

SHE HAD HIM ON THE HOOK.

Maiden Well Knew Lover Could Not Resist Culinary Bait She Had So Cleverly Cast.

Janet had molded the domestic affairs of the family with whom she lived for many years that the news of her intended marriage had much the effect of an earthquake. "Have you and David been engaged long?" ventured the mistress of the household.

"One week when next Sabbath comes," stated Janet briefly. "And—ah! had you any thought of marrying before that?" asked her mistress.

"Times I had and times I had not," said the imperturbable Janet, "as any person will. But a month ago when I gave David a wee bit of the cake I'd been making and he said to me: 'Janet, have you the recipe firm in your mind, lass, so you could make it if Mrs. Mann's book would be far from your reach?' I knew well the time was drawing short.

"And when," said Janet, closing her eyes at the recollection, "I said to him, 'David, lad, the recipe is copied in a little book of my own, and I saw the glint in his eye, I reckoned 'twould be within the month he'd ask me."

TOLD TO USE CUTICURA.

After Sitching Failed to Cure Her Intense Itching Eczema—Had Been Tortured and Disfigured But

Was Soon Cured of Dread Humor.

"I contracted eczema and suffered intensely for about ten months. At times I thought I would scratch myself to pieces. My face and arms were covered with large red patches, so that I was ashamed to go out. I was advised to go to a doctor who was a specialist in skin diseases, but I received very little relief. I tried every known remedy, with the same results. I thought I would never get better until a friend of mine told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. So I tried them, and after four or five applications of Cuticura Ointment I was relieved of my unbearable itching. I used two sets of the Cuticura Remedies, and I am completely cured. Miss Barbara Kral, Highlandtown, Md., Jan. 9, '08. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

THAT FROZE HIM.



"I suppose," he said, ingratiatingly, "you often get spoken to by men?" "Yes," she replied, "and by monkeys. But to-night there don't seem to be any men about!"

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

Encouraging.

"Tell me frankly, sir, what do you think of my daughter's voice?" "Well, madam, I think she may have a brilliant future in water-color painting."

In It.

"I tell you what, I like a friend who is a friend in need." "Then you ought to love me. I'm always in need."—Kansas City Star.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. For a sudden chill or cold (instead of whiskey) for influenza, neuralgia, rheumatism, and other ailments. This medicine never fails. 25c, 50c or 100c bottles.

Life has one great purpose, the growth of character.—Wesley.

It's the judgment of many smokers that Low's Single Binder 35 cigar equals in quality most 10c cigars.

Only a putty life is afraid of being worn out.



Nebraska Directory

TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS 1517 Douglas St., OMAHA, NEB. Reliable Dentistry at Moderate Prices.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES. We do all kinds of typewriting, and we have the latest and best machines. Write for free examination. No charge. 117 So. 10th St., Omaha.

Dain Hay Tools are the Best

Insist on having them. Ask your local dealer, or JOHN DEERE OMAHA

M. Spiesberger & Son Co. Wholesale Millinery The Best in the West OMAHA, NEB.

The Roof with the Lap All Nail Heads Protected **CAREY'S ROOFING** Nail and Fire Resisting. Ask your dealer or SUNDERLAND ROOFING & SUPPLY CO. Omaha, Neb.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

MAYOR CZAR OF DENVER



"Robert W. Speer, Municipal Socialist and Mayor of Denver."

That is the way the cards of Mayor R. W. Speer of Denver would read if he put his full title on them.

He—or, rather, the city of Denver under his direction—runs a public bathhouse, where soap, towels and other accessories of a bath are furnished free of charge; an electric fountain, which runs for the amusement of Denverites every night in the summer, while they listen to the music of the band employed by the city at City park; a free band concert every Sunday afternoon and evening during the winter at the Auditorium, one of the largest halls in America, which was built by the general taxation of the Denverites; a weekly newspaper distributed free to taxpayers; a museum kept up by the city.

Also, the city has a system of driveways and parks and is just completing the Cherry Creek boulevard, a driveway about 12 miles in length, and a civic center is being planned, which will be a gathering place for the populace for open-air meetings and will have a sunken garden, with novel electric features to it, or a stadium for athletic sports.

