

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

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

Johnson county has decided to hold a fair this year, sometime in October. The state railway commission refused to authorize the ten cent rate of the Nebraska Traction and Power company between Omaha and Ralston. By the will of Mrs. Marie Steinbeck of Grand Island, which has just been probated, the Nebraska Children's Home Society receives \$500.

The first annual old settlers' reunion for Cass county was held at Union and was attended by thousands of people.

At Weston Will Warren's four-year-old girl was badly bitten about the face by a dog which it is believed has hydrophobia.

At Lincoln death came instantly to Maurice Laughlin, a young lineman in the employ of the traction company. He was killed by a shock while on top of the hurry-up repair wagon.

City delivery service will be established on November 1 at Aurora with three letter carriers, one substitute carrier, twenty street letter boxes and one combination box.

T. S. Keltner of Wagner, who had been attending to some business in the land office at Broken Bow, was found dead in bed at the home of D. M. Amsberry, with whom he was stopping. Death was due to heart failure.

The county commissioners of Otoe county have given notice to all farmers to comply with the law in the matter of cutting weeds about their places and unless it is done and the roads kept clear the work will be done and charged up to their property.

Pioneer day will be celebrated Saturday, August 28, at the public park in Florence by the old settlers of Douglas county. The civil war veterans of Douglas county hold an encampment of four days at Florence beginning August 25 and ending with Pioneer day.

Patrick Duncan of Rulo found a body on a sand bar five miles north of Rulo left there by the high water of the Missouri river. There was very little left of the body but the skeleton and no trace of the identity of this man could be discovered by Coroner Reneker.

A separator belonging to William Leonard of Odell was burned on the farm of Frank Burger, ten miles southwest of Beatrice, while the harvest hands were eating supper. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary. Bloodhounds were taken to the Burger farm to assist in ferreting out the case. The loss is placed at \$1,000.

Charles Bumgard and Clara Powers, who eloped from Sabetha, Kan., were arrested at Fairbury and lodged in jail. En route west they stopped off at Rockford in the same county, but upon learning that the officers were after them, left on the first train before a warrant for their arrest could be issued.

Great preparations are being made for the annual agricultural fair at Calaway, the dates for this year being September 21, 22, 23 and 24. This fair was organized and is supported exclusively by the business men of Calaway and the farmers of the community, and no financial help is received from either the state or county.

Frank Larson, who received a Carnegie medal about two years ago for saving the life of little Earl Delaney at Exeter, is to marry the mother. One day when young Larson was firing on the road he saw a child on the track ahead of the engine which was moving at the rate of forty miles an hour. He climbed out of the window and made his way to the cowcatcher, where he pushed the child away from the track and thus saved his life.

In answer to the request of the railroad companies for a postponement of the hearing on the classification of freight rates set for the latter part of September, the State Railway commission has made the roads a proposition to the effect that if the railroads will furnish a transcript of all the evidence taken before the court for the use of the commission it will consent to a postponement until December 1.

James J. Hill, chairman of the board of the Great Northern, has offered \$2,500 in gold as prizes to be awarded for the best grains and grasses grown in the territory along his lines to be exhibited at the National Corn Exposition in Omaha December 6 to 18. The money is to be divided into 200 prizes by Prof. C. P. Hull of the Minnesota Agricultural College and Prof. Thos. Shaw of the Dakota Farmer. There will be about 40 first prizes for wheat, oats, barley, corn, clover, timothy and alfalfa hay, as well as prizes for speltz and field peas.

John Palm, a painter from Omaha, secured work temporarily on the farm of Charles Smith over on White Rock creek south of Superior and while on the windmill tower, oiling the bearing, he lost his balance and fell, breaking both legs.

Joseph Wackel, the 19-year-old son of Nicholas Wackel, a well known farmer of Cuming county, committed suicide by blowing the top of his head off with a shot gun. The boy has been sickly for some time and was particularly crippled.

At Monowi, Frank Jura, in ill health, suicided by shooting.

Cal Scott of Superior returned from Kansas City, where he marketed a carload of young hogs of his own raising that brought the top price, \$7.35. The carload brought a little over \$1,000 and made him good money, as they were raised on alfalfa pasture and fed a little corn the past few months.

The Boone county fair will be held from September 14 to 17 inclusive. It will be a silver jubilee fair. Crops are good and the greatest exhibit of stock and agricultural products and fruit ever seen at any county fair will be on exhibition.

