IN THE LIMELIGHT

PICKED TO SUCCEED GOMPERS



James Duncan, selected as the hope of those members and officers of the American Federation of Labor who hope to oust President Gom pers from his position at the head of the organization, is already the first vice-president of the Federation. He is likewise national secretary of the Granite Cutters' union and has been practically the director of the destinies of that body since 1895.

Duncan is one of the notable figures of the organized labor movement and has taken a prominent part in its affairs. He led the great educational campaign and ultimately the great strike in the granite cutting industry to secure the eight-hour working day in 1900, and represented the American labor movement in the British trades congress at Bristol, England, in

1898. In 1901 he was selected as a member of the industrial department of the Civic Federation. Proof of the broadness of his interests is the fact that he is a member of the National Geographical society, the Public Opinion league and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

A native of Scotland, Mr. Duncan has been a monumental granite cutter since 1873, and is also a granite statue cutter. He was active in the earliest effort to organize American wage workers for the betterment of their conditions and has been a vice-president of the American Federation for 14 years. The present movement to place him at the head of the Federation, has been started by that element of the organization which objects to President Gompers' action in carrying the union movement into partisan politics as a part of the Bryan campaign. The movement has commanded wide support among the non-Bryan union leaders, who declare that the Gompers movement misleads the public in the belief that organized labor's votes can be delivered to any candidate by its leader. They declare with confidence that Gompers will be ousted and replaced with Duncan at the Federation convention in Denver next month

NEW ASSISTANT POSTMASTER



Joseph Stewart, newly appointed second assistant postmaster general of the United States. owes his good luck at this particular time to the rule which President Roosevelt has pronounced to govern all the federal departments. The executive declares that when a man holding an important position engages in outside politics and becomes a candidate for an elective office, he must resign his place at once and separate his name from the Uncle Sam payroll. One of the first men to feel the effect of the new rule was James T. McCleary, second assistant postmaster general. He was formerly a congressman from Minnesota and had become a power in the house when he was unexpectedly defeated two years ago by W. S. Hammond. McCleary

was promptly taken care of by the appointment to the postoffice department, and this year he went out after his old place in congress again. After a bitter fight he secured his nomination, but he still has a hard fight on his hands for the election.

He was not permitted, however, to remain in the official list while his campaign was going on. He was given an intimation that it would be a graceful thing to resign forthwith. He acted on the suggestion and Stewart was at once named for the vacancy.

Mr. Stewart has been connected with the department for many years, and his appointment is really a deserved promotion, for he was superintendent of the division of railway adjustments in the same branch of the postal department of which he is now the head.

OFFICIAL WHO WILL BE PROBED



Herman A. Metz, city controller of Greater New York, was one of the best known young once the site of an Indian burying depth. men in the financial world of Gotham even be- ground. Many skeletons were unfore he was elected to his present position, per-fore he was elected to his present position, per-earthed when the excavation for the Coliseum and Natural bridge. The calities, and to reform all unfair and haps the most important office of its sort known | building was made, and tomahawks | Coilseum, so-called because of its for | improper transportation discriming or to carry to completion the great has been considered far above suspicion, and he | fare are yet found. has gone to greater lengths than is usual in an i elective position to save the metropolis from any wrongful raids upon its treasury, even when all. The entire building is wired for the suspicious demands were engineered and approved by his fellow officials.

It is therefore a matter of much surprise to learn that Controller Metz himself is to be in- naces in the basement supply the heat. vestigated. The state civil service commission Rooms had been planned for the varihas decided to take cognizance of the charges filed against the controller's department by the

Reform association of New York. It is alleged by the reformers that Metz has run his department as a political machine in open defiance of the civil | cing on an inclosed central court exservice regulations; that he has made appointments and dictated dismissals among his subordinates from purely political reasons, and that he should be dismissed from his office. The controller meets the charges with a flat and own suite of rooms on an upper floor comprehensive denial.