The latest feature of municipal socialism the city of Denver is entering into under Mayor Speer's guidance is the purchase of its own water plant. The city of Denver is one of the few cities of any importance in the western states with which the legislature or governor has nothing to do. It has a charter which gives it absolute home rule and makes the mayor of the city supreme in the city's affairs. The government of the city, under the charter, is a one-man government.

Mayor Speer is a firm believer in municipal ownership of public utilities. He would have the city of Denver own and operate all the public utilities; but, failing that, he thinks that the corporations using the streets for their cars or to string their wires over or run their pipes under should pay a rental to the city for this use. Along these lines he forced the Denver Tramway Company to pay \$60,000 yearly into the city treasury for the use of the streets and the Denver Gas and Electric Company \$50,000 per annum.

MR. HITCHCOCK'S AID



George W. Reik, who has been appointed private secretary to Postmaster General Hitchcock, has been in the government service about 10 years. He was originally appointed a temporary employe at the headquarters of the department of Cuba at Havana in August, 1899, but was compelled to resign on account of illness in February, 1900.

He was appointed to a clerkship in the war department in August, 1900, and resigned to accept a position at \$1,400 in the postoffice department December 1, 1905. He steadily rose in rank through the various grades to be the assistant chief clerk of the postoffice department, a post from which he was promoted to private secretary to the postmaster general.

Mr. Reik was born in Delaware, but was appointed from Baltimore. Prior to his appointment to the Cuban service he was in a law office and later with the Standard Oil Company at Baltimore. He was educated in the public schools at Frederica, Del., and at Delaware college, Newark, Del.

Mr. Reik attracted the attention of Mr. Hitchcock when he was first assistant postmaster general. It was at his request that Mr. Reik was transferred from the war department.

MAY TAKE WILSON'S SEAT



Prof. Willet M. Hays, said to be already selected for the portfolio of agriculture under Secretary Wilson leaves the Taft cabinet, is the present assistant secretary. He is known as the "exponent of the new agriculture," for no man, perhaps, has so successfully harnessed science to the plow as he. He came to the department from the University of Michigan, after graduating from the Iowa Agricultural college, and he has devoted much time and effort to the study of the art of breeding as applied to crops. By scientific methods he has increased the yield of standard varieties of grains from 15 to 25 per cent, and he has greatly improved the quality as well.

Prof. Hays was born on an Iowa homestead farm in 1859 and with a brother took up the management of the place at his father's death, when he was 12 years old. He was thus from the outset trained to deal with farm problems and his opportunities for the study of the science of farming in the schools later received at this time the excellent foundation of practical experience.

KNIGHTED BY A KING



Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, who has just been knighted by King Edward VII, in honor of the official royal birthday, is generally conceded to be the greatest of living English playwrights. He began his career as a lawyer, but when clients failed to recognize their opportunity he gave up his profession and became an actor. Thence it was a short step to play-making and his success in this work has been pronounced almost from the outset.

The Pinero plays are of infinite variety, but his greatest popular successes have been his lighter works, such as "Sweet Lavender," "The Law of the Wells," "The Amazons" and "Princess and the Butterfly." Perhaps his real reputation as a play-writer may be said to rest upon that rather remarkable series of social studies which began with "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and continued with "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," "The Gay Lord Quex," "Iris" and "Lettie." His latest big success was "His House in Order." He is of English birth and descent, in spite of his odd name.

MINISTER FROM SPAIN



The resignation of Prud H. Abbott as a regent necessitates the election of three regents this fall and the nomination of candidates at the coming primary. So far only Regents Allen and Whitmore have been talked about as candidates.

The Marquis of Villalobar, who succeeds Don Ramon Pina as minister to the United States from Spain, has been secretary of the Spanish embassy in London for several years and is a great favorite of King Edward VII. He is highly accomplished and it is expected that he will be a valuable addition to the social life of the national capital. The marquis is 42 years old, is handsome, a bachelor and the possessor of one of the oldest and noblest names in Spain. The marquis is not unknown in Washington, for he spent a year there as attaché at the ministry in 1887 and another year as second secretary in 1895. For the last 10 years he has been first secretary at the embassy in London. He also served as a diplomat in Paris before going to London. His recreations are painting and the study of literature and history and he belongs to several of the most exclusive clubs of London. He is a chamberlain to King Alfonso, whose close personal friend he is, and he is a grandson of the Duke de Rivas, one of Spain's most famous poets. He possesses decorations from several European governments.

