

# Men and Women on the Witness Stand



PITTSBURGH.—Are women less to be believed than men, on oath or otherwise? It is a question that has been excited by the utterances of a few men, and a general proposition that women as a general proposition have no sense of the binding sanctity of an oath and are blind to the moral obligation of telling the truth.

A few days ago, came Dr. William H. Taylor, state chemist of Virginia, in a lecture to the students of the State Medical College of Virginia, proclaimed that a woman had "no conception of the moral obligation entailed in telling the truth." In his opinion truth with a woman is what she wants to be believed. She is convinced that what she calls her "intuitions" must always be right.

As a buttress to what these "mere men" have asserted comes Mary Heaton Vorse, a woman of some note as a writer for the magazines, who asserts that few women can be depended upon to tell the truth, she presumably being one of the few; that they "beat" street railway companies; that they listen at telephones, betray confidences, sneak the reading of letters; and that she believes the statement of an old judge who told her that upon the witness stand "women would invariably perjure themselves."

These declarations were so sweeping and so extraordinary that the Pittsburgh Dispatch was led to seek the opinions of some Pittsburgh women of note, who could be depended upon to say what they thought regardless of any reflection upon their own sex—women who think independently and whose thoughts are well defined and their language well thought out. One of these is Mrs. Enoch Rauh, president of the Council of Jewish Women.

**Not a Question of Sex.**  
"The telling of truth is absolutely not a matter of sex," was the emphatic answer to a query by the representative of the Dispatch. "Both sexes equivocate and evade upon occasion and no one will hazard his reputation for veracity by saying that women should be singled out for this mark of opprobrium as distinct from men. Both are of the same blood and fiber, and whatever denunciation lies against the one in the matter of stating what is untrue lies against the other."

"I cannot understand how any man or woman of intelligent appreciation of the world's activities could sink to the depths of uttering such a slander against the mothers, sisters and daughters who are responsible for the maternity of their kind of both sexes. It would be one of the most astounding of paradoxes if they could bring

friends, unless, perhaps, in his honesty of avowal. I think there are mighty few people who keep the record of their personal expenses in ship-shape fashion. Lots of us start out at the beginning of a year, but it's a good deal like keeping up a diary. And just where nine out of ten fall down is in this matter of totaling. It takes but an infinitesimal portion of time to run up a column, but somehow we don't like the operation; it's too much like bringing a charge against ourselves. So we save our consciences by jotting down items—when we think of them—and let them go at that. Pretty soon the account or memorandum book becomes hopelessly in arrears and it is put away where it will not be an irritation. The next January another beginning may be made, but unless the conscience is in very good working order there will be the same result."

**FEAR TO TOTAL UP PAGES.**  
Men Make Memoranda of Expenses, But That is All.

"Speaking of starting things and not finishing them," said a business man, "did I ever tell you of the curious habit that an uncle of mine had? He used to carry a memorandum book around with him and whenever he spent any money he would jot down the figures. We always looked upon him as a model in keeping accounts. One day I got to talking to him about it, and he pulled his book out of his pocket to show me. What was my amazement on looking at it to discover that not one of the pages was totaled up. I asked him, naturally, whether he never added the columns to find out how much he was spending. He told me that he did not and never had; the practice was too discouraging. A sense of duty impelled him to put down the items, but there he stopped. An interesting man, my uncle, although a trifle eccentric."  
"Not so very unlike the majority of humankind," said the business man's

into the world one sex more addicted than another to the telling of untruths under any circumstances. Take the great question of heredity for instance. It is the testimony of some of the greatest physicians of this and other times that the sons unusually inherit the traits of the mothers and the daughters those of their fathers. Now how shall we assimilate this unquestioned dictum of science with the assertions of these gentlemen that women are more prone than men to evade the truth? You see that the whole proposition falls to the ground. It is not possible that environment

Proper discipline in his early youth would probably have had such effect upon Mr. Taylor that he would have never thought of the statements so antipodal to truth which he has made in regard to women as compared with men.—Mrs. Samuel Ammon.

after birth could so warp and distort the natural tendencies. These gentlemen who have been so widely quoted evidently know little of the world of women. They have placed themselves on record after a very superficial and perfunctory analysis of the sex. The very fact that they have been quoted at all indicates that their views are altogether bizarre. If this had been an established fact in all the thousands of years of the history of the human race their belligerent proclamations would not have been noticed. Has it been left for them to make a discovery of a new world of immorality?