Metz, born of poor parents and compelled to depend entirely upon his own efforts and acumen, is at 41 accounted one of the wealthiest young men in Brooklyn, where he lives. He has made his money in the manufacture of chemicals and dye stuffs, and he is known as a liberal contributor to all charitable causes. He has spent his money with a free hand wherever he was interested, whether for the equipment of the state military company to which he belongs, in the political campaigns of his friends, for the benefit of the public schools or in the care for the city's unfortunates. As controller he spends more than \$340,000,000 a year of the public money, and no charge of dishonesty or graft has ever been hinted against him. He is not a reformer, however, but a stanch believer in partisan politics, in political organizations, machines and leaders, and in the old-fashioned style of rewarding the followers of the party in power with whatever patronage there is to be distributed without crippling the public service. The outcome of the impending investigation will be awaited with considerable interest throughout the country.

HOLDS TICKLISH JOB



Sir William E. Goschen, British ambassador to Austria, is at the present moment standing upon a particularly thin sheeting of diplomatic ice. Upon his tact and diplomacy depend, in no small degree, the peace of Europe, and the stability of the boundary lines of several nations.

As the official representative of the British empire at Vienna, Sir William stands between the war dogs that are snarling at each other across the map of Europe. Bulgaria, announcing its independence of Turkish rule, is presumed to have the backing of Austria, which has some ulterior aims of its own. Germany, France, Russia and Italy are interested in the embroglio, although their relations between themselves are such as to make direct action impractical in the premises. The chance for involving most or all

of these nations in a scramble looks excellent, unless the arts of diplomacy shall be successful in keeping them from each other's throats. In this crisis the British representative on the spot is facing a task of extreme delicacy, and in a great degree the outcome for peace or war depends upon his diplo-

Sir William has been in the diplomatic service since 1869, when as a young man of 22 he became an attache and was connected with the embassy of Madrid. He rose rapidly from one higher position to another and served at Ruenos Ayres, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Constantinople, Pekin, Copenhagen, Lisbon. Washington, St. Petersburg and practically all the important capitals of the world. He was charge d'affaires at Washington in 1893. He reached the rank of minister in 1898, when he went to Belgrade, and after two years he went to Copenhagen as ambassador. His transfer to the court of Francis Joseph took place in 1903.

Truth as to Leprosy.

ald of the United States army medical | condition. corps with somewhat conclusive proof that it is neither. McDonald has had extensive experience among the lepers tions and experiments, has led him to 1906.

believe that leprosy is only a rare The disease which mankind looks form of tuberculosis, contracted by upon with the greatest loathing, and eating diseased sea foods. There is at also with the greatest horror when he least this fact apparent to all to subhappens to encounter it, is leprosy, stantiate his assertion: Leprosy is and leprosy has been thus viewed with most common among the tropical isterror for years, because it is regarded lands, or along the shores of the conas contagious, or at least infectious. tinental tropics, where sea foods are Now comes Lieut. Charles E. McDon- common, and most likely to be in foul

Production of Petroleum Increased. The United States, in 1907, proof the Philippines, and his work duced 166,095,335 barrels of petroleum, among them, together with observa- an increase of 40,000,000 barrels over

PLAY PARK FOR-RICH IN OZARKS



BLUFF AT HAHATONHA

One of the most beautiful spots in he Ozark mountains in Missouri has been secured by a group of wealthy St. Louis men, who propose turning the tract into a playground for their own delectation. The place is known by the poetic name of Hahatonka and has something of a romantic history, having been originally owned by a St. Louisan named Snyder who chose this wild and wonderful spot, deep in the recesses of a rugged region, and inaccessible to a marked degree, as a place where he could build an ideal home far removed from the marts of men. The original tract of land, con- the great spring which bursts from the sisting of about 2 000 acres was nurchased from Maj. Kellogg, Col. R. C. Scott and others. The present estate comprises 5,400 acres, lying in a narrow, irregular shape, the extreme had planned to acquire not less than 10,000 acres.