Ambidextrous Painter. People pause to watch John Taber paint a sign whenever they get a chance. Of course there's a certain fascination about even a common 6 1/2 sign painter at work, but this interest is increased a hundredfold when John Taber is the man on the sign painting job.

He is one of the few ambidextrous sign painters in the business. He can paint with equal artistic effect whether it's his right hand or his left hand that he's using. When he gets tired using one hand he uses the other. Sometimes when he's hurried he uses both at once, and the fact that he's dividing his attention between the two doesn't cut down the quality of his workmanship in the least.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chinese City Wants Fire Brigade. The native community of Canton has proposed to organize a volunteer fire brigade, and has submitted a set of regulations to the viceroy for his approval.

THE GUARANTY CASE

BRIEFS RECEIVED FROM JUDGE ALBERT AND C. O. WHEEDON.

TWO QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

Primary Object of the New Law is Not to Protect Depositors, But to Prevent Panics.

The legal department of the state has received briefs from Judge I. L. Albert, who, with C. O. Wheedon, is defending the recently enacted banking law, which temporarily has been enjoined by the federal court.

Judge Albert discusses two questions only in his brief—the right of the state to limit the banking business to corporations, and the right of the state to cause the payment of a levy for the creation of a fund to pay obligations of the banks to their depositors.

In discussing the latter point, Judge Albert says the primary object of the law is not to protect depositors, but to avert panics, by some guaranty to depositors that their money is safe. The fact that depositors are incidentally benefited by the act does not render it void, the brief says. The passage of the banking act, he says, was the result of the financial disturbances some months ago, and it has for its object the welfare of the public. The brief calls attention to the enactment of a guaranty act in New York in 1829 and in Vermont in 1831. A search of the records fails to disclose the brief says, an attack on the constitutionality of these laws.

In discussing the right of the state to limit the banking business to corporations, Judge Albert said the issue of notes and bills was a part of the banking business under the common law, and yet this had been regarded as a franchise. This, he said, shows that what is called a common law or natural right may pass to a right that may be enjoyed only by virtue of a sovereign grant.

A private bank, the brief says, goes out of existence with the death of the owner, while the corporation bank is exempt from the accidents of disease and death.

In his conclusion Judge Albert said: "Legislative acts are presumably valid. They are not to be set aside on light or trivial grounds. The act may not have been conceived in wisdom, but it is easily traceable to a desire to serve the public good. Its wisdom or its lack of it does not concern the court, so long as the legislature acted within the limits of its constitutional powers. It was designed to allay distrust of the banking system at times when such distrust spells panic and commercial disaster. While it may not be the best means of serving the end, it cannot be fairly said that it will serve it in some measure. It is the will of the people, expressed by the supreme legislative body of the state, and as such, comes before the court attended by the presumption of validity."

Questions Railway Board's Power. The Union Pacific Railroad company has filed a complaint under the Bartos telephone act by challenging the jurisdiction of the state railway commission to act under paragraph 5 of the complaint of Representative George Barrett, who complains that the railroad company has failed to provide telephone service in its depots at Gibbon and Shelton. Paragraph 5 of the complaint alleges that the railroad company has failed to pay the bill presented by the telephone company for a phone at the station of Shelton and that if the bill is not paid the telephone company will disconnect its phone in the depot, and thus deprive all of its subscribers of service to the depot. The company admits most of the allegations in the complaint.

Pardoned Convict a Guard. Jacob Frahm, who was pardoned by Gov. Shallenbeger on July 4, after having served fourteen years of a life sentence, will not leave the prison. Warden Smith has made him a guard and he now walks the east wall. Frahm did not care to leave the place which had been his home for so long.

Will Ask for Rehearing. Arthur Mullen, state oil inspector, who defended the nonpartisan judiciary act before the supreme court, will file a motion for a rehearing of the case. Mr. Mullen is not satisfied with the decision of the court and is anxiously looking for the opinion in the case.