"While the fact that the matter has been so widely bruited about gives it a measure of importance, it is rather that sort of importance which adds to the amusing and diverting phases of social life than to those activities which make for development and progress, and the Dispatch deserves thanks for contributing to the 'gayety of nations' by giving us a chance to say a word in answer to even the most obscure of dialecticians who have presumed to air their oratory upon a theme which was certain to attract some attention and excite curiosity if not respect."

**Equivocate in Little Things.**  
"This matter of evading the truth is even far older than the remark made by an eminent historic personage that he had said in his haste that all men were liars," was the remark of Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, well known for her great activities in civic affairs, when the caustic assertions of Dr. Taylor were broached to her. "It is quite possible and defensible," continued Mrs. Ammon, "that in what we may call the 'little things' of life women evade the truth more often than men do, because they are brought into contact with those little things, chiefly domestic, more than men are."

"The question of unswerving truth telling is one which has agitated the deepest of analytical minds, but the greatest of these has not been led to assert that immorality of prevarication was most highly developed in

friends, unless, perhaps, in his honesty of avowal. I think there are mighty few people who keep the record of their personal expenses in ship-shape fashion. Lots of us start out at the beginning of a year, but it's a good deal like keeping up a diary. And just where nine out of ten fall down is in this matter of totaling. It takes but an infinitesimal portion of time to run up a column, but somehow we don't like the operation; it's too much like bringing a charge against ourselves. So we save our consciences by jotting down items—when we think of them—and let them go at that. Pretty soon the account or memorandum book becomes hopelessly in arrears and it is put away where it will not be an irritation. The next January another beginning may be made, but unless the conscience is in very good working order there will be the same result."

**A Word from John Wise.**  
"Men sneer at women's shopping, but when women shop they don't have to eat cloves to disguise what they've been buyin'."

women than in men. Whatever failing there may be is to be equally condemned in both sexes. It is quite possible and quite natural that where the affections are involved the woman may be more easily swayed than the man. She is more the creature of sentiment and emotion. Her friendships and loves are deeper and dearer. Therefore, on the witness stand, she may be more readily, and surely more unconsciously, depart from the exact truth when the interests of those whom she loves are involved. But she does it unconsciously or almost so, if at all. It is a psychological impulse.

**Have Fear of the Law.**  
"Again, a woman on the witness stand is more apart from her sphere than a man is. She is more liable to the mistakes of embarrassment. For that she should not be called to account. It is my conviction, however, that women will, generally speaking, be more likely than men to tell the truth in court. She has a fear of the weapon called the law. It is practically an unknown force to her. It is with her, therefore, potential for the truth."

"That there is too much falsehood in human life is distressingly apparent. It is all too much a part of our social existence. To some extent we may say it is enforced by conditions, but it is also all too much due to a lack of proper moral training. It is the natural bent of the child mind to evade the truth when the act has been naughty and by concealing the truth to evade reproof and possible punishment. That is the basic work of the lack of moral obligation in regard to the truth in all society. I believe that a good sound spanking, administered intelligently, with proper spirit, at the proper time, with kindly and proper explanation, would vastly lessen the evasions, lies and perjuries of all phases of life. Proper discipline in his early youth would probably have had such effect upon Mr. Taylor that he would have never thought of the statements so antipodal to truth which he made in regard to women as compared with men."

**Women Truthful Witnesses.**  
Miss Suzanne Beatty, attorney-at-law, gives an emphatic negative to the assertion that women are more than men inclined to evade the truth on the witness stand.

