governor Charles B. Dutton in the sum of one day, was resumed today by the jury, which consumed one hour. At its conclusion the courtroom was cleared, the jury was given in charge by the two deputy sheriffs and by them conveyed in a tally-ho to the Fairmont hotel.

Haywood Case Finished.

Boise, Idaho, July 27.—Evidence and argument is at an end and this morning the jury will be left to decide what penalty, if any, William D. Haywood shall pay for participation in a criminal conspiracy resulting in the assassination of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, with which he is charged. United States Senator William E. Borah, engaged by the State of Idaho as special counsel for the prosecution, spoke this morning before the jury, which is expected, will retire to consider its verdict at about 11 o'clock.

Save \$1,000,000 Yearly on Rails.

Chicago, July 27.—The revenue derived from hauling the United States mails by a railroad running west of Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis and the Missouri river is to be further reduced approximately \$1,000,000 a year as the immediate result of the reports of 125 inspectors, who have been at work for the last six months determining whether the space used in railway postcars by the government was in excess of space sufficient to accomplish the work. The railroads have been notified.

Opposes German Agreement.

New York, July 27.—A policy of opposition to the new tariff agreement with Germany recently put into effect was adopted by the board of managers and the executive committee of the American Protective Tariff League at a meeting in this city. It was decided to take up the subject with President Roosevelt, the members of the cabinet, senators and representatives. A resolution offered by William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, was unanimously adopted, declaring that the agreement is contrary to law.

Getting After Opium Trade.

Pekin, July 27.—The Chinese government has formally announced its assent to the proposal made by the United States for a joint investigation by the powers, including China, into the whole question of the opium trade and of the production of opium. Details of the procedure will be arranged later. China's delay in acceptance was due to a misunderstanding on her part that six independent commissions comprehended such an inquiry.

Butte Plumbers Want More.

Butte, Mont., July 27.—The local Plumbers' union struck today for \$8 per day of eight hours. The men now receive \$7. Buildings aggregating \$1,000,000 in value under construction are tied up.

SOME ODD SUICIDES.

Trivial Causes for Which People Are Led to End Their Lives.

Suicides are increasing rapidly in the United States, and for that matter all over the world. In this country the causes and the means are almost innumerable, but the one which most quickly touches the heart is that furnished by the large cities almost daily: "No work, no bread, no home, no hope." Without these it does seem that life is not worth the living. But there are hundreds of frivolous causes assigned. A woman in Philadelphia committed suicide because she believed her husband loved the baby better than he did herself; a man in Cincinnati killed himself because his wife refused to scratch his back; Mrs. Rainey, of Pittsburgh, swallowed carbolic acid because she did not believe she cooked well enough to please her husband; a young lad in Pennsylvania hanged himself because he was too bashful to attend school; John Davison, of Indiana, fearing he would be buried alive, choked himself to death; Henry Wilkes, of Ohio, was one of the many cases of too much mother-in-law, and took the poison route for relief; because he was a humpback, a young man in Arkansas cut his throat; Chauncey Barrows, of Pennsylvania, choked himself to death with baker's bread; his sweetheart not keeping an appointment caused a young lady of the same State to end her life with a dose of carbolic acid; a Georgia citizen shuffled off this mortal coil by jumping into an open furnace because his wife did not present him with a boy baby; another man in Alabama wanted twins, and because the doctor did not have them he drowned himself; it was a Florida man who hanged himself with a clothesline because he could not attend church; fear of a chastisement from his father caused a South Carolina lad to jump into a river; William Sefton, of the District of Columbia, killed himself after a young lady refused to marry him; another from the same place, William Thomas, an actor, took rough on rats because he believed it a failure; a demented man in Nebraska cut his throat because "angels were calling him every day to come to heaven;" rumors circulated that a young man had negro blood in his veins caused a North Carolina man to cut his throat; failure to make good on an assignment caused a young reporter on a Colorado paper to shoot himself; rather than see her children want for bread a Minnesota young woman hanged herself; tired of a farmer's life and knowing his wife could get his insurance money, a Connecticut farmer took a plover line and ended his existence; because his allowance was cut down to \$12,000 a year a young man in California went by the carbolic acid route; dread of hydrophobia so preyed on the mind of a West Virginia man that he used an old musket to put himself out of trouble; gambling debts which he could not meet was the cause assigned by a man in Illinois for ending his life; and thousands of such cases could be cited.

INSANITY IN THE COUNTRY.

Wisconsin Judge Lays Its Increase to Free Delivery of Mail.

County Judge John Chioniope of Manitowish, Wis., makes the interesting assertion that in his opinion the growth and extension of the rural free delivery system is an indirect, but prolific cause of insanity.

He reasons that it prevents the social gatherings heretofore common in the rural sections, where the village postoffice was the rallying point and general conversational exchange station, and thereby causes life on the farm to be more lonely, dreary and isolated. In support of his theory he cites the fact that there have been more insanity cases before the Manitowish probate court during the last quarter than during any corresponding period since the court was established. Judge Chioniope further says:

"I think the rural mail route is doing more than anything else to cause the increase in insanity in the country. Before that was inaugurated the people gathered at the postoffice, at the country store, at the neighbors'. People saw more of each other; now they get their mail every morning; everything is brought to them; they lead a secluded life, sometimes not seeing any one for many days. It is the loneliness of the thing that drives people to the madhouse."

