

BRIEF WAR NOTES

CONDENSED SKETCHES OF ACTUAL HOSTILITIES.

Plain, Unvarnished Paragraphs Portraying Truthful News of Events as They Have or Will Happen—Movements of Army and Navy—Departmental Doings

Wednesday, July 20.

The State of Texas, the Red Cross steamer, is unloading its supplies at Santiago.

The output of smokeless powder now amounts to more than 8,000 pounds daily for the big guns.

Camp Merritt at San Francisco is to be abandoned and the troops will be transferred to the presidio.

Press reports from Santiago say the Cubans are extremely hot because General Shafter refused to allow them to sack Santiago after it had surrendered.

Ashton Boyle, 2d infantry, who captured the first Spanish flag in the assault on Santiago, is a son of Juan Boyle, a prominent citizen of Kearney, Neb.

Notification that Santiago had surrendered was all that was necessary to secure the towns of Caimanera and Guantanamo. The total Spanish forces in the two towns numbered about 5,000.

The auxiliary gunboat Eagle fired upon and ran ashore the Spanish steamer Santo Domingo, loaded with grain. The steamer was set afire and burned, being totally destroyed. It was of 5,500 tons burden.

Madrid newspapers announce that the Spanish cabinet ministers express surprise that General Toral had included the whole military division of the province in the surrender. They have asked Captain-General Blanco to send details.

The German press is veering around and is more friendly in tone to the United States. The navy department has received no news from Dewey in relation to Germany's actions in the Philippines. There is reason to believe that direct assurances have been received from Germany that it would offer no obstacle to the execution of our plans.

Thursday, July 21.

The Monterey, if all went well, should now be with Admiral Dewey's fleet.

The president will soon issue a proclamation declaring the whole of Porto Rico under blockade.

It is said that upon a real show of force by Dewey the Spanish flag at Manila will be hauled down.

The Spanish torpedo gunboat Umerario, which for weeks has been undergoing repairs at Assumption, Paraguay, has left that port.

A special dispatch from St. Thomas, D. W. I., to the New York Journal reports that a serious riot occurred at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, on Sunday resulting in the killing of nine persons and the wounding of many others. Spanish residents of the place attacked natives, whom they accused of being American spies and intending to aid the American army.

Friday, July 22.

General Miles, with advance force of 3,000 invaders, is expected to reach the place of debarkation Sunday. Monday 4,000 will come, and Tuesday 3,500 more.

The trip to the Spanish coast of Commodore Watson has not, as heretofore mentioned, been abandoned, but only waits until the Porto Rico situation is clear.

The men who took part in the Santiago campaign may possibly be transferred to Maine to rusticate and rest up for several weeks. Their campaign has been a hard one.

General Leonard Wood, late colonel of the rough riders, recently promoted, has succeeded General McKibben as military governor of Santiago. McKibben will resume his command.

The second expedition to Manila, consisting of the Colon, China, Zeland and Senator, the latter having on board the First Nebraska, arrived safely at Manila on Sunday, July 17.

A well defined rumor was on everybody's lips at Annapolis that Admiral Cervera had expressed a determination not to return to Spain, but at the conclusion of the war would take up his residence in Boston.

General Garcia is not dead, but is very much disgusted at General Shafter for failing to notify him of the surrender, and because he was not invited at the ceremony attending the formal surrender. He threatens to act independently of the American troops.

Saturday, July 23.

A regiment of immunes left Galveston yesterday for Santiago.

The war department is making preparations for a garrison for Honolulu. Word came from General Shafter yesterday that the fever was abating and the condition of his men good.

Aguinaldo has declared a dictatorship and martial law over all the Philippines. It is further claimed that he refuses to be subordinated.

The secondary battery for the cruiser Philadelphia at San Francisco arrived yesterday from the east and is being placed. The cruiser will leave for Honolulu soon.

The Third regiment of Nebraska volunteers in command of Colonel W. J. Bryan arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday and Colonel Bryan reported to Major-General Fitzhugh Lee.

Fresh provisions are being sent with all possible speed to Santiago.

A report is received from Kingston, Jamaica, that General Garcia, the intrepid Cuban leader is dead. It has not been confirmed.