THE NEW BANK LAW.

Attorney for the State Files His Brief.

Judge I. L. Albert, attorney for the state in the defense of the banking law enacted by the late legislature, has filed in the federal court his brief in reply to the brief of John L. Webster and William V. Allen. It is believed an early decision will be handed down.

In discussing the right of the state to limit the banking business to its corporations and the right to issue notes for circulation, Judge Albert said:

"Counsel concedes that the right to issue such paper is no longer a common law right, to be exercised at the pleasure of the citizen, but one that rests on a grant from the state. Now we have already shown that it is one of the incidental rights which accompanies the right to engage in banking generally; that it is so essentially a part of banking that an institution without the power to issue such paper is not a bank. The court will take judicial notice of the fact that there is nothing in the federal constitution which prohibits the issuance of such paper and that it is prohibited by no act of congress. If it is true, then, as counsel concedes, that the right to issue such paper must rest on a grant from the state, and that the right to engage in banking generally carries with it the right to issue such paper, does it not follow that the right to engage in banking generally is no longer a common law right, but one lawfully exercisable only under a franchise from the state? Does it not also follow that the legislative act under consideration, which deals with banking generally, is to be regarded as one designed, not to regulate the exercise of a common law right, but to fix the terms and conditions upon which a franchise may be obtained and enjoyed."

"We come now to the guaranty feature of the law. Counsel call attention to the brevity of our argument on this branch of the case. Speaking for himself, the writer would say that one of his excuses is that his argument was prepared exclusively for this court and not for distribution among laymen. For that reason he assumed that elementary principles, matters of history and of common knowledge would be noticed without an elaborate argument or citation of authorities. For like reason he declines from any attempt to answer the arguments based on the Dartmouth college case, never doubting that the court would take judicial notice of our constitutional provisions which render them wholly inapplicable. Another and stronger reason influenced him in this respect, and that is, that when he felt that he had shown that the right to do a general banking business is no longer a common right, but a right dependant on a grant from the state, the validity of the guaranty feature would follow as a logical conclusion. He is of the opinion that he has established that proposition. The validity of his conclusion can be tested by any standard history of banking."

Cattle Destroying Cross.
Hooker county homesteaders have petitioned Gov. Shallenberger to come to their assistance and save their crops from cattle, which are being grazed without being herded. In a letter signed by twenty-four homesteaders it was set out that the owners of the cattle had been appealed to through employes, but no effort had been made by them to save the crops of the settlers. Some time ago another complaint was received by the governor, who turned the complaint over to Deputy United States Attorney Lane.

Brewer Complains of Rates.
The Hastings Brewing company has complained to the railway commission that the railroads have been charging it a rate of 40 cents when the Omaha rate is 30 and as a result it is losing most of its business in the towns near Hastings. The rates on file with the commission do not show a 40-cent rate for Hastings and if the brewing company produces bills of lading showing that price was charged, the commission will institute proceedings against the railroad companies.

To Make Fish Secure.
Heavy, half-inch glass is to be placed in the catfish tanks in the fisheries building at the state fair grounds. This will be done on the recommendation of Superintendent O'Brien of the state hatcheries. He says that a fairly bulky catfish, given a swimming start of eight feet, can splinter an inch pine board. This is the reason that thin glass will not do for fish tanks.

Reward for Phillips.
Governor Shallenberger has offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of James Phillips, who is charged with having murdered Marsh Hamilton in Omaha.

Asked to Make River Trip.
Governor Shallenberger has received an invitation to accompany President Taft and the party of governors down the Mississippi river from St. Louis to New Orleans October 25 to 30.

Missouri Pacific Pays Up.
Secretary of State Junkin received a check for \$70,000 from A. J. Shores, attorney for the Missouri Pacific railroad, the fee charged by the state for filing the amended articles of incorporation of the consolidated company, \$31,000 of the amount was paid under protest. The capital stock of the consolidated company is \$240,000,000. The attorney for the company insisted that he should be given credit for the fee paid on the capital stock of \$100,000,000 and he made a proffer of \$30,000. This was refused.

State Tax Levy.
The state tax levy will again be 6 1/2 mills, the same figure at which it was placed for 1908 by the state board of equalization. This is the confident statement made by Secretary of State Junkin. He says that the levy of last year might be shaved slightly, but that it would leave a very small margin on which the state might proceed. Basing his figures on a valuation of \$339,999,999, the secretary of state calculates that the receipts would be only 1,000 over the appropriations.