When Mr. Snyder found he had a that overhang the perilous heights. bigger contract on his hands than he could manage there was a move to have the place purchased by the government and turned into a national park, Congressman Shackelford puttion. Failing in this, the place has remained in a neglected condition until its recent purchase.

The name Hahatonka is Indianmeaning laughing waters, it is saidand there is an Indian legend conplace, most of them lugubrious, as Indian legends are inclined to be. It is said that Mr. Snyder put a quarter of million dollars into the improvements prised at the extent of the improvements, the estimated cost being \$300,-000. The pay roll at one time amounted to \$1,100 per week. The location of the mansion-such it is called and so it is-is on a high hill.

In the mansion are 28 large rooms and many smaller ones-about 60 in electric lights and piped for water and gas, 7,000 feet of steel piping having almost branchless trees seeking the been placed in position. Immense furous members of the family. Then there are guest rooms, a smoking room, a billiard hall, wineroom, etc., each fatending from the first to the fourth floor. Mr. Snyder had selected his and in the southwest part of the building. From the windows one catches a view of unsurpassed and indescribable loveliness and grandeur. From here one sees the sun sink behind the blue ridges far beyond, lighting with tenderest glow the lake below, and, a little later, as the day dies, kissing good-by to the heights on Sunset hill the highest point for many miles.

To the west of the mansion are the greenhouses-five buildings, two of which are 25 by 120 feet, and three 20 by 50 feet. The boilers and pipes are in place, and the thousands of panes of glass are on the grounds, ready for the frames. A hundred yards or more to the east of the mansion is the stone stable, 45 by 110 feet, and of even finer workmanship than the house, the stone work having been done by Scotch workmen. Beyond the stable. on a higher point, is the water tower, 80 feet in height and with stone walls five feet thick at the bottom. Counting from the bottom of the bluff to the top of the tower, the height is about the same as that of Washington monument-555 feet. Two pumps, run by water power at the old corn mill, half a mile to the west, force the water into the tower tank, from which it is piped to other buildings and to distant pond built on the hill, as the water in the lake never freezes. It had also been planned to have water furnish power for the electric light plant.

Such was the princely home in which Col. Snyder was fated never to tainties of earthly ambitions.

to which we have already referred, is maintained.

LOOKING ACROSS HAHATONKA LAKE

walls rise abruptly and are bleak and not only opposed these reforms but bare, save for some scraggy cedars

From the south the Big spring is

reached by a path, very steep in places, which leads down through dense growths of trees, wild flowers will sustain and support the reforms and ferns. The spring (it may be but | they, themselves, asked for, it may ting forth earnest effort in this directive outlet of some subterranean stream) has a flow 80 feet across and of the republican party in its state averaging five feet in depth-a volume | platform of two years ago and the of water sufficient to supply a large city. We follow this stream, in whose waters we see scores of fine fish, down through Trout glen, the most beautinected with every scenic feature of the ful of all the beauty spots, past the Balanced rock, the meadow and the mill, until it spreads out, forming a 60-acre lake, on which wild ducks nest, and moss and water cress grow. in the same manner as private indivon the place and the visitor is sur- At the lower end of the lake the water rushes over a dam on through sluice | law for the nomination of all public gates, then on a few hundred yards officers, including congressmen and into the Niangua river, the waters of which, like that of the lake and smaller streams, is so clear that the rocky bottom may be seen to a great

> sunshine. The entrance to the Collseum is through the Natural bridge. 180 feet in height, and above which runs a roadway. Farther to the east is the Devil's fireplace, with an opening large enough for a yule log that would last a week and a sure-enough chimney, so big that old Santa could drive his deer down it. Near by are the Red Sinks, really a small hill-inclosed meadow, without an outlet, the water, after a rain, rapidly sinking

into the ground. But all the beauties of this wonder land are not above ground. The caves, of which there are a number, are among the finest in America. The principal ones are Island Cave. Counterfeit Cave, once the headquarters of a band of counterfeiters; Amphitheater Cave, Bear Cave, in which the last bear killed in the county met its death; Robbers' Cave, long ago the rendezvous of a band of robbers; River Cave, Cullin's Cave, Onyx Cave, Bunch Cave, Griffith Cave and Bridal

