"One of the Family"

By JOHN ELKINS

(Copyright, 1917, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Billy, I'm proposing to you!" said June with a saucy grin. "Don't you seem to recognize it when you see it?"

"Well, hardly. It's so sudden," murmured Billy.

"Sudden? Why leap year is two months old. It seems to me that's old enough to begin to take notice."

"But I hadn't," answered Billy in worried perplexity.

"Well, I must say this is something of a 'jolt.' I thought you'd jump at it—or rather—at me."

"I repeat," observed Billy. "It is so sudden."

Billy, although a bit over thirty, had retained such an evergreen youth that no one, even in the cement works where he was a partner, ever thought of calling him William. He would probably always be Billy to the end of the chapter, though he was five feet nine, and strongly built. He never laid any claims to beauty, but had a good wholesome countenance that looked capable and honest.

June Barry had been taken by Mrs. Hunt, Billy's mother, when she was only eight years old. She was distantly related by marriage, but so remotely that when you began to try to entangle it, it ended in not being related. But June was left an orphan with a small inheritance, and Mrs. Hunt brought her home, and she became one of the family. That was ten years ago, and she had romped through her childhood with Billy, and it had not apparently occurred to him that she had grown up. Evidently it was occurring to him now, for the quizzical smile on his lips was but a transparent mask to cover his perplexed surprise.

"Look here, Toodles," expostulated Billy, "why use me for a buffer to

"Where Is That Scoundrel?" He Yelled.

bring that Thurston fellow to time. I'll do anything for you in that line, but why do this?"

"Don't trouble yourself to take the good Samaritan pose, you don't have to. I refused Tommy Thurston day before yesterday."

"You did?" Bill was plainly surprised.

"Yes. Had you any idea I could care for such a silly creature?"

"He has oodles of money."

"Well, do you think that's all I want? You that's been living in the same house with me for the last ten years?"

"That's it," musingly rejoined the man. "Sometimes we don't know the people of our own family as well as we do outsiders. Perhaps because we don't take notice."

"We don't take notice," echoed June grimly.

"And you know," laughed Billy trying to dismiss the matter as a joke, "I—we all look upon you as one of the family."

"Thank you," said June with cutting politeness. "It's very kind of you." And with great dignity she took herself out of the room.

June had not quite known what Billy meant to her till one day something happened. She heard that he was calling very often on Mrs. Cliffe, the young, fascinating widow who had lately come to town, and taken a pretty apartment nearby. Then she saw him walking with Mrs. Cliffe, and the quick, hard tug at her heart told her she was jealous. Then she knew. Upon this came the sudden impulse to find out if he cared for her except as just one of the family.

About two weeks after this episode June met Mrs. Cliffe at a friend's home, and was cordially invited to come and see her. Not at once taking advantage of the invitation, she one day received a pleasant little note from Mrs. Cliffe asking her to come to tea. June said nothing to Billy, but she wondered and went. She thought it might be a case of spying out the situation, and 'sizing her up,' and she found she was not far in the wrong.

The widow certainly was fascinating, and a very formidable rival, except perhaps in the matter of youth. The widow saw this advantage with something like a pang. She also had to acknowledge that June was very pretty. She set to work to impress upon June that her engagement to Billy being understood, she wanted her, as one of the family, to like her, and be glad to welcome her as one of them. June tried to assume a cheerful, even cordial acquiescence, but her astute hostess detected something under the mask which warned her to be a trifle wary in the campaign.

Tommy Thurston was sauntering down toward the park, when June loomed up in his line of vision. She seemed to him to look rather more ravishingly alluring than usual. He wondered if it would do any good to try again to get her to say yes. He detained her as she tried to pass.

"It's just to say good-by," said Tommy.

"Oh," replied June, not greatly interested, "when are you going?"

"This Wednesday. I'm going to stop at Barchester to see my uncle, on the way. After that I haven't yet decided. Perhaps across the pond to England, perhaps to California. You know I wouldn't go if you said so."

"Now Tommy, that's settled. Don't let's talk about it, please."

There was such a ring of finality about it that Tommy was silent.

"But," added June, "come to think, I've got to go to Barchester to do some shopping. I may be taking your train, and can bear you company on the beginning of your journey at least."

"Oh, that'll be fine!" cried Tommy brightening.