Three Regents to Elect. The resignation of Prud H. Abbott as a regent necessitates the election of three regents this fall and the nomination of candidates at the coming primary. So far only Regents Allen and Whitmore have been talked about as candidates.

Dope Treatment Successful. Warden Smith of the state penitentiary is still treating his dope patients and he has had such success that one batch which he has confined, taking the treatment, has quit asking for the poison. Every prisoner taking the treatment, the warden said, seemed anxious to quit the habit. The dope fiends were separated from the other convicts and gradually they are losing their desire for morphine. When he started treatment the warden found one prisoner was using a dram of morphine a day.

No Increase in Nebraska. The Wells Fargo Express company has increased rates on the return of empty ice cream receptacles, but its new schedule just issued shows that the increase does not apply to business within the states of Nebraska, Missouri or Texas. The company is now trying to evade the Sibley act in Nebraska, an act that provides for a reduction of 25 per cent in rates, and the managers evidently do not care to ask the Nebraska railway commission for permission to increase rates on ice cream empties.

Bullard Takes Vacation. S. Bullard, head janitor at the state house for a number of years, left for a visit to Boulder, Co., where his son resides.

Warden Needs Guards. Warden T. W. Smith still insists that it is a bad venture for the state penitentiary to raise sugar beets with convicts. As evidence of the bad effect of working convicts in the beet field he recited on his monthly report that four convicts escaped during last month. The beet field is a mile or more from the prison and the convicts have to be taken through a bottom country across a stream, well wooded. At the time of the recent escape of the four trustees, the warden had guards working fifty convicts.

Normal Training High Schools. Eighty-two high school districts of the state have made proper reports to the superintendent of public instruction and the auditor of public accounts has been authorized to draw warrants in their favor for \$350, which is the amount allowed every high school district that meets the requirements of the law. Under the provisions of this act the state superintendent is required on or before the second of Monday of July of each year to appoint the money to be paid to each of the high school districts of the state.

CHANGE GRAIN RATE.

Becomes Effective On and After August 10.

On and after August 10 the Missouri Pacific, Burlington, Union Pacific and Northwestern railroads are authorized by the state railway commission to apply the wheat rate on all flour shipments in the state and the corn rates on all shipments of mill stuff.

This order is supplementary to a recent order allowing the roads to raise the rates on flour to a parity with the wheat rate between about 10 per cent of the mill stations in the state and Omaha. These stations had enjoyed for many years a low flour rate, rates which were put in many years ago to encourage local industry. This order followed on a complaint of the Uplike Milling company. As soon as this order was filed it was found that the Missouri Pacific had been left out of the complaint. The commission thereafter avoided a discrimination by pulling the Crete-Omaha rate on the Missouri Pacific up to the wheat rate. The railroads then filed a petition asking that other mill products besides wheat flour be put on the same basis as corn, the general conditions being that the stations which had the lower rates were not entitled to discrimination as against 90 per cent of the stations in the state and that the finished product should, as a general thing, take as high a freight rate as the raw material from which it is made.

Several hearings have been held in the case. After coming to the detail of the reasons justifying the order on flour rates the commission in the order issued says: "Mill stuff, which consists of bran and shorts, bears the same relation to corn as flour to wheat. Both are more valuable than corn and, if anything, more bulky, and do not move in the same quantities. The commission, for the reasons fully set forth in the case of the Uplike Milling company vs. Union Pacific Railroad company (formal No. 61), so special reasons being developed to the contrary, finds that the rates on flour should not be less than the rates on wheat, and that the rates on mill stuff should not be less than the rates on corn between the stations herein named."

Senator T. J. Majors, appointed by Gov. Shallenbeger to a place on the new state normal board, has filed a demurrer to the petition of the attorney general challenging the right of Majors to accept the appointment because he is a member of the legislature. The demurrer alleges that the amended petition of the attorney general does not state sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action and that the two causes of action are improperly joined in the information. The validity of the new law authorizing the governor to appoint a new normal board is involved in the suit.

Old Soldiers Are Safe. Members of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Island, who have exposed the management of that institution, are now getting fearful that they will be removed from the home and not permitted to come back. A letter to this effect was received by a member of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. The board has assured the old soldiers that none of them will be let out for telling what is going on. The board has supervision over admission and discharges from the home, and the superintendent is powerless to act in the matter.