The Ha-Ha-Tonka region is an ideal place for the hunter and fisherman. Boating and bathing are also fine. The streams abound in trout, bass, crappie and many other game fish. The late Col. Snyder was an enthusiastic fisherman and stocked the streams with a carload of rainbow trout. The finest trout shown at the St. Louis world's fair were taken from these waters. It has been several years since bear were seen, but there are yet a number of deer in this region. Wild turkey are so plentiful that no good hunter who knows the haunts and the "how" need fail in a day's parts of the grounds, including an ice hunt to bag a bird. Wild cats are occasionally killed and small game of all kinds is plentiful.

New Zealand Birth Rate Alarms.

France is not the only country with reside. At his death the tools dropped a falling birth rate. The Hon. J. A. from the workmen's hands, and since Millar, the minister of labor in New then nothing has been done on the es- Zealand, has been calling attention to tate except such work as was necessary | the "staggering statistics" on this subto prevent destruction by weather. At ject in that part of the empire. The present the great mansion stands an New Zealand birth rate has fallen unfurnished monument to the uncer- from 41 a thousand in 1880 to 27 last year. The reduction of the attendance But in this enchanted spot it is not at their schools is very noticeable. It what man has done, but nature's work, is feared that New Zealand's induswhich awakens our wonder and ad- tries, instead of expanding, will shrink miration. On one side of Sunset hill, and disappear if the population is not

THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.

To Support Those Who Have Given The State Good Government.

The political campaign in Nebraska

fast draws to a close and within a few days the people will render their decision at the ballot box. While many | First Interest of the Nation That the minor matters of policy have been injected into the campaign by designing democratic politicians, the real issue in Nebraska stands out clear and plain and no voter should permit his mind to be removed from the real issue to the minor matters introduced only to befog the mind and play upon the prejudices of the individual. The real issue and, in fact, the only issue in the state campaign in Nebraska, is whether the administration of state affairs by Governor Sheldon and his associates in the state house and the thorough redemption of all the platform promises of the republican party, made by the last republican legislature, shall or shall not be endorsed by a vote of confidence from the people, indicating their desire to approve the good work that has already been eccomplished in Nebraska and that these policies shall be endorsed and continued. If the people of Nebraska appreciate honesty and intelligence in administration, the square deal principle, as applied to all the relations between the public and corporations | the real issue may be cited the great of a public nature, together with ecoof a public nature, together with eco-nomical state government and the of campaign contributions." This is straightforward fulfillment of party obligations, they will continue the whose vast interests of daily life, of republican party in control. The converse of this proposition is equally true and is the negative side of the real issue in Nebraska. It is, in fact if the people want to deny conscientious service the reward that is its reasonable due and to set no higher remium upon faithful performance of duties and scrupulous redemption of promises than they would put on faithlessness, extravagance and repudiation of solemn pledges, they will foot of the mountain, making a surging | then, in that case, wilfully retire Govstream of clear, cold water which ernor Sheldon and his republican assowhips itself into foam as it rushes ciates in the management of the state against the rocks, makes the roar of affairs of Nebraska and give control the rapids and, far below the mansion, of these important matters of the peolength being 14 miles. Col. Snyder forms the falls. To the north the rock | pie's business to that party which has