Arrangements were practically concluded by the government last night for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago from Cuba to Spain. The contract was let to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic company. The contract rate is \$20 for each enlisted man and \$35 for each officer. On the basis of 24,000 enlisted men and 1,000 officers, it will cost the government \$525,000 to transport the prisoners.

General Wood of the Rough Riders, military governor of Santiago, has ordered natives to clean the streets of the dead animals and other refuse. Other steps to improve the sanitary conditions of the town are being taken. He has ordered all shops open, and hereafter there will be music in the plaza Sundays and Thursdays.

Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of Santiago, arrived in Washington yesterday with word from Sampson that the report on the destruction of Cervera's squadron was in course of preparation and would be sent as soon as completed. Lieutenant Hobson said the Reina Mercedes and Maria Teresa could be saved and that if proper methods were employed the Cristobal Colon could also be saved.

Sunday, July 24.

Admiral Camara's squadron is said to be at Cartagena.

Ambassador White says Germany preserves silence on the Philippines. Five troops of cavalry under General Graham have been ordered to Porto Rico.

Daniel J. Lee of Nebraska City, fell from a tree while sawing off a limb and broke his left shoulder.

It is said that the Spaniards at San Juan, Porto Rico, are preparing to make a determined resistance.

The president enjoyed an outing by taking a trip down the Potomac yesterday with a party of friends on board the naval tug Triton.

At least 20,000 of the volunteers that go to Porto Rico will be supplied with the Krag-Jorgensen rifles, that many of the new guns being ready.

General Brooke and staff left Chickamauga for Newport News yesterday. The whole of the first army corps will leave this week for Porto Rico.

Although piqued at his alleged mistreatment, General Garcia is going ahead with his preparations for a contest with the Spanish forces at Holguin.

The steamer Rio Janerio, bearing about 900 men sailed Saturday for Manila. The expedition will be under the command of Brigadier-General H. G. Otis.

The gunboats Topeka, Wasp and Leyden, silenced the Spanish fortifications in Nipe bay on the northern coast of Santiago, and sunk the Spanish gunboat Juan Jurago.

Spaniards in Cuba favor annexation of Cuba to the United States rather than independence, fearing the vengeance of the Separatists, or native Cubans, if the Americans do not stay to protect life and property on the island.

Official announcement has been made of the retirement from active service of Major Edmund G. Fechet, who was for two years aid to Gov. Holcomb, and did much to aid in building up the national guard of the state. He was retired July 9.

Nebraska has furnished more than 500 men in excess of its quota. The First and Second regiments contained 2,048 men and officers, the Third, 1,326; 600 recruits were sent to fill up the First and Second, and 84 went as an independent company to Grigg's cavalry, making 4,058 soldiers furnished by Nebraska. This does not include engineers and members of signal corps. Nebraska's quota under the two calls aggregated 3,557.

Monday, July 25.

General Shafter reported by cable yesterday that the conditions of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving.

Colonel Bryan has completed his regimental headquarters at Panama Park, two miles from Jacksonville, Fla., and is well pleased with his location.

Captain General Augusti of the Philippines has telegraphed his government at Spain that "the Americans are about to attack Manila. Grave events are impending."

General Miles probably reached the coast of Porto Rico at the place selected as a rendezvous. Whether or not he waits for the arrival of the rest of his force, or will undertake to make a landing in advance will depend largely upon conditions as he finds them.

General Shafter refuses to allow armed Cubans to enter Santiago for fear of rupture with unarmed Spaniards. After the Spaniards are removed the Cubans will be allowed to enter the city freely. They may do so now, but must come in unarmed.

The fact that neither President McKinley nor Secretary Alger have received word from General Shafter that Garcia and his men are troublesome or that friction exists between the Cubans and Americans, leads them to doubt the authenticity of the published accounts on these subjects.

Tuesday, July 26.

The war balloon that saw service at Santiago will be sent to General Miles to be used in the Porto Rican campaign.

The navy department has succeeded in securing a floating dry dock, a naval adjunct very much needed at this time.

Russian and Japanese warships are hurrying to the neighborhood of the Philippines. They want to be in on the deal Dewey will make.

A dispatch from St. Thomas, D. W. I., date, July 25, says, "United States troops are landing on the island of Porto Rico, near Ponce, on the south coast."

Money is being taken to Santiago to pay General Shafter's men. After these are paid, the paymasters will proceed to Porto Rico and pay off the men there.