So it was arranged they should meet at the train.

June said nothing to anyone about her intended trip, but carefully packed a suitcase, put her desk, and belongings in order, the only thing suggesting a hasty departure being Mrs. Cliffe's note of invitation left lying open on her desk. She slid unobserved out of the house, keeping the suitcase on the side away from the window, and met Tommy at the station. She took pains to speak to the station master at the little office who knew her, and who eyed, rather curiously, the combination of young Thurston, Miss Barry and the luggage.

Arriving at Barchester, Thurston insisted on seeing her to the hotel where she said she was going. Then he registered, and informed her he intended to stay there also for a day or two. June put her foot down, and told him she would leave immediately if he did not go to some other hotel. Thurston saw that she meant it, and left.

The next morning June started out for her shopping. When she returned she expected to find that something had happened, but not even a telegram greeted her. She wondered what they were doing and thinking at home. Well there was nothing to do but wait. She sat alone in her room the entire evening, and nothing happened. The next morning as she was starting out for more shopping, she found herself confronted by the proprietor. Very apologetically he explained that he had orders from police headquarters to detain her. June after some show of indignation, went meekly back to her room. In about an hour there was a knock at her door. Was it a horrid policeman or the irate and injured Mrs. Hunt? June nerved herself to open the door. Billy wild-eyed and out of breath confronted her.

"Where is that scoundrel?" he yelled. "Are you married?"

"No," answered June. "And he isn't a scoundrel."

Then Billy told how he had found Mrs. Cliffe's note, how a good deal had dawned upon him, how they had never even thought of being engaged, and how furious, and miserably heartbroken he had been.

"Then," he added, "I know—it took an awful big jolt to find out—but I knew I'd got to get you back, or—or—"

"Or make me one of the family?" she finished.

Billy took her very closely in his arms, and explained later.

WOMAN IS A MAIL CARRIER

Maryland Woman Has Made a Record Which Few Men Would Be Able to Equal.

Braving snow, sleet, drifts, biting winds in the winter and blistering and scorching heat in the summer, Miss Julia M. Shafer of Knoxville, Md., for 12 years has served the United States as rural mail carrier, according to the Baltimore Sun.

She is now covering the same route her father traveled 14 years ago, when the route first was established. Miss Shafer in those days was a substitute for her father; now the father is substituting for her.

In the 12 years that Miss Shafer has carried mail it is estimated that she has traveled 93,600 miles. She makes 25-miles six days the week. With the exception of the regular 15-day annual vacation Miss Shafer has been off duty only 30 days in 12 years.

It is a hard snow of a destructive storm that prevents this woman carrier from making the rounds daily. Ordinarily she uses a horse and buggy. The type of roads extending through the mountain section of the country would not permit of the use of a motor-car.

When roads are blockaded by drifts, as is often the case in the winter, she discards the old covered buggy and ventures forth on horseback. Three years ago she delivered the mails in this manner for several weeks.

She is her own housekeeper. Each night when she returns from her work she plunges into the midst of housework.

What He Thought Was Wrong.

Montagu Rollaway had taken the new car out for a trial run.

As new cars always do on trial runs, it broke down and the usual crowd of sympathizers gathered round. While Montagu sprawled himself underneath, questions came thick and fast upon him.

"Broken down, guv'nor?"

"Oh, no. Only playing bears," replied Monty.

"Is it a good make?"

"The dealer said so."

"What power is it?"

"Forty horse power."

"What's the matter with it?"

"Don't quite know," replied the overcourteous Monty, "but, as far as I can guess, thirty-nine of the horses bolted on the way, and the last one is too upset to answer any more questions!"

No Wonder.

"Smith says every year is a banner year in his business."

"What is it?"

"He makes flags of all kinds for parades and processions."

Home the Best School of Oratory

By MABEL HODDLE of Colorado Agricultural College.

A generation ago, parents considered it a mark of merit to teach the A B C's and possibly the first reader to their school children before sending them to school.

Today, parents with primary children find the methods of teaching to read are different, and so they leave that task to the teacher. If the pupils are in high school, often the parents are not familiar with the subject matter, and so continue to stand aside and leave all to the teacher.

But there is one subject in which the methods have not changed, and in which the parent can rank highest as teacher. He can name his subject, "Reading Aloud." A parent to become an expert must encourage and must listen.