"I have been a close student of this matter," said Miss Beatty, "and it is my positive judgment that women are quite as dependable as men when testifying before a law court. When I was at home, a mere child, one of the dear friends of our family was Judge Campbell, then the presiding judge of the Clarion district. It is possible that even at that time I had in me the latent germ of the pursuit of the law as a profession, for all that pertained to the courts was of the deepest interest to me. I was much impressed with the remarks of Judge Campbell, often repeated, that he would as a general proposition believe a woman witness sooner than he would a man. Even in those childish days the remark from one who was so deeply venerated by me aroused my pride of sex and when I came to practice you can imagine that my attention was naturally directed to this subject."

**Poor Basis for Sensation.**  
"It is a fact known to all lawyers that women fear the law more than men do, and therefore take fewer risks upon the stand in the matter of telling an untruth. It is my opinion

**All Swayed by Sentiment.**  
"I want to say, and to put it as strongly as words can make it, that I have found women witnesses, to say

that Dr. Taylor chose a very tottering basis for a sensation, and that in making himself talked about he has also made himself absurd."  
In a very racy manner Mrs. Franklin P. Iams, attorney-at-law, discussed what has been termed by Shakespeare the "lie circumstantial" and the "lie direct." "Women may lie on the witness stand," said Mrs. Iams, "in circumstances which arouse within her a powerful sentiment, while in similar circumstances a man would lie deliberately and wilfully. The lie in the one case may be said to have been to some extent unconscious, the woman having been persuaded on account of her affections to believe that what she said was true because she wanted it to be true. The man would tell the lie direct, knowing that it was a lie, and telling it to make his case or that of the person in whose interest he was testifying."

**Women More Emotional.**  
"Of course, as everyone knows, women are far more emotional than men. They are therefore more likely to be swayed by their sentiments. I am inclined to think, therefore, that for this very reason women are somewhat less dependable as witnesses than men, although less to blame for their equivocations. When a man tells a deliberate lie he must be an adept at the business indeed if something in his manner or expression fails to suggest that fact to the jury. A woman speaking under the influence of powerful sentiment is more apt to give her statement every semblance of truth. The man lying deliberately is well aware that he can hardly do it successfully and therefore he is less apt to try the experiment, although he is morally just as much the liar as though he did try it."

"I would say that there is some measure of truth in the assumption that women are more liable than men to go astray from the exact facts when they are in the strange position of a witness in the courts, but the sweeping assertion of Dr. Taylor that in all circumstances they are less to be believed than men is a statement that should simply make the person who made it ridiculous."

**Women More Emotional.**  
"Of course, as everyone knows, women are far more emotional than men. They are therefore more likely to be swayed by their sentiments. I am inclined to think, therefore, that for this very reason women are somewhat less dependable as witnesses than men, although less to blame for their equivocations. When a man tells a deliberate lie he must be an adept at the business indeed if something in his manner or expression fails to suggest that fact to the jury. A woman speaking under the influence of powerful sentiment is more apt to give her statement every semblance of truth. The man lying deliberately is well aware that he can hardly do it successfully and therefore he is less apt to try the experiment, although he is morally just as much the liar as though he did try it."

**EXPLOSIVES IN DAILY USE.**  
Danger in Many Things That Are Constantly Handled.

Among the many things in almost constant use are some that are more or less dangerous from their explosive properties, properties often entirely unknown to their users.  
For example, chloride of potash lozenges if accidentally brought in contact with an unlighted phosphorus match are dangerous. Bicarbonate of potash if mixed with substrate of bisulphur, the latter a remedy for indigestion, will explode.  
Iodide of nitrogen is highly explosive and is often combined with other drugs. Its use by those ignorant of its danger is a menace.  
Salvolatile and chloral hydrate are, under certain conditions, as dangerous as dynamite.  
Tincture of iron and dilute aqua regia when mixed, as they often are in medicine, throw off a highly explosive gas, which has frequently shattered the bottle in which the mixture was kept.