> public. The real issue being the question as to whether the people by their votes by a republican congress forbidding be well to review briefly the promises measure of fulfilment rendered the people by the enactment of these promises into law and the conscientious administration of them. That republican platform of two years ago guaranteed the people of Nebraska, among other things, that it would enact laws. To compel the railroads to pay their taxes at the same time and iduals; a direct state-wide primary senators; a law prohibiting free passes in all forms except to bona fide railway employees, their families and caretakers of live stock; to empower hibit rebates, discriminations, special rates to corporations, persons or le- That William H. Taft will honestly, that contingency is a matter of specmation, natural slopes making seats tions; an employers' liability law, about and wise policies of Rooseveit has the on all sides, would seat 10,000 people. rogating the old common-law rule of unqualified endorsement and promise and the acoustic properties are so the fellow-servant and permitting re- of President Roosevelt himself, and superior that all could hear a speech covery for injuries, notwithstanding that Mr. Taft, through the administradelivered in an ordinary tone of voice. the negligence of fellow-servants; to tion of republican policies that affect From the central plane rise tall and reduce appropriations to meet the the material welfare of the country current expenses of state government, will govern through a period of unadministered only under the most rigid economy; a terminal tax law providing that railroad property in cities shall be taxed for local purposes the same as private property similarly sit uated, and a pure food and dairy law for the uniform test of these prod-

in the days of its success was abso-

lutely and uniformly faithless in keep-

ing the pledges it had made to the

offered the public. Few will need to be told that the republican legislature of 1907, under the leadership of Governor George L Sheldon, and assisted in every proper way by the repulican state officers of Nebraska, redeemed every pledge made in this platform and added to it, through meritorious measures, such as the reduction of the passenger rates. and the abolition of corrupt lobbying at legislative sessions. These enactments were the result of a con- most serious experience it proved to scientious and honest wish to provide the people of Nebraska with every reform endorsed by the platform and every other needed measure, though perhaps not mentioned in that document, necessary to give those

ects and the purity of food products

promises full force and effect. The real issue today is, do the people of Nebraska really care that these great steps in the march of progress were taken? Will the people in whose behalf these laws were enacted stand themselves in support of them by giving a vote of confidence to the men who with courage faced every adverse interest and with rare fidelity to the people enacted these reforms into law and redeemed to the full every pledge and promise made. There is no indication that the citizens of been the issue then, but the people Nebraska will fail to do their duty and rally to the support of Governor Sheldon and the republican state and legislative tickets. To fail in that the land and distress spared no one would be to repudiate all the progress made in state government in the last two years, the two years brightest in the history for the cleancut and effective rule of the people and Nebraskans have never vet re pudiated an obligation or proven false to a public duty. Make the vote straight for Sheldon and the whole republican ticket and prove to the world that Nebraska has lined up permanently for good government.

CAST YOUR VOTE!

Nebraska will show a republican majority for Taft and Sherman, for Sheldon and the republican state ticket, if the men of Nebraska who favor their election go to the polls and vote. It is a sacred duty to protect your own prosperity. It can be done no years ever experienced with good other way. Do it. Cast your vote prices for the farmer and a good job and let nothing prevent you doing so. at good wages for the workingman.

all its opportunities; in the future sented, was so interested that he gave and its promises, and in the divine joy permission to the fisherman to exof living.-Edwin Grover.

How Red Herrings Came.

The first red herring was accident-

hibit them around the country as strange monsters.

Jealousy a Sham.

Jealcusy is a terrible thing. It re-

People Prosper.

campaign it will be well for the farmer,

business man and workingman, who

may be not wholly convinced as

to where his best interest lies, to

of the campaign the country is passing

through as shown by the efforts made

by the two great parties to present to

him the issues of the times and there-

by hoping to favorably influence his

vote. Into this campaign the democra-

tic party has wilfully injected ques-

tions having no clear relations to

great national policies, for the sole

reason of clouding the real issues and

keeping the thought of the people as

far removed as possible from the sub-

ject of widespread business disaster

and the grinding hard times which

have fallen on the country at every

period when the democratic party was

given power in the nation and the op-

its high-sounding but disastrous theor-

ies of government. As an example of

this palpable attempt to merely cloud

a country of ninety millions of people

food, clothes, shelter, education and

the million necessities that are

permitted through prosperity or de-

nied by adversity; are inseparably

bound up in governmental policies, the

result depending on the wisdom of

those policies and that, with such

enormous interests of a great people

and a vast nation at stake, the demo-

cratic party should make the isolated

incident of "campaign contributions"