At school, the pupil learns to read, that is, to recognize words, pronounce them, and understand their meaning. But where one teacher has a large number of pupils the time given to actual reading is necessarily short. All lessons, even reading, are studied silently. In the high school, where public speaking is given, the way to speak is taught, but little time is given to actual practice.

Beside the opportunity for the parents to encourage their own children to become good readers, there is an opportunity to encourage other children by means of contests conducted by parent-teacher associations.

And now "abideth reading, writing and arithmetic, but the greatest of these is reading."

POULTRY NOTES

Keep oyster shells, charcoal and suitable grit before the hens at all times.

Vegetables of some kind should be fed the poultry the year round—cabbage, potatoes, beets, turnips, etc.

Poultry droppings are possibly not fully esteemed for their value as a fertilizer in the field and garden.

When the mornings are cold, take the chill off the drinking water, but do not make it warm.

Where feather-eating is practiced, try giving the fowls some sulphur, one teaspoonful in the soft feed of every three fowls, two times a week.

The incubator lamp should be filled and cleaned every day at noon. This will give ample time to regulate the flame by night.

A cackle over an egg is a good deal better than a cackle over gossip.

Changing feed will sometimes start hens to laying that are not doing so.

Green bones dropped into the range and allowed to burn, not only make plenty of heat but furnish excellent charcoal for the poultry.

Chickens and lice do not thrive well together. The lice generally get the best of the deal at the expense of the chickens. Lice are not salable. Get rid of them.

Many a man who will not use a poor plow, and many a woman who wants the best cookstove or range, will still spend their time taking care of a poor hen. They are all just tools. The best is none too good and is always the most profitable.

When It First Happened.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.

The first sawmakers' anvil was brought to America in 1819.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1820.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-1827.

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

The first iron steamship was made in 1830.

The first steel pen was made in 1880.

Omnibuses were introduced in New York in 1830.

Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1837.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

Anesthetics were discovered in 1844.

The first steel plate was discovered in 1830.

The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.

Christianity was introduced into Japan in 1549.

First almanac printed by George von Furback in 1460.

Superstitions of the Kitchen.

Cooking is such practical everyday work that it seems strange for superstitions to invade the kitchen. Yet probably there is not a cook in the world who would venture to stir any sort of mixture, from a custard to a gravy, in any other direction than "with the sun." Many a cook will tell you that a custard will curdle if stirred in the opposite direction, and that a cake will be heavy if the mixture be not always worked round sunwise.

It is a common saying that if the crank of a churn be reversed—after turning it in the proper direction for a time—all the work will be undone. In some parts of the country, when butter does not come easily, a live coal is placed under the churn, "so as to save it from bewitchment."

FEMININE FRILLS

The new collar line of the peplum blouses is three inches below the base of the neck all the way round.

These peplum blouses have peplums hip length or they may extend to the knees.

The really clever blouse is a slip-on that goes over the head and has all the simplicity of a "middy," but is embroidered and has flowing lines.

Unique and lovely shades of tan have an unusual pinkish cast.

New also is a pale, greenish gray that has been named "asparagus."

Marvelous Strength Shown By Insects in Proportion To Their Size Explained.

An insect measuring 2¼ inches can draw a little wagonette of tin weighing nearly 1¾ pounds. Increasing the weight by one-half, the insect can continue to drag its load a few more paces. In other words, it can drag 45 times its own weight.

One leg of this same insect, when attached to a dynamometer, was able to move a weight of half a pound. If a man weighing 125 pounds were to perform the equivalent of this feat he would have to lift 1,250 pounds with one hand.

Another insect of the "Hercules" variety, weighing three ounces, was able to support on its back a brick weighing over a pound. A human being, if subjected to a proportionate weight, would be crushed.

The ordinary housefly can lift a match between two of its feet and carry it. A human being, to perform a similar feat, would have to lift a beam 8¼ yards in length and 16 inches thick.

What is the secret of this marvelous strength of creatures so tiny and defenseless that one can kill them with one finger?