their own prejudice I have heard them say with tears that it was the truth and that the truth must be told.  
"I have never known but one case of deliberate perjury by a woman, and that was exceedingly curious. The girl's lover was under trial for burglary. The testimony was vaguely circumstantial. The girl produced a diary which she had kept for the entire year, including the time of the alleged burglary. That diary showed that the alleged burglar had been in her company at a time when it would have been impossible for him to have been on the scene of the burglary. The diary seemed genuine and the court, jury and prosecuting attorney accepted it as such. Just as the jury was about to retire, however, the attorney for the commonwealth happened to glance at an obscure imprint



Mrs. Enoch Rauh, President of Columbian Council of Jewish Women.

on the diary which showed that the book had been printed at a time subsequent to the date of the burglary. The case was continued, and it was brought out that the firm producing the diary never issued the books to be used by the trade previous to the year of their date. It was a clear case of perjury and one of remarkable cunning considering the very ordinary intellect of the girl. The matter had been written for the entire year and bore all the marks of genuineness.

**Poor Basis for Sensation.**  
"It is a fact known to all lawyers that women fear the law more than men do, and therefore take fewer risks upon the stand in the matter of telling an untruth. It is my opinion

I cannot understand how any man or woman of intelligent appreciation of the world's activities could sink to the depths of uttering such a slander.—Mrs. Enoch Rauh.

that Dr. Taylor chose a very tottering basis for a sensation, and that in making himself talked about he has also made himself absurd."  
In a very racy manner Mrs. Franklin P. Iams, attorney-at-law, discussed what has been termed by Shakespeare the "lie circumstantial" and the "lie direct." "Women may lie on the witness stand," said Mrs. Iams, "in circumstances which arouse within her a powerful sentiment, while in similar circumstances a man would lie deliberately and wilfully. The lie in the one case may be said to have been to some extent unconscious, the woman having been persuaded on account of her affections to believe that what she said was true because she wanted it to be true. The man would tell the lie direct, knowing that it was a lie, and telling it to make his case or that of the person in whose interest he was testifying."

**Women More Emotional.**  
"Of course, as everyone knows, women are far more emotional than men. They are therefore more likely to be swayed by their sentiments. I am inclined to think, therefore, that for this very reason women are somewhat less dependable as witnesses than men, although less to blame for their equivocations. When a man tells a deliberate lie he must be an adept at the business indeed if something in his manner or expression fails to suggest that fact to the jury. A woman speaking under the influence of powerful sentiment is more apt to give her statement every semblance of truth. The man lying deliberately is well aware that he can hardly do it successfully and therefore he is less apt to try the experiment, although he is morally just as much the liar as though he did try it."

"I would say that there is some measure of truth in the assumption that women are more liable than men to go astray from the exact facts when they are in the strange position of a witness in the courts, but the sweeping assertion of Dr. Taylor that in all circumstances they are less to be believed than men is a statement that should simply make the person who made it ridiculous."

**Women More Emotional.**  
"Of course, as everyone knows, women are far more emotional than men. They are therefore more likely to be swayed by their sentiments. I am inclined to think, therefore, that for this very reason women are somewhat less dependable as witnesses than men, although less to blame for their equivocations. When a man tells a deliberate lie he must be an adept at the business indeed if something in his manner or expression fails to suggest that fact to the jury. A woman speaking under the influence of powerful sentiment is more apt to give her statement every semblance of truth. The man lying deliberately is well aware that he can hardly do it successfully and therefore he is less apt to try the experiment, although he is morally just as much the liar as though he did try it."

**Women More Emotional.**  
"Of course, as everyone knows, women are far more emotional than men. They are therefore more likely to be swayed by their sentiments. I am inclined to think, therefore, that for this very reason women are somewhat less dependable as witnesses than men, although less to blame for their equivocations. When a man tells a deliberate lie he must be an adept at the business indeed if something in his manner or expression fails to suggest that fact to the jury. A woman speaking under the influence of powerful sentiment is more apt to give her statement every semblance of truth. The man lying deliberately is well aware that he can hardly do it successfully and therefore he is less apt to try the experiment, although he is morally just as much the liar as though he did try it."