For Historical Society. The state historical society has received a large framed portrait of William H. Russell of the old freighting firm of Russel, Majors and Waddell, who were the most prominent freighters on the plains in the early pioneer days. The portrait was the gift of Charles R. Moorhead of El Paso, Tex., who was on the plains as a young man and knew and worked for Mr. Russel. The Nebraska state historical society has never had a portrait of Mr. Russel and has been anxious to get one.

Prize Packages Under Ban. Food Commission Mains will test the pure food law, which provides that there shall be no prizes in food packages, by arresting J. R. Burley, a grocer here. The grocer sells food packages in which are library slips which entitle the holder to books for a certain number of weeks.

City Attorney Stewarts Resigns. City Attorney John M. Stewart has resigned and so has his deputy, T. F. A. Williams. The resignation of both are to take effect any time between now and October 1.

Hospital Needs New Engine. Attorney General Thompson, Land Commissioner Cowles and Secretary of State Junkin visited the Hospital for the Insane at Lincoln and decided on the immediate purchase of an engine and the construction of a stand pipe. The present emergency engine is 25 years old and of little value, while the present reservoir would be of little help in case of fire.

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NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

Religious, Social, Agricultural, Political and Other Matters Given Due Consideration.

The democratic state convention will be held in Lincoln July 27.

A test case of the eight-hour closing law is being made in Omaha.

The new German M. E. church at Harvard has been formally dedicated. Landlord Thompson of York is looking for a man for whom he cashed a \$35 bogus check.

Joseph Pop of Weston, who was shot in the hand with a blank pistol July 3, died in an Omaha hospital.

Madison citizens are investigating the proposition of a sewerage system. Albert Thomas, a farmer residing eight and one-half miles southeast of Edgar, shot and fatally wounded himself. He was of unsound mind.

The body of Perry Jerian was brought to Beatrice from Rawlins, Wyo., for interment. He was drowned last September at that place and the body was not found until recently.

A telegram was received in Beatrice from Los Angeles, Cal., announcing the death of W. E. Boddy, a former resident of Beatrice, which occurred at that place after a year's illness.

The Alma state bank is the name of a new banking company chartered by the state banking board. The bank will have a paid up capital stock of \$15,000. The incorporators are J. B. Billings and A. A. Billings.

The barn on the farm of George Collett, near Pickrell, was destroyed by fire entailing a loss of about \$1,200. Two valuable horses and a lot of machinery and grain were consumed by the flames.

County Attorney J. C. Cook of Dodge county and Sheriff A. Bauman by express were made recipients of two handsome leather canes as tokens from Oscar Gardner, a life convict at the state penitentiary.

The Union Pacific has filed an answer with the state railway commission in the complaint of George Barrett against the company for not maintaining telephone service in its depots at Shelton and Gibbon.

Andrew Meyer of Lyons was taken to Tekamah by the county sheriff for safe keeping, as there had been talk of a public whipping. He is the man who is charged with whipping his wife on several occasions.

The 2-year-old child of Mrs. Myrtle Troyer of Lexington, which had been lost in the hills twenty-six miles northwest of Lexington, was found after a search of forty-two hours. The child was in good condition.

The oatmeal machinery in the Searg cereal mills is to be taken out and alfalfa milking machinery installed with a capacity of twenty tons a day.

Mrs. J. W. Cook, Omaha, attempted suicide by shooting herself. Her chances for recovery are slim.

A telegram from Boise, Idaho, to an Auburn citizen states that all the complaints against Edward Neal who was charged with forgery and entering false entries in a bank in that city, have been dismissed on the motion of the prosecution. Mr. Neal lived in Auburn several years ago.

George Fendrich, a prominent ranchman near Hemmingford, had a runaway with a team hitched to a mower and caught in one of the wheels and dragged several hundred rods. He was dragged through the Niobrara river twice and was terribly bruised and one leg was broken in three places.

Christ Meyer, a farmer, aged about 55 years, living three miles northeast of Berlin, met with a serious accident. He was cutting wheat with a binder, driving four horses, and in some way the horses became unmanageable and ran away with him, throwing him off the seat in front of the sickle bar. He was badly cut.