It is rumored that the Spanish government has drawn up a message addressed to this government proposing an armistice that peace terms might be discussed, and peace arranged.

General Shafter authorizes an absolute contradiction of the report that Garcia encountered a force of Spaniards who were returning to Santiago to surrender and was defeated by them.

John Knechtel, one of Fremont's oldest merchants, was forced to close the doors of his general merchandise store yesterday. Two claims, the Fremont national bank, \$3,487.40, and May Bros., \$1,028.28 are covered by the whole stock, fixtures and book accounts.

THE EXPOSITION AT OMAHA

OMAHA, Neb., July 20.

Special days at the exposition are as follows:

- Aug. 4. Stenographers' day.
5. Wheelmen's day.
6. Kansas City day.
9. Iowa Knights of Pythias day.
10. Red Men's day.
11. Tennessee Red Men's day.
13. St. Joseph day.
15. Business and Fraternal Associations day.
18. Texas day.
25. Sioux City day.
27. Bohemian day.
30. Missouri day.
Sept. 1. Kansas day.
3. Editors' day.
5. Labor day.
6. Colorado day.
7. Rocky Ford Melon day.
7. Port Arthur day.
8. Fraternal Union of America day.
9. Woodmen of the World day.
10. Lumbermen's day.
10. New Mexico day.
14. National Shriners' day.
15. New England day.
16. Oklahoma day.
18 and 19. Modern Woodmen days.
20 and 21. Iowa days.
24. Commercial Travelers' day.
Oct. 1. Chicago day.
7. Knox College day.
17. I. O. O. F. day.
18. Tennessee day.
Others will be announced when they are made.

After this week the government's exhibit of its life saving service promises to be an attraction that is alone worth the admission price. Difficulties unforeseen at the start, have interfered and delayed getting it in readiness, but these have been surmounted and henceforth that is one of the many good things that can be seen. An exhibit in the life-saving station that is attracting a great deal of attention is the first mortar used for saving life in the United States. It was used at Squan Beach, N. J., when the English ship Ayrshire was lost, January 12, 1850. The shot that carried the line on that occasion is also on exhibition, and copper plates inserted in both tell briefly the story of how 201 lives were saved by this means. The shot was a round twenty-pounder, and the mortar barely six inches deep, both very different from the modern Lyle guns and their elongated projectiles that are on exhibition close by.

The regular 50c rate for Sunday admission has been restored. While it does not serve to cut down the average gate receipts, it cuts the attendance, and shuts out a good many who can pay 25c but who cannot pay the full price.

Mr. McGarvie, superintendent of special days, writes that the people of St. Joseph are making preparations for a big time there August 13, the special day for that city. They are going to bring several tally-hos and a brass band, and the indications are that a large number of citizens will accompany the city officials. August 6 will be Kansas City day.

The bureau of music is taking steps to make special musical ideas the principal features during the next few weeks. Every Monday evening will be devoted entirely to popular music concerts, when no overtures or classic selections will be played, but the catchy new airs and the old songs that have had a warm place in public estimation for a generation or more will have the call. On Thursday evenings the program will be given over to concerts in the Grand Court, where the exposition chorals will have full swing, and various novelties in the way of Greek fire illumination will be blended with music on the water.

Keep posted on the various special days and make preparation to visit the exposition.

Something over 100 Missouri editors and their wives visited the exposition last week.

Superintendent T. J. Kelly is daily looking for definite information regarding the coming of the Mexican band. Negotiations have been in progress for government agent, in the immigration of this famous musical organization.

The Nebraska Telephone company is installing a model exhibit in the Machinery and Electricity building. It will be a complete telephone exchange, equipped with the latest features in the way of electrical invention. It will consist of multiple switchboards for 1,446 subscribers, with the new automatic signals, by which the mere act of taking the telephone off the hook signals the operator without ringing the bell, and also notifies her of the conclusion of the conversation. Several new wrinkles will be introduced that will interest everybody, and General Manager Lane is rushing the work of installation in order that the new exchange may be speedily put in operation with all the phones on the ground.

The first attraction at the Indian congress village has arrived. It is a sharp horned bull buffalo from Montana. He will be followed by others, and a moose. These animals are to be chased by mounted Redskins, roped, and the like. The Indians will follow about August 1 to 10 and the show will be opened at once. Large water tanks are being placed where the squaws can do their washing and the little Indians can take their baths, and "Rattlesnake Pete" says they will no doubt be full of little Indians most of the day.