**EXPLOSIVES IN DAILY USE.**  
Danger in Many Things That Are Constantly Handled.

Among the many things in almost constant use are some that are more or less dangerous from their explosive properties, properties often entirely unknown to their users.  
For example, chloride of potash lozenges if accidentally brought in contact with an unlighted phosphorus match are dangerous. Bicarbonate of potash if mixed with substrate of bisulphur, the latter a remedy for indigestion, will explode.  
Iodide of nitrogen is highly explosive and is often combined with other drugs. Its use by those ignorant of its danger is a menace.  
Salvolatile and chloral hydrate are, under certain conditions, as dangerous as dynamite.  
Tincture of iron and dilute aqua regia when mixed, as they often are in medicine, throw off a highly explosive gas, which has frequently shattered the bottle in which the mixture was kept.

# IN THE PUBLIC EYE

## ILLINOIS OFFICIAL WEDS



Lawrence Yates Sherman, lieutenant governor of Illinois, who was quietly married the other day to Miss Mary Estelle Spitzer, left orders that no public mention should be made of the affair. The orders were obeyed until the smoke of Mr. Sherman's train died away, and then the telephone exchange and telegraph wires were crowded with messages announcing the glad news.

The wedding explains the mysterious visits which the lieutenant governor has been making to Effingham, where it had been reported he owned a farm. It also explains lavish orders left with the tailors. Sherman had led a life almost monastic. For years his home was a room in a lodging house.

Genial and sociable among men, he has been known to put himself to all manner of personal inconveniences to escape any gathering that approached formality.

Sherman has the gift of invective oratory. He is a politician with a memory. Just to indicate how well Mr. Sherman can hide his time and hit back when the opportunity comes, it may be related that in 1905 Senators Culbom and Hopkins, being desirous to break up the big four—Denen, Hamlin, Yates and Sherman—who had controlled the state convention of 1904, offered Sherman a place on the interstate commerce commission. The work appealed to him and he agreed to accept. Then the two senators fell down in their attempt to deliver the office to him. President Roosevelt said flatly that he did not intend to have federal officers traded about and that he wanted a lawyer and not a politician for the place.

Sherman apparently ignored this affront to his self-esteem. In 1907 the two senators, thinking that it was up to them to "make good" with something or other, secured an option on a place in the Spanish claims commission, and offered it to Sherman. He allowed the two misguided senators to secure his appointment, and have it announced from Washington. Then he rejected it, and the score was even.

Sherman was born on an Ohio farm about 49 years ago and later moved to Illinois. After leaving college he took up the practice of law.

## WHIPS ZAKKA KHEL



Gen. Sir James Willecks, who has brought the punitive expedition against the Zakka Khels, a tribe of Afridis on the frontier of India, to a brilliant conclusion by destroying their forts and villages, killing several hundreds of their fighting men and ravaging the country, has had more experience in that kind of warfare than almost any man alive to-day. He was only 22 when the Leinster regiment, to which he belonged, was ordered out on the second Afghan campaign, and the young soldier so distinguished himself that he was mentioned in dispatches. Willecks was second in command of the West African frontier force in 1896, and was taken thence to accompany the Borgu expedition in 1898. Then he went back to his old post and took command of the Ashanti field force, and was at the relief of Comasale in 1900. He was also with the field force in South Africa, and has since been repelling minor raids upon India by the restless tribes in the mountains.

When it was decided to carry the war into their native dens, Gen. Willecks was the man selected for the work. Besides the innumerable medals and clasps he has received and the different mentions in dispatches, he has once received the thanks of the imperial government, once been mentioned in the king's speech to parliament, and been presented with a sword of honor and freedom of London.