Omaha continues to be the fourth grain market of the United States. The comparative government report for May shows Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Louis ahead of Omaha, and Kansas City, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and other grain centers trailing off behind. The relative standing for the month is the same as all through this year.

Washington dispatch: The abstract of the condition of the national banks of Nebraska, excluding reserve cities at the close of business on June 27 as reported to the comptroller of currency shows the average reserve held at 16.44 against 15.53 per cent April 23. Loans and discounts increased from \$50,282,051 to \$61,091,575; gold coin from \$1,086,455 to \$1,740,747; lawful money reserve decreased from \$4,127,926 to \$4,112,836; individual deposits increased from \$52,635,427 to \$52,721,353.

The Beatrice city council went upon record as opposed to skating rinks by passing an ordinance which imposes what is supposed to be a prohibitive tax upon rinks.

A curious feature discovered in Broken Bow after the Fourth of July celebration was the partial demolition of the Drake store roof by rockets. It seems that the rockets shot from the fireworks stand were so aimed that a portion of them fell on the building and punched holes through the tin roofing. One of the sticks penetrated both the roof and ceiling, and was found on the inside of the store.

Dr. E. K. Paine, deputy state veterinarian for the Fairbury district, says the farmers are very much interested in the hog cholera serum which has recently been discovered by the government, and which will be distributed for free use by the hog raisers of the state, through the veterinary branch of the state university. Dr. Paine says several farmers in his district have already applied for a supply of the serum, but that it cannot be furnished until the latter part of August, owing to the time required for making experiments.

WHY PEOPLE SUFFER.

Too often the kidneys are the cause, and the sufferer is not aware of it. Sick kidneys bring backache and side pains, lameness and stiffness, dizziness, headaches, tired feeling, urinary troubles. Doan's Kidney Pills cure the cause. Mrs. N. E. Graves, Villisca, Iowa, says: "I suffered from kidney trouble for years. The secretions were disordered, there were pains in my back and swellings of the ankles. Often I had smothering spells. I had to be helped about. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me five years ago and I have been well since. They saved my life."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

KNEW SOMETHING OF IT.



Williams (shaking his fountain pen)—You have no idea how easily these pens run!

His Neighbor (applying a blotter his trousers)—Oh, I have an ink!

A Case for Sympathy. Two matrons of a certain west city, whose respective matrimonial ventures did not in the first instance prove altogether satisfactory, in a woman's club one day, when first matron remarked:

"Hattie, I met your 'ex,' dear Tom, the day before yesterday talked much of you."

"Is that so?" asked the other. "Did he seem sorry when told him of my second marriage?"

"Indeed, he did; and said so frankly!"

"Honest?"

"Honest! He said he was extremely sorry, though, he added, he didn't know the man personally."—Lippincott's Magazine.

No Need of Interference. The two neighbors who were passing the little cottage heard sounds as of a terrific conflict inside and stopped to listen.

Presently they heard a loud thump, as if somebody had fallen to the floor.

"Grogan is beating his wife again!" they said.

Bursting the door open, they rushed into the house.

"What's the trouble here?" they demanded.

"Ther' ain't no trouble, gentlemen," calmly answered Mrs. Grogan, who had her husband down and was sitting on his head. "Gwan!"

Spoken from Experience. It was the grammar class and the teacher had asked for words ending with "ous." "Can any one," she said, "give me a word like 'dangerous,' meaning full of danger, 'hazardous,' full of hazard?"

There was silence for a moment. Then a boy in the back row put up his hand.

"Well, Bobby, what is your word?"

"Please, Miss," came the reply "pious, full of pie!"

Fully Realized. He frowned in perplexity on hearing she was out again.

"I wonder, Jimmy, if your sister is all right," he said bitterly, "that I had treated her to three taxi rides at four open-air concerts this month?"

"You bet she realizes it," said the small boy, grinning. "That's what she's keepin' her engagement to Johnson a secret."

Saving Her Blushes. "I have here," said the young inventor, "a device that will be a boon to the typists."

"What is it?" asked the manufacturer of typewriters.

"It's an extra key. Whenever the operator can't spell a word she presses this key and it makes a blur!"