LIFE IN FAR MANILA.

MONOTONOUS, BUT GROWS ENDURABLE IN TIME.

Importance of the English Club—The Tuesday Siesta—Gen. Blanco and How He Impressed an American—Spaniards Like Dress.

Of all the institutions in Manila the English Club is the most interesting to the American. One has only to journey to that capital in the far east to find out what an important factor in the life of the foreign resident that same English club is, which somehow binds the community together, and makes a side-tracked capital much more livable by reason of its existence. The English Club is not only a sort of social center and bureau of information, but is also a trade center, at which sales are made, contracts closed and deals consummated. If you want a man and he is not to be found elsewhere during business hours, send to the club for him or go there yourself at about noon, and you are sure to find him slaking his thirst and talking to somebody.

In Manila the club afforded shelter and cocktails to its members at two widely separated points of the compass—one just on the banks of the Pasig, where its waters, coming down from the big lake at the foot of the mountains, are first introduced to the outlying suburbs of the city, and the other in the heart of the business section. The same set of native servants practically served for both "departments," since no one uses up town during the middle of the day and no one down town after business hours. As a result on week days, after the light breakfast of the early morning was over at the up town building the staff of waiters and assistants hurried down town in the tram cars and made ready for the noon meal at the other structure, returning again to the suburbs in time to officiate at dinner.

At the suburban clubhouse in Nagtahan were the dining room, parlor, billiard rooms, bowling alley, bed chambers for members and guests, and a bathhouse for those who had the energy to "buck" the muddy current of the Pasig in the heavy working boats. In the down town or tiffin rooms were merely the "breakfast parlor" and library, with a billiard table perched out in the hallway, the whole establishment was modestly located on a permanent corner in the main street, over the office of an English bank.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the brokers and heads of houses used to assemble at the tiffin rooms as a sort of chamber of commerce, and discuss the news from home as related in the private cablegrams. At noon the members of the foreign business community stopped work and most of them returned to the club for the hearty breakfast which was served below the lazily swinging punkahs. This was the first square meal of the day, and consisted of so many varied courses that long sleeping chairs were provided in the library for the comfort of members, most of whom found an hour's rest absolutely necessary after a battle with Chinese curry and canned plum pudding.

Tiffin was supplied on every business day in the month to subscribers for \$12.50 Mexican, or about \$7 in gold. If there were few holidays in the month, the price per meal was cheap enough, say 25 cents; but when those ever recurrent church feast days came along—sometimes two a week—meals were suspended down town, and the club got the best of the bargain. At such times the body of servants remained at the suburban establishment, and the "tiffin" cost a dollar.

The library in the tiffin rooms was excellent, consisting as it did of some 7,000 volumes and a set of original Arabian Nights kept in a big tin box near the door. All of the latest papers and magazines—six weeks old though they were—could be found on the tables, and nothing induced sleep so easily after that hearty breakfast as the slowly swaying punkah and the perusal of stale news. The punkah boy slept with the rest and pulled on in his dreams. If he awoke, the cooling arrangement generally stopped, and someone would throw Sir John Lubbock across the room to put him to sleep again.

In Manila in times of peace, the whole city slumbers from twelve to three. Carriages disappear from the streets, the shops draw down their blinds, and the little one-horse tram car is about the only sign of life. At 3 o'clock the mercury begins to sink a little and life revives. At 4 the English officers served tea, toast and jam to customers and clerks, and at 5 the community paid a final visit to the tiffin rooms before driving to the promenade or to the up-town club at Nagtahan. If they went to the promenade at the Luneta, the foreigners saw hundreds of carriages circulating around a slightly raised ellipse 1,000 feet long, whose center was marked with a large band stand, and whose surrounding roadway was guarded by mounted police that kept the carriages in file. And nobody but the governor general and archbishop can turn his carriage in the opposite direction from the general left to right movement.

Directly in front lies the great bay, with the sun going down in the Boca Chica between the hardly visible island of Corregidor and the mainland 20 miles away. To the rear is a stretch of green parade ground, clumps of bamboo trees concealing houses, and the distant mountains. To the right lie the corner battery and walls of old Manila, and to the left the attractive

suburb of Ermita and the stretch of shore running along toward Cavite.