The campaign which he has just brought to a successful termination has been in as difficult a country as ever he penetrated. There is said to be not a single square yard of level ground in the whole country, but on every side rise ridges of mountains littered with rocks behind which the expert riflemen can sit and pick off the advancing troops at ranges of from 600 to 700 yards. The natives are expert shots is not surprising, as in that land of blood feuds a man's life often depends upon his quickness on the trigger and his straight shooting. That Gen. Willecks has been able to take an expedition of 9,000 men through such a country with only a trifling loss will probably win him further honors from this government.

## BROWNLOW RENOMINATED



Representative Walter P. Brownlow has been unanimously renomminated for the Sixty-first congress. Mr. Brownlow had no opposition at all, there being no other man in his district who even so much as whispered that he wanted the job, consequently the congressional committee of the First Tennessee district, under the primary laws of Tennessee, named Mr. Brownlow as the nominee.

The First district is that which was represented from 1842 to 1853 by the late President Andrew Johnson. Mr. Brownlow has already beaten that record by four years, and this renomination puts him in line for a total of 16 years' straight-away service in the house. Incidentally Mr. Brownlow's district has the one absolutely loyal and consistent Republican constituency in the whole south. There has been some slight degree of chilliness between Mr. Brownlow and President Roosevelt of late, but his followers and friends of the First district are so much worried about it that it's never mentioned down there in his home except when somebody wants to say something nice about Walter P.

Mr. Brownlow has had a long service in public life. He was postmaster at his home town of Jonesboro in 1881 and resigned to accept the doorkeeping of the house of representatives of the Forty-seventh congress. In 1884, 1896, 1900 and 1904 he was elected by the delegation from his state to the national convention as Tennessee's member of the Republican national committee. He was elected by congress a member of the board of managers for the National Soldiers' home for disabled volunteer soldiers, was twice the Republican nominee for United States senator and has had a seat under the dome since the Fifty-fifth congress.

## PROMINENT CANADIAN



Hon. William S. Fielding, the father of the Canadian government scheme to enter into competition with the life insurance companies by issuing government annuities, a measure which he hopes to put in operation next year, is looked upon as the natural successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier. Mr. Fielding has had the most rapid rise of any man in public life in Canada to-day. He was a newspaperman in Halifax, N. S., and resigned that in 1882 to go into politics. He was elected to the provincial legislature to represent Halifax city and county, and in a few months was taken into the cabinet. Two years later he was premier of the province, and remained so until 1896, when Sir Wilfrid called him to Ottawa to enter the Dominion government as minister of finance. Now he seems to be slated for premier as soon as Sir Wilfrid steps out.

One of Mr. Fielding's first duties was the revision of the Canadian tariff and the drawing up of a preferential tariff with the mother country. This involved the denunciation by Britain of the trade treaty with Germany which gave the latter "the most favored nation" treatment. Germany retaliated on Canada by raising her tariff, and it fell to Mr. Fielding to devise methods of retaliation on Germany. He seems to have been fairly successful. He was a representative of Canada at the colonial conference in London in 1902, and it was from suggestions made by him at that conference and previously that Joseph Chamberlain drew up the scheme of inter-imperial free trade which split up the Conservative party in Britain and caused the return of the Liberals at the last election.

Mr. Fielding will be 60 years of age in November. He holds degrees from several Canadian universities.

**All the Hen's Fault.**  
Frank Higgins of Harlem, N. Y., is real mad at a chicken. This chicken got Frank into trouble which he had to explain to a cynical and doubting police court recently. Higgins was peacefully walking along One Hundred and Sixth street, he says, when this fool chicken flew out of a coop belonging to Jacob Karasick, on the sidewalk and landed straight in Mr. Higgins' bosom. Now what was Frank to do? Here was the chicken roosting amorously on his breast and he walking down the street? And he con-

tinued to walk, much amazed at the fowl designs of fate. And then along came Karasick and an inquisitive policeman and gathered Frank and the chicken in. Frank protested, and next day he protested more to the judge. It is indeed tough lines when a Harlem citizen can not walk down the street without being assaulted by a hen and then arrested.