TARIFF MEASURE MAKES CUT IN MANY SCHEDULES

Fight for Lower Duties on Wood Pulp and Print Paper Is Won.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN RATES ON HOSIERY.

Metal Schedules Are Lower—Duty on Rough Lumber Changed from \$2 to \$1.25 per Thousand Feet—Sugar and Tobacco Schedules Remain Substantially as Under the Dingley Bill—Little Change in Wool Duties.

Washington.—Tariff rates under the new measure, on the most important articles of consumption, have been decided on as follows:

In the lumber schedule the only increases were those on shingles from 30 cents to 50 cents per 1,000, and on briar wood and laurel wood for the use of pipe makers from the free list to 15 per cent. ad valorem. The rate on sawed lumber was decreased from \$2 per 1,000 to \$1.25 per 1,000. There was also a diminution on timber from one cent per cubic foot to one-half cent, and on sawed boards of white wood and kindred woods from \$1 per 1,000 to 50 cents per 1,000. The reduction in the differential rates in favor of dressed lumber averaged about one-third of the Dingley rate. Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone poles are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem; clapboards from \$1.50 per 1,000 to \$1.25; laths from 25 cents to 20 cents per 1,000, while fence posts and kindling wood were taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list.

The only change in the sugar schedule consisted of a reduction of five hundredths of a cent in the differential on refined sugar.

In agricultural products broom corn was taken from the free list and made dutiable at three dollars per ton. Hops are increased from 12 to 16 cents per pound. There are also increases on lemons, figs, almonds, pineapples and chery root. The reductions in the agricultural schedule covered bacon and hams from five to four cents per pound, lard from two to one and one-half cents, and starch from one and one-half to one cent per pound. Tallow, wool grease, dextrin, peas, sugar beets, cabbages and salt were also lowered.

The wine and liquor schedule was increased throughout to 15 per cent. over the Dingley rates.

The cotton schedule was reconstructed and readjusted to bring the duties up to those collected during the first four years of the operation of the Dingley law and to the rate then collected under that law. Since that time the rates have been lowered, in some cases from 60 to 5 per cent. by court decisions. These new rates are equivalent to an addition, on the whole, of three per cent. ad valorem increase over that collected under the present law for last year.

Cotton Hosiery.
Cotton hosiery, valued at not more than \$1 per dozen is increased from 50 to 70 cents per dozen pairs; more than \$1 and less than \$1.50 per dozen pairs, from 60 cents to 85 cents per dozen pairs; more than \$1.50 and not more than \$2, from 70 cents to 90 cents per dozen pairs.

The remaining rates on stockings are the same as under the present law.

Hemp is increased from \$20 to \$22.50 per ton and hackle hemp from \$40 to \$45 per ton. The cheaper laces remain as in the present law, but there is an increase from 60 to 70 per cent. on some of the higher priced laces. In this schedule single coarse yarns are reduced from seven cents to six cents per pound and gill nettings from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

There was a general reduction in carpets and mats.

A reduction from 20 cents to 15 cents is made in hydraulic hose. Oil cloth, including linoleum, was reduced about one-third.

There was practically no change in the wool schedule from the rates of the Dingley law, but there was a readjustment between tops and yarns and a small decrease on cloths with a cotton warp.

Mechanically wound wood pulp was exempted from duty and placed on the free list with the burlap and cotton twine duty against Canada.

The lower grade of printing paper was reduced from \$6 to \$3.75 per ton and the higher grade from \$8 to \$3.75. There is an increase on surface coated paper and lithographing prints, including postcards and cigar labels.

Common window glass of the lower

sizes, in which the imports are heavy, is given a reduction, and where changes were made in the chemical schedule there was a general decrease, except upon such articles as fancy soaps and perfumes, which were increased.

Probably the most marked reductions throughout any schedule in the bill as a result of the action of the two houses and of the conference committee are found in the metal schedule. Beginning with a decrease in the rate of iron ore from 40 to 15 cents per ton, there is a general reduction throughout that portion of the bill, pig iron going down from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton, and scrap iron from \$4 to \$1. The reduction on many of the items in this schedule amounts to about 50 per cent., and this reduction includes steel rails.