Prof. A. Schmidt points out that gravity and atmospheric pressure have everything to do with it. Also, in order to compare the weights drawn by different animals, it is necessary to reduce the weight carried to the same thickness as the animal's muscles. But the muscles of insects are by no means abnormally thick, nor are they larger in proportion than the muscles of man or other animals. Therefore, an animal ten times the size of an insect should be able to carry 100 times as heavy a load, owing to the relative size of the muscles. But instead of carrying a heavier load they carry a much smaller load proportionately than the insect.

This is because the animal ten times larger than the insect has 1,000 times the mass to carry. This fact explains the strength of insects and the comparative weakness of the elephant.

Superstition and Bees.

Bees are connected with various superstitions. It is considered unlucky when an unclaimed swarm of bees settles on one's premises. Bees are supposed not to thrive if they are the subject of a quarrel. Perhaps the most interesting superstition about bees is the custom of "telling the bees" of a death in the family. In early England, when a member of the family died, the bees were told of it and invited to the funeral; sometimes a piece of crape was put on the hive. This custom has not died out entirely. —Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Nainonal Parks for Spain.

National parks, similar to those in the United States, are to be established in Spain pursuant to a law recently enacted the government will select especially picturesque tracts of lands, incorporate them in a national park system, arrange for suitable means of communication in order that visitors may reach them easily, and preserve the natural features of such tracts from deterioration.

MOVE ON

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS.

One of the biggest, wisest and soundest lessons of history and life is to Sputter not, Loaf not, Wrangle not at all, but—Move On.

There is Health in Action—Move On.

To find out whether a Task is worth your effort, be first convinced that you will be Wiser, Happier and Stronger after it is done. If you are convinced of this, after careful weighing—set your Mind and Feet and Hands to the task, get it done, and then—Move On.

There is Growth in Action—Move On.

If you feel that you are not getting Joy to the full in what you do each day, Move On to something better. Have courage to Risk. Move On. Blessed is the man who finds his Work and Glories in it, for he cannot help but—Move On.

There is Happiness in Action—Move On.

Stand still and you Stagnate, grow Dull and lose the Snap and Ginger that men and women of Action always have. Move On. Study yourself, your Work, your Ambitions. Set your eyes Westward. Let not the Sun of Success go down upon the failures of your Inaction. Move On.

There is Success in Action—Move On.

Think. Face new Ideas. Bury your dead Blunders and Mistakes. Search for new Viewpoints. Grasp new Ideals. Watch your Step. Move On.

TORPEDO IS COSTLY

Every One Fired Costs Uncle Sam $7,000.

On Land, Machine Gun Is Most Expensive, Eating Up $12 Every Minute It Is in Action.

A few years ago theatergoers were much interested in a production in which the hero had to get rid of a million dollars in a year or lose a larger estate.

Figures just compiled by Uncle Sam's ordnance officers show that if the hero had declared a little war and it had lasted a few weeks he would have experienced no difficulty in ridding himself of his wealth.

The figures show that each time Uncle Sam fires a torpedo it costs $7,000.

Ordnance expenses in time of war range from a maximum of $7,000 for each torpedo to 2 cents for each bullet fired from a revolver.

If the dreadnaught Arizona gets into action and fires a broadside from its 12 14-inch guns and auxiliary cannon it will cost just $15,000 for each of these performances.

On land the machine gun has about the most expensive appetite of any of Uncle Sam's weapons. The machine gun fires between 500 and 600 bullets of .30 caliber a minute, which makes it cost $12 for each 60 seconds of activity.

Every bullet fired from a rifle by an infantryman or cavalryman costs 5 cents, while the pistol shots fired by cavalrymen, officers and non-commissioned officers cost 2 cents apiece. The shells and shrapnel used by field artillery cost about $20 each, while a projectile for a 14-inch land gun costs $600.

The torpedo, however, is not only the most expensive means of destruction used in American warfare, but it is the most delicately constructed weapon at Uncle Sam's command. It is virtually a launch, being equipped with two screw propellers moving in opposite directions and being 18 or 20 feet long. It will continue to plow the sea until its motors run down or it hits the mark.

Nitroglycerine and copper contribute most heavily to the expense of torpedoes. Expert workmanship ranks next as an item of cost, for the delicate parts of a torpedo must be accurate in their construction to one-five-thousandths of an inch. A thickness or thinness of more or less than one-five thousandth of an inch in any part of the mechanism would prevent it from working properly.

TRADE TRAINING IS LACKING

Uncle Sam's Chief Foreign Commerce Booster Says Facilities Are Not Sufficient.

Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, chief of Uncle Sam's bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, declares that the United States lacks facilities for preparing men for a career in foreign trade.

"The great demonstration for foreign trade in this country," he says, "began literally before the echoes of the first guns in Europe died away. It was really ten months later, however, before we began to get our bearings and before the business men of our country actually get down to brass tacks in this foreign-trade business—some of them have not got there yet. But in spite of all this noise, backed up as it has been recently by a considerable amount of real solid activity, the universities and colleges have not yet awakened either to the need in the every-day business world or the opportunity for practical service that lies before them.

"It is not sufficient for the professors to point to a few language courses, many of which do not really teach the languages; and to a general course of commercial geography; nor to a course on the history of South America; nor even to a general course on foreign trade. Foreign trade has a technique of its own. No doubt many of the courses in the ordinary school are excellent as leading to foreign trade. But the mere assembling of a few paper courses under a denomination which will attract students interested in the subject is not sufficient.

STARTS NEW MARKET SERVICE

Uncle Sam Believes System Will Aid in Stabilizing Live Stock and Meat Prices.

Uncle Sam has established a new market news service on meats, supplying telegraphic reports of conditions in three representative eastern meat-consuming centers. These reports are now available daily to the trade and to consumers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. They are intended to place at the disposal of the meat producer and of the wholesale and retail trade useful information in regard to supplies on hand, the demand for the various kinds and grades of meat, and other factors influencing the trade.

New York, Boston and Philadelphia, where the conditions are representative of those in other large consuming centers, government agents obtain early each morning all available information and send it by wire to Washington and to the eastern and western local offices of the office of markets and rural organization. There it is placed early in the business day at the disposal of all interested persons.

Although the details of operation are different in many respects, the general purpose and plan of this new service are similar to those of the news service for perishable crops, such as strawberries and cantaloupes, which is now in successful operation. Fuller information in regard to market conditions is believed to be an effective method of stabilizing the live stock and meat prices.

Adobe is a black clay, rich in plant food of a lasting quality and therefore very resourceful, but too heavy and sticky for garden purposes.

SOME SMILES

The Ray of Joy.

"So her husband was killed in a train wreck?"

"Yes."

'She must have felt terribly about it?"

"She did, but so long as he had to die she was glad it happened that way because she collected double indemnity on his accident insurance."

Sounded Suspicious.

"Young man," said the country counsel to the reporter of a southern paper, "you have done me irreparable harm."

"What have I done?" asked the bewildered reporter.

"I got in largely on a temperance platform, as you may recollect."

"Yes, sir."

"And you speak of me in this morning's paper as 'drinking my coffee with gusto.' It will take me more than a lifetime to get it out of the heads of my constituents that gusto isn't some kind of alcoholic beverage."

She Didn't Have It.

There was a timid knock at the door.

"If you please, kind lady," the beggar said, "I've lost my left leg—"

"Well, it ain't here," retorted the lady of the house and slammed the door.

To Lazy to Rest.

Mrs. Smith is one of those persons who, conscious of her own virtues, never loses an opportunity to disparage herself. Chief among her virtues is industry.

"Surely, you must be tired, auntie," said an admiring niece. "How can you work so long without a rest?"

"Oh, my dear," said Mrs. Smith, humbly, "I think it is because when I begin a piece of work I am too lazy to stop."

Generosity.

"What do you think of our friend the efficiency expert?"

"He's a wonder. He's something like a fortune teller I once knew. He could make a colossal fortune on his own account if he were not so generous about selling precious information at nominal fees."

Words of Wisdom.

Choose the just man. The partial man may not always be partial to you, but the just man is always just.

Some men have heads like bells—there is nothing in them except a tongue.

Argument is like a water-melon, good only when served cold.

The men who succeed best when they work for others are those who see that in doing so they are also working for themselves.

The man who insists on giving other people a piece of his mind is usually a man who has little mind to spare.

The great man expects everything of himself; the small man expects everything of others.

The man who goes halfway to meet Fortune is more likely to find her than the man who waits for her to knock at his door.

There is always plenty of room at the top, because those who get there are the few who started early to avoid the rush.

Keep an eye on the job ahead, but keep the other eye and both hands on the job you have.