the foremost issue of the hour, proves

with the great questions before the

people of the nation. That issue was

settled in Nebraska by the "Corrupt

Practices Act," passed by a republi-

can legislature nearly ten years ago,

making full publicity a matter of law

with severe penalties, and which, by

the way, has been ignored and avoided

sue has been settled in the nation

nearly two years ago by law enacted

corporation contributions under severe

penalties and the voluntary selection

by the republican party as its national

treasurer of a resident of New York

state, whose stringent laws compel the

fullest public accounting of campaign

receipts and expenditures. Such is the

"paramount issue" presented by de-

mocracy to a nation whose people and

whose business affairs are the greatest

in the world. On such great subjects

as "contributions" the vast interests

of ninety millions of people are to be

caref for if they place democracy in

the seat of power to administer this

great government. The republican par-

ty in the nation comes to the voter

with greater and it believes, more im-

portant issues. The republican party

widespread prosperity for all the peo-

ple under a government pledged to the

and greater issue in this campaign.

exampled prosperity that will reach

into every household in the land is

already proven by the established

facts of history. The assertion mat

"good times or bad times" never

flowed as the result of government ad-

ministration is sometimes heard in de-

established that only a clear memory

of a dozen years past in Nebraska

proves the contention. The country

was prosperous from shore to shore

when, in 1892 by a small margin of

votes in a single state, the people

turned their government over to demo

cratic rule and democratic free-trade

much, for the purpose of experiment.

The democratic party made the experi-

ment and the people of this great

be. Mr. Bryan, the present democratic

candidate for president, was on hand,

a member of congress, ready to as-

sist in enacting his "theories" into

law. This with the help of a demo-

cratic majority and a democratic pres

ident he succeeded in doing and the

result was that statute of folly and

disaster, the Gorman-Wilson free-trade

tariff bill that wrecked prosperity from

to the meadow, put more than two

highways looking for work that could

not be found and carried into the home

of America both on the farms and in

disaster than tongue or pen will ever

tell. That same issue, "prosperity"

but the extremely wealthy and even

approached the real problem on the

Nebraska farm and in the Nebraska

household was a meagre living and in

many homes actual want was a not in-

frequent visitor. The product of the

farmer's toil did not return the cost

of production and debt, with crushing

rates of interest, hung like a pall over

the farmer while the workman walked

the streets in search of employment,

unable to buy the farmer's produce

The re-enactment of the republican

protective tariff laws in 1897 changed

these disastrous conditions and there

has followed the most prosperous

which it was offered

even at the ruinously low prices at

country had the experience and

theories of which they had heard so

nial of nistoric fact, a fact so well

believes that general, continued and

wherever possible by the democratic

rtunity to put into actual practice

Inthe closing days of the national

REMARKABLE "SPITE HOUSE."

Built Around Giant Elm Because Neighbor Wouldn't Buy Lot.

Des Moines, Ia.-Dr. A. G. Field, a prominent Des Moines physician, is completing the most remarkable "spite

house" in the state. Because his next-door neighbor, Charles E. Walker, a wholesale cigar dealer, would not purchase the lot of Dr. Field the latter is erecting his new home as near the lot line on Walker's side as possible. And bepause and consider the real meaning cause a giant elm tree stands within a few feet of the line and upon the



Dr. Field's "Spite House."

site chosen by the doctor, the latter has built his house around the tree.

The tree in question is a giant elm. It is more than 100 years old and is a landmark in Des Moines. Dr. Field refused to fell it. But he wanted to be on that lot line if possible. That is why he left a hole through the middle of his house, causing more talk among Des Moines folk in that vicinity than that party's utter incompetency to deal any residence in the entire city.