Other reductions in the metal schedule affect polished sheets, rolled sheets of iron, steel, copper, or nickel, steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs; round iron or steel wire; steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold drawn, or cold hammered, or polished; anvils, axles; blacksmith's hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars; bolts; cast iron pipes; cast hollow ware; chains; lap welded or jointed wire or steel boiler tubes; cut nails and spikes; horse shoe nails; wire nails; steel plates and washers; cut tacks; steel plates engraved; rivets; cross-cut saws, mill-saws, circular saws, pit and drag saws, steel band saws and all other saws; screws; wheels for railway purposes; aluminum; monazite sand and thorite.

Bituminous coal goes down from 67 cents to 45 cents per ton, and there are reductions on gunpowder, matches and cartridges. Agricultural implements are cut from 20 to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Hides were placed on the free list, while the rate on band and sole leather is reduced from 20 per cent. to five per cent. ad valorem, on dressed leather from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.; boots and shoes from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Fireworks are increased from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 12 cents per pound; wearing apparel made of fur from 35 to 50 per cent., and the higher class jewelry from 60 per cent. to 85 per cent. ad valorem; pencil lead is given specific rates instead of ad valorem rates with a slight increase.

For the first time moving picture films are named specifically in a tariff law. The bill gives them a positive rate of 1 1/2 cents per foot.

Petroleum, crude and refined, including kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, benzine and similar petroleum products are made free of duty and are left even without a countervailing duty.

The Dingley rates on women's and children's gloves are allowed to stand. The only change is a reduction on "schmashen" gloves not over 14 inches in length on which the rate is made \$1.25 a dozen pairs instead of \$1.75.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

A provision is included in the bill which levies on all articles upon which any foreign country pays a bounty or grant upon its exportation, an additional duty equal to the amount of such bounty.

It is required that all imported articles capable of being marked without impairment of their value shall be stamped with the name of the manufacturer and the country of origin.

A very elaborate provision for the administration of the customs laws was adopted by the conferees. It is practically the same as that adopted by the senate. It is intended to prevent undervaluation of articles on which there is no foreign market by which true values may be ascertained.

Provision is made for the establishment of a customs court of appeals, with headquarters in Washington. It will comprise a presiding judge and four associate judges, at salaries of \$10,000 a year. There are to be appointed to conduct government cases before this court a special assistant attorney general at \$10,000, a deputy assistant attorney general at \$7,500, and four attorneys at \$5,000 each.

The internal revenue tax on tobacco is amended, making the rates on chewing and smoking tobacco eight cents a pound. No change was made in the tax on cigars, except those weighing under three pounds per 1,000, which were increased from 54 to 75 cents per 1,000. The rates on cigarettes were increased to \$1.25 per 1,000. A prohibition against the use of coupons or special gift pledges is incorporated in the new law.

The provision granting farmers the free sale of leaf tobacco places a restriction on the retail dealer which requires him to record every sale amounting to two pounds or more to one person in one day. A number of other franchise requirements are included in the refund of this section adopted by the conference committee, by which it was intended to prevent any frauds upon the internal revenues, and at the same time give as much of a local market as possible to the tobacco grower. The grower had contended for unrestricted sale of amounts up to ten pounds.

The "Hyde of Land."

According to an ancient law in England, "a hyde of land" included what could reasonably be cultivated with one plow. This applied for scores of years, but at the dissolution of the religious orders in the reign of Henry VIII, the "hyde" or cultivated land of the abbots of Westminster, all reverted to the possession of the crown. That marked the gradual decline of that means of measuring land, and before many years the term fell into disuse, never to be revived.

Field for Patent Medicines.

Brazil is offering an alluring field to the American makers of patent medicines, as against the standard proprietary medicines there exists no prejudice on the part of Brazilian doctors or their patients.

British Women Inventors.

About 600 patents are granted each year to British women upon inventions, ranging from articles distinctively feminine in nature to motors, railroad cars, flying machines and wireless telegraphy.

Little Tobacco Used in Italy.

The per capita consumption of tobacco is lower in Italy than in any other European country, being a trifle over a pound.

In "Bohemia."

Some strange and unaccountable things are done in the name of "Bohemia," said the Bohemian. "The other night at a club the engagement was announced of an artist and a writer who is a widow. At the same time a new book by the writer was exploited at the club. The book was lovingly dedicated to her dearly beloved, much-mourned and never-to-be-forgotten departed and illustrated by the artist husband that is to be."