**Output of British Shipyards.**  
The product of the British shipyards amounts to 20 or 25 per cent. of the world's output.

# WESTERN CANADA CROPS CANNOT BE CHECKED.

OATS YIELDED 90 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

The following letter written the Dominion Government Commissioner of Emigration speaks for itself. It proves the story of the Agents of the Government that on the free homesteads offered by the Government it is possible to become comfortably well off in a few years.

Regina, Sask., 23rd Nov., 1907. Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:  
It is with pleasure that I reply to your request. Some years ago I took up a homestead for myself and also one for my son. The half section which we own is situated between Rouleau and Drinkwater, adjoining the Moose Jaw creek, is a low level and heavy land. We put in 70 acres of wheat in stubble, which went 20 bushels to the acre, and 30 acres of summer fallow, which went 25 bushels to the acre. All the wheat we harvested this year is No. 1 hard. That means the best wheat that can be raised on the earth. We did not sell any wheat yet as we intend to keep one part for our own seed, and sell the other part to people who want first-class seed, for there is no doubt if you sow good wheat you will harvest good wheat. We also threshed 9,000 bushels of first-class oats out of 160 acres. 80 acres has been fall plowing which yielded 90 bushels per acre, and 80 acres stubble, which went 30 bushels to the acre. These oats are the best kind that can be raised. We have shipped three car loads of them, and got 53 cents per bushel clear. All our grain was cut in the last week of the month of August before any frost could touch it.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have had a late spring, and that the weather conditions this year were very adverse and unfavorable, we will make more money out of our crop this year than last.  
For myself I feel compelled to say that Western Canada crops cannot be checked, even by unusual conditions. I am, dear sir,  
Yours truly,  
(Signed) A. Kaltenbunnen.

Just mere shadows of their former selves.



One Woman's Wrongs.

Mrs. Smallpurse (who found only a few dimes in her husband's pockets that morning)—I am just sick of this plodding along year after year. Why don't you do something to make money?

Mr. Smallpurse—I can't make any more than a living at my business, no matter how hard I work.

Mrs. Smallpurse—Then do something else. Invent something. Any American can invent.

Mr. Smallpurse (some months after)—My dear, I've hit it, and I've got a patent. My fortune is made.

Mrs. Smallpurse (delighted)—Isn't that grand! What did you invent?

Mr. Smallpurse—I have invented a barbed-wire safety pocket for husbands.—New York Weekly.

**Strenuous Method of Saving Life.**

Two officers who were hunting wolves on the Dry mountain in central Serbia lost their way in a fog. After wandering for 14 hours one of them lay down in the snow and speedily became unconscious. His comrade bound him with cords, placed him in a sitting position and then rolled him down the slope at terrific speed and reached the bottom safely, being found an hour later in an exhausted condition by a peasant. He is now in the hospital being treated for the lacerations he received in bumping over the rocks during his descent. His companion is unhurt.

**Giving It the Acid Test.**

The clairvoyant was swaying back and forth under the severe strain of her mental connection with the realm of spirits.  
"Now," she chanted, "call upon any soul you will and I will make it speak to you—yes, even visible to you." For she was up to date in the biz.  
"Bring me," asked the masculine skeptic, "Brevity, the soul of Wit."  
Right here the seance ended.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Gather Wisdom.**  
Wisdom will enable you to overcome the most difficult problems and frequently fate itself; therefore gather wisdom wherever you may find it; let the past teach thee lessons for the future.—Loth.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. Made of extra quality tobacco. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

He surely is in want of another's patience who has none of his own.—Lavater.

**FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.**  
PAIN OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Many a man gets left by sticking to the right.

**ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"**  
This is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of W. G. BROWN. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

It isn't idle curiosity that prompts a man to look for work.  
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, kills pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.  
Many a man is buried in oblivion long before he is dead.