To construct the house it was necessary to build a portion of it from scaffolding suspended from the branches of the old elm. This was because Mr. Walker got somewhat spunky himself and threatened to enjoin Dr. Field's workmen from even so much as stepping a foot on his party managers in Nebraska. That is lot while they were building the house. He didn't enjoin them, but he built a high, barbed-wire fence squarely on the line. This cut the carpenters off from putting on the weather boarding on that side. So they worked for days on the suspended scaffolding. While they were thus engaged thousands of people gathered in front of the residence and gossiped about it; also about Dr. Field and his strange method of getting even with a nonpurchaser of his property.

Walker made another threat. He said he would cut off every single branch of the big elm tree that hung over his land, even down to the fraction of an inch. But his wife talked him out of that because she said she liked the shade.

Neighbors are now whispering that Walker is planning to erect a board fence 20 feet high on his lot line, 'square deal" policy of Theodore which will completely shut out the the State Railway Commission to pro- Roosevelt in all things, is the real light from that side of the Field house. Just what Dr. Field will do in

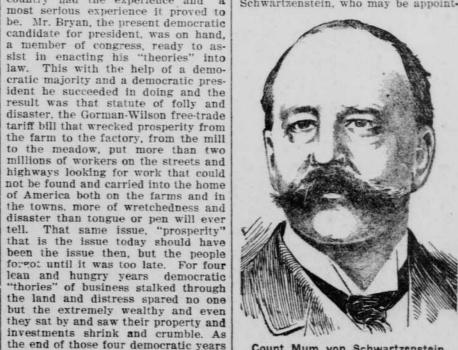
Dr. Field's residence, while it is of the bungalow design, is no cheap affair. The doctor has spared no expense in fitting it up. He is now living in a brick mansion on Forest avenue, in the fashionable district of the city. But when the new house is completed in a fortnight he will move into it and convert his brick residence

into a private sanitarium. The tree stands in a chute running up through the northeast corner of the long living room, which faces the street. From the living room, just south of the tree, a window opens into the shaft which houses the massive trunk. The window permits the entrance of air, but no light.

MAY REPRESENT THE KAISER

Possible Appointee as German Ambassador to United States.

Washington .- Count Mumm von Schwartzenstein, who may be appoint-



ed ambassador from Germany to the United States, is now German minister at Tokyo. He has served in the orient since 1900, when he was appointed minister from his country to China, and in 1899 negotiated the parcels post treaty between the United States and Germany. For a time he served at the German embassy in this city and was a social favorite, being young, handsome and wealthy. The count married an American, Miss Maude Le Vinsen of New York, who was one of the belles of Washington and whose maternal grandmother was Mrs. Cornelius Roosevelt.

They Do.

"The intrinsic value of a gift should never be considered by the recipient. It's the sentiment that counts."

"That is true. But I notice that most people carefully remove the price tag, just the same."-Cleveland

When Charm Meets Charm.

Mr. Black-I don hab my rabbit's foot erlong, but she gimme de mahble heaht jes' de same.

Mr. Jones-Mebbe she done had her rabbit's foot erlong, too .- Sketchy

THE TEACHER'S CREED

I believe in boys and girls, the men to work with the hands as well as and women of a great to-morrow; that | think with the head; in everything whatsoever the boy soweth the man that makes life large and lovely. I shall reap. I believe in the curse of believe in beauty in the school room, ally produced in England many years ignorance; in the efficacy of schools, in the home, in daily life and out of ago by a fisherman, who, having a surin the dignity of teaching, and in the doors. I believe in laughter, in love, plus of fresh herring, hung them up contrary. Instead of wishing for the joy of serving others. I believe in in faith; in all ideals and distant in a smoky shed to dry and then forwisdom as revealed in human lives, as hopes that lure us on. I believe that got all about them. When he looked the dependence of that object upon well as in the pages of the printed every hour of every day we receive a at them some time after he found itself and its own triumph. Love is book, in lessons taught, not so much just reward for all we are and all that they had changed in color. The the forgetfulness of self; jealousy is by precept as by example; in ability we do. I believe in the present and king, to whom the fishes were pre- the most passionate form of egotism.

sembles love, only it is precisely love's welfare of the object loved, it desires