Bone Grafting Is One of the New Marvels of Surgery

Since the discovery of the remarkable possibilities of transplanting tissues, begun in the plant kingdom centuries ago, medical science has made remarkable developments in transplanting bone tissues in the human body, according to an announcement made by the Post Graduate hospital in New York city, where special study is being devoted to this branch of surgery.

This new field of constructive surgery, while not exclusively confined to bone grafting, has its most useful expression in that line of work, and the delicate grafting operations by which live bone is removed from one part of the body by the aid of electric saws, drills and lathes are frequently too little appreciated by the layman.

Among the most unusual of the operations which this method of surgery has made possible are the restoring of injured knee caps, the correction of club feet, planting bone grafts in the vertebrae to relieve Potts' disease and the relieving of joint diseases by replacing the ill bones with healthy ones.

According to the report from the Post-Graduate hospital, this method of surgery has been particularly useful in Europe in saving affected limbs which formerly would have been amputated. Soldiers whose arms have been wounded by shells, destroying in many cases four or five inches of bone, have regained the use of those members after bone grafts have replaced the destroyed bones.

Keeping pace with the bone grafting, says the report, is the grafting of muscles and tendons. By using these two kinds of surgical skill jointly the use of limbs affected in many ways is made possible. Experiments have shown conclusively that in making grafts it is most advisable to use bone from the patient's body, so that the tissues may be of the same quality as those they are to replace. For this purpose the shin bone is most frequently used, as parts of it can best be spared for this purpose.

Do not be content with following good advice; catch up with it.

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A Natural Question.

An Irishman went into a shop to buy a clock. The showed him one for $10.

"Murdher! Ten dollars for of a clock? Is there anything ful about it?

"Certainly," said the shopma is an eight-day clock."

"And what's that? asked t pective purchaser.

"Why it goes eight days winding."

"So much as that?" said th man, scratching his head. there's wan thing I'd like to askin' you. If it goes eight da out winding, how long, for t of St. Patrick, will it go if it?"—Pittsburg Chronicle.

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF, HAIR STOPS F

Save your Hair! Get a 25-cen of Danderine right now—stops itching scalp.

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Direct Answer.

The boss of a woodworking West Philadelphia was examin Irishman as to his fitness fo as a cabinetmaker.

After some lengthy exam the foreman asked: "How wo make a Venetian blind?"

"I'd poke him in the eye screwdriver," answered the tire

Dated Ahead.

"Are those eggs fresh?"

"Yes, miss. They wouldn been laid till tomorrow if I made a mistake and torn an e off the calendar."—Ideas.

A Tradition Threatened

"Do you think votes for make much actual difference tion results?"

"They ought to. The way face all kinds of climate sh away with the expectation th weather will mean a small tu election day."—Exchange.

Starting Early.

Mr. Newlywed Poorman—W you think about putting up a shelf for books?

His Little Bride—Do. We easily to be able to borrow th —Life.

Sober.

The Shaw family had recen en a house in the fashionable tial section of the city. Some later an acquaintance of forme called on Mrs. Shaw and was the treasures in the library.

"Is your husband a bibliom queried the visitor.

"Goodness me, no!" ejaculat Shaw. "He never nibbles a b of course, I don't say that he w take a little at his meals if were doin' it; but that's as fa ever goes in them kind of th Harper's Magazine.

Quite So.

"The bride's mother has the age of the bridegroom's mothe ceremony."

"How so?"

"Everybody assumes that t is getting a little the worst Louisville Courier-Journal.

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cynic said, "Life's hard nd these be times of spe arce believe one-half I r nd hope the other half's

Real Optimism.

Still thinking of buying n some day?"

Oh, yes," replied the c dweller. "I never stir t window boxes with I don't dream of the ti ill own a plot of grou ough to produce a whole angle-worms."—Birmingha rald.

That Made it Soar.

You're full again and I'll said the balloon owner be a police court justice. anscript.

Tough Luck.

ottersby—Poor old Sn as present from his ing him any good. ffer—What was it? ottersby—She gave him t coat and from the time me to the time he goes to him on the hop.—N

Object of Solicitude

Our dove of peace we love When sitting out upon And woe to any who draw And try to take a shot a —Washingto

"I guess the old man will d long spin tonight." "Yes, and the spin will ha years in it."—Baltimore Am

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