Foreign-built yachts are subject to an excise tax of seven dollars per gross ton, which is to be collected annually on the first day of September. In lieu of the excise tax the owner of a foreign built yacht or pleasure boat may pay a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on his yacht. This will entitle him to American registry. The excise tax provision was adopted because of the fact that some question has been raised about the ability of the government to enforce collection of import duties.

Corporation Tax.

Every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit, and every insurance company is required to pay annually an excise tax of one per cent. upon its entire net income over and above \$5,000. This feature was put into the bill to raise additional revenues to apply on the treasury deficit. The section was prepared by Attorney General Wickham, assisted by other able lawyers in the administrative circle, and great care was taken to guard against double taxation. It provides a form of publicity which will enable the government to exercise supervision over corporations. The form of returns which must be made by corporations, and other features of the corporation tax law were made public in detail during its consideration in the senate. It is estimated that from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year will be collected under this form of federal taxation.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue Panama canal bonds to the amount of \$290,500,000, which sum, together with that already expended, equals the estimated cost of the Panama canal. It is not intended that the bonds shall be issued except as needed to provide money to carry on the work of canal construction. The bonds are to be payable 50 years from the date of issue, and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. When the bonds are sold the secretary of the treasury will restore to the working balance the \$50,000,000 paid originally for the canal property and the canal zone.

The re-enactment of the provision authorizing the issuance of treasury certificates for money borrowed to meet public expenditures, increases the amount of the authorization from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000. A large number of other provisions that are in force under the existing tariff law are included in the conference bill, with a few changes in phraseology in several cases.

The drawback provision of the Dingley law is incorporated in the conference bill in lieu of the drawback of the house bill which intended to permit the substitution of domestic material in the manufactured article for export to the same quantity that the imported material, upon which a drawback was obtainable, was used in the manufacture of similar articles for domestic consumption. An additional provision was adopted entitling users of domestic alcohol in the manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics to secure a drawback of internal revenue tax to the amount of alcohol used in an exported article.

Senate Ideas Accepted.

Practically all the administrative features of the bill which were adopted in the senate were accepted by the conferees. They include a new maximum and minimum feature, a corporation tax law instead of the inheritance tax adopted by the house, authorization for a bond issue to raise money to build the Panama canal, as well as numerous other features.

The maximum and minimum provision prescribes duties in accordance with the rates named in the dutiable list until March 31, 1910, when 25 per cent. ad valorem is to be added automatically as the maximum duty. The president is authorized to apply the minimum rates, however, to imports from a country which gives its best rates to the products of the United States and is made the judge as to whether a foreign country accords to the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent. When he finds that this condition exists he is to issue a proclamation putting in effect the minimum rates and until the time of the proclamation the maximum rates will apply.

The president is empowered to employ such persons as may be required to secure information to assist the president in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him and information which will be useful to the officers of the government in the administration of the customs laws. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba is not affected by the maximum and minimum provision.

The president is empowered also to abrogate those reciprocity treaties which can be terminated by diplomatic action. It is made his duty to give 10 days' notice after the bill becomes a law of his intention to bring those treaties to an end. All other treaties which contain no stipulation in regard to their termination by diplomatic action shall be abrogated by a notice of six months from the president to six countries, the notice dating from April 30, 1909, on which date Secretary Knox notified foreign governments that the United States would soon ask them to enter into new tariff relations.

Turkey Building Good Roads.

The 30,000,000 people of the Turkish empire are still practically without motor cars. The government is now about to spend several million dollars on good roads and between Damascus and Bagdad a motor car service is likely to be established soon.

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In "Bohemia."

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Old Lim Jucklin, the young bridegroom, the bride and Mrs. Jucklin were gathered together discussing connubial bliss from a modern and ancient standpoint, respectively.

"The experiment of every wedding is the husband," he remarked, looking at the young man. "No matter how wise he may be, how good a judge of a boss and the weather, something at together different arises in his life when he takes unto himself a wife. He thinks she is the simple rule of three, but before long he finds out that she is all mathematics, with a side light that dazzles but don't explain astronomy."

Mrs. Jucklin spoke up. "Limuel, what are you trying to get at? You would have it appear that a woman is something 'not to be understood.'"

"Oh, no; she is perfectly plain and so is sunshine, but nobody can't pick it up and examine it to his own satisfaction. Woman's all right. It's the

"Many a night I've sat up waitin' for you," said Mrs. Jucklin.

"Yes, but I came, didn't I?"

"Yes," she admitted, "but at what time?"