"The farmers' wives are the ones more particularly affected by this new condition. Insanity is increasing at a rapid rate in the rural communities, and especially is this true among the women. In our last report the proportion of women cases was much greater than that of the men. Nine out of ten cases in this country come from the country districts."

It is a common complaint among village grocers and merchants that the R. F. D. system is a great injury to their trade and tends to make rural villages dull and dead, by removing one of the chief incentives which brought the farmers to town.

A Billion for Automobiles.

In nine years there have been manufactured 550,000 automobiles, for which private owners paid the makers more than a billion dollars. These figures are staggering, but here are further facts even more surprising. Last year the output was almost 200,000, and the United States led the world in number and value of cars. While the industry received its first development in France, it has not taken the Yankee long to get into the game and carry off the prizes.

Skeptical.

"Trade," remarked the party with the quotation habit, "follows the flag." "Not always," rejoined the merchant who doesn't advertise. "I hoisted the biggest flag I could find over my store, but trade didn't increase a nickel's worth."

More Remarkable.

The Mad—Was their marriage the result of love at first sight? The Man—No, indeed. They had been facing each other at a boarding-house table daily for three years.

CURSES ON THE RICH

Darrow Abuses Mineowners and Constitution.

CALLS ORCHARD A VILE THING

Haywood's Lawyer Occupies Day by Torrent of Invektive—Charges Attempt to Kill Unions.

Boise, Idaho, July 25.—The career of Frank Steunenberg, the murdered ex-governor of Idaho, was discussed at some length by Clarence Darrow yesterday in the course of his plea in behalf of William D. Haywood justifying the articles published in the Miners' Magazine, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners. The Chicago lawyer said the action of Steunenberg in asking for United States troops to quell riot and the establishment of martial law in 1899 was unjustifiable and had properly stirred up immense feeling in labor circles against the governor.

Mr. Darrow's argument, unfinished when court adjourned, developed into an appeal for labor as against capital, and a denunciation of all opposed to the unions. He held an audience startled and open-mouthed as one after another the sentiments poured from his lips. His attack on Orchard was expected, and in this respect he fulfilled and surpassed the limit of sensation. Three hours were given to Orchard, and it was only when vituperation, physical force and words were spent that Mr. Darrow now turned to James H. Hawley.

The State of Idaho came in for a large share of Mr. Darrow's denunciation for the part it has played in the prosecution. Culture, education and wealth each in turn were described as constituting a combination against which the workingmen, the uneducated and the poor must ever be opposed. Mr. Darrow sneered at the universities as purveyors of culture. "And what is a cultured man?" he cried, "but a cruel tyrant always?"

Reaching the climax of his denunciation in sympathy for the working class and hatred for the rich, he called the Constitution of the country, and cried:

"The Constitution! The Constitution! It is here only to destroy the laws made for the benefit of the poor." Mr. Darrow's defense of labor unions and of union men was passionate and his eulogy of the Western Federation eloquent. Lovingly he touched on the beauty of self-sacrifice found in the "struggle for humanity where only the weakling man is found," and then with the bitterest sarcasm, his voice pitched to the highest note and arms unraised, he heaped abuse upon the selfish rich and upon the administration of the State of Idaho.

SURVIVORS REACH PORTLAND

Sixty-Five Complete Voyage on Elder From Scene of Wreck.

Portland, July 25.—With 65 survivors of the ill-fated Columbia aboard the steamer George W. Elder reached port at 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a slow and uneventful voyage from the scene of this grim tragedy of the sea of last Sunday morning. Two thousand people thronged the narrow landing place at Martin's dock to meet these fortunate who were snatched from the jaws of death. Many were there on the happy mission of greeting relatives who had escaped. Others went to make inquiry for some loved one unaccounted for.

That the wreck was attended by many scenes of bravery and that the loss of life was reduced to a minimum considering the rapidity with which the Columbia settled, is the general verdict. In the fact of the endless number of miraculous escapes from drowning, it is clear that courage was at hand in plenty among passengers and crew. Women and children displayed admirable courage as well as the men, and there were few instances of rank cowardice.

Must Not Enforce Laws.

Nashville, Tenn., July 25.—For the first time in Tennessee the powers of the United States Courts have been invoked in an attempt to restrain the Insurance Commissioner from compelling an insurance company to conform to the laws enacted for its regulation by the state of Tennessee. This is the nature of an injunction bill filed by the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Rome, in which it is sought to prevent Commissioner Folk from revoking the license of the insurance company.

Japan Tightens Her Grip.

Tokio, July 25.—Advices dated Seoul, midnight, say that a new convention between Japan and Corea has been concluded. The text of the convention will not be published until Saturday, but it is reported to consist of seven articles. Its main feature is that it invests the Resident-General with complete control over the internal administration of Corea and appoints Japanese officials to the Korean government. It is rumored that there were much easier than were apprehended.