Carriages of all sorts made up the procession, as it used to be, and were filled with stately Spanish couples or groups of overdressed native women in crushed strawberry gowns, or hunted-looking Chinese. And one could generally depend upon it that the people who drove in the finest victorias lived in the poorest houses and had the least for dinner. For Spanish officers and their wives preferred to look well on the Luneta rather than to live well at home. Men, boys and tastefully dressed children thronged the ellipse at these times or sat along the edges of the curbing facing the bay in those wicker chairs which look so attractive in the windows of our East India shops.

Outdoor Amusements.

Now and then the cool weather of the northeast monsoon would stimulate the members of the club to get up a smoking concert, in which the audience was mostly composed of the performers awaiting their turn or to give a dance in return for hospitalities received at hands of few European hostesses in the colony. On the latter occasions everybody was invited, the grounds on the river bank were lighted, by scores of soft fairy lamps suspended from the Hanghang trees, whose perfume oil sells for \$40 a pound and the verandas, almost overhanging the water, was filled with small supper tables. To step in on the scene in the midst of the dance with native orchestras playing waltzes seductively as those at home, with beautifully dressed women in the latest Paris fashions fighting for salads or loaves, as if they had gone without dinners for a week in anticipation of the event, and with lean Spaniards trying to stow away enough meat and drink for days to come—with all this and more, too, it was hard to believe that you were 11,000 miles from Gotham and 8,000 from Paris.

SOAP AND ITS USES.

England High Among the Nations, but the United States at the Head.

There is now exported from Great Britain more soap than was used in Great Britain at the beginning of the present century, and, besides, according to authentic figures, 400,000,000 pounds of soap is used in Great Britain every year, exclusive of 55,000,000 pounds exported to other countries, chiefly English colonies. The French manufacture of soap amounts approximately to 300,000,000 pounds a year, the larger part of which is made in the city of Paris. The sale in other countries of French soap and particularly French perfumed soap, is a considerable item of commerce. The exports of soap from Great Britain in recent years have been as follows: 1875, 12,500 tons; 1880, 13,500; 1885, 20,100; 1890, 25,000; 1895, 27,500. What were known in England as the soap taxes originated during the reign of Queen Anne and were originally fixed at \$150 a ton yielding in the year 1830 a public revenue in excess of \$7,000,000. An official estimate recently made shows the average consumption per inhabitant of Great Britain to be nine pounds a year; a similar average prevails in France, Belgium and Holland, though a popular belief ascribes to the last country a much larger use of soap, particularly for housecleaning. There are no official figures on the subject, but there is a general belief that very little soap is used in Spain. Certainly no soap is imported into that country (the Spanish blockade on soap has been of long duration) and none is exported from it. The United States stand at the head of all other countries in the use, if not in the manufacture, of soap. The average exportations of American soap in a year amount to 20,000,000 pounds. The importation into the United States of soap amounts to 3,000,000 pounds, or one-tenth as much. There are nearly 500 soap factories in the United States, with a cash capital of \$25,000,000, using materials to the value of \$30,000,000 and giving employment to 10,000 persons. In the number of such establishments New York stands first among American cities, but prior to its enlargement Philadelphia had the first place, New York second, and Brooklyn third. Boston, San Francisco and Cincinnati follow in the order named, and in respect of the value of materials used in soap making Chicago comes first, having many facilities for procuring them, but turning out a cheap and inferior grade of soap.

A Famous Epitaph.

On the grave of one Ramsay, at Melrose, Scotland, is inscribed this epitaph:

The earth goes on the earth,
Glist'ring like gold;
The earth goes on the earth,
Sooner than it wold;
The earth builds on the earth,
Castles and towers;
The earth says to the earth,
"All shall be ours."

The Ruling Passion.

They tell a story to the effect that when the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals proposed to establish a branch in a leading city of Spain the municipal body courteously accepted the proposal and offered to hold a grand bull fight at once to furnish the funds.

Money Makes Friends.

Hungry Higgins—Will one of these "homes for the friendless" let a guy in that'll get money? Weary Watkins—Of course not, you champ. How can a man be friendless when he has dough?

BALLET DANCERS.

Some of the Most Famous Have Lived to Be Septuagenarians.