"Oh, I didn't have to keep track of the time. But I want to say to Billie that stayin' out at night is one of the worst habits a man can fall into. It is the dark side of married life. No matter how truthful a man may have started out, it makes him more or less a liar. Midnight and the truth ain't twins. And a man hasn't reformed when he cusses himself for bein' a fool. The wisest man feels he is a fool when he stays out too late. There ain't no reproach more fetchin' than to see the moon fadin' away in the heavens. Of course, a man can't stay at home all the time. The fact is, I'll be hanged if I know what he is to do. I'm not talkin' about the saint, but the flesh-and-blood man. You may try, all you please to make a hymn of



Marriage is the Time When a Mote Gets into the Eye of All Experience.

young husband that I'm gettin' at—if I can. Marriage is a time when a mote gets into the eye of all experience. Things are looked at through winks—half light and half dark; makin' a sort of twilight for the soul; and in the golden dusk everything looks different from what it really is. Marriage was made to protect woman, and havin' been cut out for her like a garment, it fits her."

"But don't it fit a man, too?" the bride timidly inquired.

"Yes, my dear, with a takin' in here and a lettin' out there," the old man replied. "The man is the one that has to be tamed. He has to be broke in and made bridelwise, like a colt. With him marriage is an end; with her a beginnin'. Do you follow me?"

"No, I'm afraid not," said the bride. "I thought not. But what do you think, Billie?" This was addressed to the bridegroom.

"Don't know exactly. All I know is I love Sallie and will always love her, and the pretty eyes of the bride with silent music sang out, 'now there.'"

"I don't doubt that," said the old man. "But the mornin' sun is a shinin' on you now and the noontime of trial hasn't come. But it will come."

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"Many a Time I've Sat Up Waitin' for You," Said Mrs. Jucklin.

This beautiful book you now possess is shown to you only a page at a time. You can't turn over the leaves and look at the pictures of the future. The plot must come to you a line at a time. The fact is, you've got to draw your own pictures for the book. Some of them will be painted and some made with charcoal.

"I wish the wagon would come," spoke up the bridegroom, glancing through the window.

"Yes, we start out a waitin' for the wagon," replied the old man.

"And we end silently lying within its gloomy precincts," said the old minister.

"Gracious me!" exclaimed Mrs. Jucklin, "are they goin' to preach a funeral right here?"

Old Limuel laughed. "I'm not. I'm just tryin' to give Billie, there, a little bit of advice. And as I was goin' to remark, I don't know of any thing that stands more in need of common sense than marriage—the young husband, I might say. He is as raw as ungnined cotton. He begins by yieldin' to every persuasion and after a while rebels against himself. A woman never understands why she should surrender a territory that has graciously been presented to her. And the sweetest of all territories is the enjoyment of the spare time of her husband. She finds her mellowest pleasure in his society, and can't very well understand why she doesn't supply his every want. He has told her time and again that she did. But there comes a time when he wants to stay out at night, to sniff the air of his former reckless freedom. It's his nature. It was her nature as an obedient daughter to stay at home at night. And when she finds that she hasn't been strong enough to remodel his nature she grieves in her soul."

a distress of your scarcity of truth and she will be pleased to nurse it. It will do her good. Marriage may start out as a picnic, you know, but a picnic has its cold victuals. To sum the whole thing up, do the best you can. Be patient. Remember that you are a man and that the foot of a man is nearly always on the verge of slippin'. And when it has slipped put it back with as little noise as possible. Tell the truth just as often as you can, and you will find it an investment that draws compound interest in gold."

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FORGETFULNESS.

How good it seemed to me last night To lie in bed and hear The rain drops patter on the roof, With none to interfere With me and say: "Get up and close The windows right away." I simply went to sleep again— For she left yesterday.

I was not roused from slumber sweet Last night and told to go To empty straight the ice box pan 'Er, it should overflow. But on my doze couch I stayed Contented with my lot, And woke this morn to find a flood— The ice box I forgot.

She's gone away, and no one now Reminds me what to do; I've spotted her parlor curtains, and A rug as good as new. The kitchen floor must varnished be, I think I'll send a check, And have her hurry back again Before the home's a wreck.

Hint to the Optimist.

Sam Sunflower—Dese heah optimists an' always talkin' about a man ought to be up to his ears in happiness.

Pete Persimmon—Huh! Der's only one way to be up to yo' ears in happiness, an' dat an' to be up to yo' eahs is na watch melon, eat.