Heiresses to \$400,000,000.

Helena, Mont., July 25.—Three young women of this city, the Misses Bertha and Frederick Volker and Mrs. Kenton Kepner, have just been apprised that, after hearings lasting three years in German courts, they have been declared the legal heiresses to the estate of their grandfather, named Volker, which amounts to \$400,000,000. They expect to go to Germany shortly to claim their fortune. They are well-known residents of this city.

Remove American Flag.

Ottawa, Ont., July 24.—Two American flags yesterday were used with the Union Jack and other decorations in connection with a carnival. A committee of citizens ordered the stars and stripes removed. The reception committee thought it best to do this rather than have any trouble over the matter.

CIDER MADE OF MELONS.

Colorado Man Says It Will Surpass That Made From Apples.

Down-east farmers should wake with a start when they hear that cider is about to be made from watermelons, and that better similar to peanut butter will be manufactured from Rocky Ford cantaloupes, says the Denver correspondent of the New York Herald.

G. W. Swink, a State Senator, is the person who is going to give the United States a new kind of cider, which he says will be better and cheaper than apple cider, and who will produce a cantaloupe butter which will give peanut butter a hard race for first place.

Mr. Swink is negotiating for machinery with which to make the cider and butter and will have the plan in operation next autumn. Expert chemists made tests for Mr. Swink last summer and say that an excellent grade of cider can be made from watermelons and cantaloupe butter will be as good or better than peanut butter.

Mr. Swink has yet to prove these assertions, but the tests are so thorough that he feels confident of success. Should the manufacturing schemes prove as profitable as he believes, there will not be so many Rocky Ford melons placed on the market, though already there is such a demand for the melons that hardly enough are raised to meet it. Other farmers in the Arkansas valley are awaiting the results of Mr. Swink's investment and may erect plants of their own next season.

The factory which will be erected by Mr. Swink will be located in Rocky Ford. He is considered the father of that place and has always been foremost in boosting that part of Colorado.

So many new uses are being found for the products of Colorado that Mr. Swink's innovation is considered but another step in the utilization of everything grown in the State.

The Great Western Sugar Company is making syrup from parts of the sugar-beet pulp not used in the manufacture of sugar. It is also experimenting with the sugar beet to learn if a reliable quality of denatured alcohol cannot be manufactured from it.

UNFAMILIAR FACTS.

With the aid of steam heat and electric lights vegetables and flowers are being grown in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Commodore Eldridge T. Gerry, though 70 years old, goes downtown every day to attend to the affairs connected with his big estate.

Copper ore worth \$1,785,016 was shipped from Alaska in 1906, nearly three times as much as in 1905, and seven times as much as in 1904.

The British Yukon, it is said, will exhibit two hundred varieties of flowers at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition to be held in Seattle in 1909.

The average American church member gives 54 cents to foreign missions. The record is held by the United Presbyterians, who give \$1.77 a member.

Simon Smith, an evangelist, cousin to Gray Smith, has been holding services for the last two years in London. He is a singer as well as a preacher.

Middleton Island, in the Gulf of Alaska, near longitude 146 and not far from the entrance to Prince William Sound, is becoming known as a garden spot. Last winter there was no snow and grass was green every month.

The Lutheran Church has had a remarkable growth in membership in the last thirty-five years. In 1870 there were 355,000 communicants. In 1905, 1,850,000 members were recorded. This body is now third numerically among the Protestant bodies.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT BABIES.

In India it is good luck for a baby to fall out of bed.

In Hungary they think that if you dress a girl baby in red she will turn out bad.

In Roumania babies all wear blue ribbons around the left ankle to ward off evil spirits.

Irish babies keep strands of women's hair in their cradles to protect them from sickness.

In Russia they think a baby and a kitten can't thrive in the same house. They kill the kitten as soon as the baby comes.

In Spain they won't let a baby under 3 see its reflection in a mirror. Otherwise they think it will grow up vain, proud and cruel.

Punishment by "Pangs."

The Italian minister of justice is considering the plan of punishing criminals "by pangs of conscience." In the cell of suspected and convicted murderers a photograph of their victim as found after the deed is placed—placed so high that the prisoner cannot remove it. And above it are facsimiles of the weapons used. Thieves are punished in similar style by representation of the objects stolen and of the distress caused by their crime. The method has been tried unofficially by a number of prison keepers, and the results are pronounced satisfactory. The prisoner, constantly reminded of his crime, becomes conscience stricken and often leaves his cell a better man. Likewise a number of confessions have been obtained by these means from persons suspected.

Handy.

"Does Skribbler make much out of his writings?"

"No. But his wife does."

"His wife?"

"Yes. She makes fires out of them."

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Slight Jolt.

The Youth—Ah, would I were a glove that I might hold your pretty hand. Young Widow—You certainly would be a success in the glove line.

The Youth—Do you think so? Young Widow—Yes; you are a genuine kid.

Enemies Now.

Eva—There goes Belle. She was selling kisses at the church fair last night. She said it was for charity.

Ethna—I don't doubt it. It certainly would be charity for anyone to kiss her.