The longevity of the ballet dancers evidently has a more substantial foundation than the jokes of the humorists who have found so much to amuse them in the persistency with which the premieres cling to their profession. A European statistician has been devoting himself to a study of the eminent in that art, and his investigations seem to establish the fact that they are an unusually long-lived lot. The famous Carlotta Grist is living now at the age of 77, and one of the ballet dancers at the Opera in Paris is 70. But he is a man. Amalia Ferraris is still teaching at the age of 78 in Paris, and seems likely to continue that work for some time to come. Fanny Essler was 74 when she died, and Taglioni had passed her eightieth year. Rosita Mauri, the popular premiere at the Opera in Paris, is over 50 and has begun to talk of retiring. Some of the more famous dancers of earlier times, commencing with the first of the profession, succeeded in reaching the following ripe ages: Pecourt, 76; La Camargo, 60; Noverre, 83; Vestris, the elder, 79; La Gulmar, 63; Gardel, 82; Vestris, the junior, 82; Mazilier, 71; Blasis, 70; Perrot, 82. La Cerito, one of the greatest favorites of her day in Paris, and much admired once in this country, is living in retirement in Paris at the age of 78. The oldest in this list was Noverre, who stood among the greatest in the art during the middle of the eighteenth century. Compared with these veterans our own Bonfanti, who is teaching now in this city, seems in the first flush of her powers. The only ballet dancers who come to this country in these days are not likely to be long remembered. There are very few of them and those we see are not eminent. None are they much appreciated. The practical disappearance of the old-fashioned spectacular plays has resulted in the passing of the premiere. After these pieces ceased to have their interest for New Yorkers they remained popular "on the road," and there were always several of these companies traveling about and presenting one or two well-trained European dancers. But they have also come to an end, and with them the tarlatan splintered piroettes dropped finally out of sight. The ballet at the Opera House has always been a makeshift, and since Malvina Cavalazzi danced here few, if any, of the premieres have been artists of reputation. She returned to London, continued to appear as a pantomimist, after sickness prevented her from dancing, and is today a teacher of dancing in London. Several of her pupils came to New York with Col. Mapleson two years ago. The only dancers of reputation left here now are women who came when the ballet, as an adjunct to the spectacle, was popular, and that was long enough ago to entitle some of them to a place in the statistician's list. If they had ever been famous enough. Those that are known here and mentioned among the veterans danced in the country many years ago at a time in which the solo operettas, as an interlude to plays and operettas, was as highly appreciated as she was in Europe. But that was in the early days of New York's history as an amusement centre.

The Mystery of Immortality.

The first reflection which occurs is to represent the great mistake of refusing to believe in the continuity of individual life because of the incomprehensibility of it. Existence around us, illuminated by modern science, is full of antecedently incredible occurrences; one more or less makes no logical difference. There is positively not a single prodigy in the ancient religions but has its everyday illustration in nature. The transformations of classic gods and goddesses are grossly commonplace to the magic of the medusa, which is now filling our summer seas with floating bells of crystal and amethyst. Born from the glassy goblet of their mother, the young hydrocoon becomes first a free germ, resembling a rice grain; next a fixed cup with four lips; then those lips turn to tentacles, and it is a hyaline flower, which presently splits across the calyx into segments, and the protean thing has grown into a pine cone, crowned with a tuft of transparent filaments. The cone changes into a series of sea daisies, threaded on a peary stalk; and these one by one break off and float away, each a perfect little medusa, with the purple bell and trailing tentacles. What did Zeus or Hermes ever effect like that? What could be more wonderful?

Well Criticized.

As a comment on what is termed "yellow journalism," what could be better than this, reported by a Journalist that is not yellow? I gave a crippled newsboy a nickel the other day for a one-cent daily of New York City. "Keep the change," I said. "Oh, I say, mister," he observed, with a confidential air of gratitude, as if unwilling to cheat me after my generosity, "that was the — I sold ye, an' I'll tell ye ye can't believe more'n a quarter 't ye read in it."

Bring Them Around.

Wife—"We've been living here six months now, and not one of the neighbors has called." Husband—"Don't worry. I'm going to have a telephone put in the house next week."

She Stood It Bravely.

Daykin—"My wife had a very trying hour this morning, but it didn't worry her a bit." Hamilton—"Is that so? What was going on?" Daykin—"Her new dress."