

WANT CLEAN NOTES

MAJORITY OF PEOPLE OBJECT TO HANDLING DIRTY MONEY.

Consequently Uncle Sam is Kept Busy Destroying Old and Making New Bills—Barometer of Country's Prosperity.

"The redemption of wornout paper money is now averaging \$2,000,000 a day. During the fiscal year just closed the government redeemed and destroyed the enormous total of \$640,000,000, which is easily the largest amount redeemed in any single year. These figures show that there is great activity in business circles throughout the country."

The foregoing statement was made by United States Treasurer Treat. He says that one of the best barometers of the state of national prosperity is to be found in the daily reports of the redemption division of the treasury department. When trade is brisk throughout the country and people are buying and merchants are selling, the medium of circulation passes rapidly from hand to hand. When paper money, worn and ragged by rough usage, finds its way to the treasury for redemption, it is an unfailing sign that times are good.

All records have been broken in the redemption division during the past few months. The value of bills turned in to be exchanged for new ones has been running over \$2,000,000 a day for a long period. About six years ago the daily redemptions were less than \$1,000,000. The great volume of worn-out bills now being presented are in denominations of \$1 and \$2. The activity of business is further shown by the frequent requests for the exchange of \$5 and \$10 notes for ones. During the past six years there has been an increase of 50 per cent. in the total number of \$1 bills in circulation.

"The people of the United States," said a treasury official, "are growing more fastidious every year in the matter of handling money. They have gradually become accustomed to fresh, crisp bank notes or treasury certificates, and don't care to handle soiled and dirty looking money, suggestive of microbes. The government has encouraged this tendency to demand clean notes."

"A big money factory is maintained here for the purpose of renewing the supply, and it costs very little for banks to get it. The only charge involved in the exchange is 10 cents per \$1,000 for transportation. The banks have learned that their customers like clean money, and they do not hesitate to return, crumpled and worn notes and demand new ones. It is a rare thing for the department to send back these notes with a statement that they are still fit for circulation. The average wear of a \$1 treasury certificate is 14 months. Formerly a note would stay out for three or four years. Roughly speaking, the body of the circulation is entirely renewed every 2 1/2 years."

The business of redeeming paper money has grown to such proportions that the government recently found it necessary to improve its machinery for destroying notes. For more than half a century paper money for redemption was destroyed by being cut in two by a giant steel blade operated by a strong-armed employe. Now the notes are mutilated, first by an electric punch, which puts four holes in each bundle of stacked up bills. Then they are pushed under a knife, also operated by electricity, which deftly cuts them longitudinally through the middle. Between 600,000 and 1,200,000 individual notes are thus destroyed every day.

After the Honeymoon.

John W. Brooke tells a good story at the expense of a local man who married a couple of years ago.

"He has a most attractive wife, too," said Mr. Brooke, "and I congratulated them both when it happened. Not long after that I was walking along the street with this chap and we saw a mighty pretty girl. I am more or less esthetic in my tastes and things that are beautiful appeal to me. I commented upon the pretty face in appropriate terms and asked my companion if he didn't think the lady was dazzling."

"No," he replied shortly. "I don't notice girls on the street. I think a husband should have eyes only for his wife."

"Well, that sounded pretty good, and I didn't say anything more. Not long ago, however, it chanced that several of us were on the street and this very fellow was in the crowd. A corking good looking girl passed by, and it was he who made the comment that she was extraordinarily good looking."

"Look here," I said, seizing him by the arm. "I thought you said you didn't believe in looking at any woman except your wife."

"That sort of nonplussed him for a minute and he looked the least bit sheepish. Finally he said, 'Well, I did say that, but the truth is I've changed my mind.'—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Restful.

With his parents a small boy attended a religious revival and was greatly impressed by the vast amount of singing.

"Did you understand the sermon?" he was asked. "Do you know what that was for?"

"I didn't know what the minister was talking about," he replied, frankly, "but I guess he spoke because he thought the singers needed a rest."

LONG ROUTINE AT AN END

Happy Bridegroom Was Puzzled as to Disposition of Time Hitherto Easily Made.

A Trenton couple were married the other day, and all their friends remarked, "They will certainly be very happy—they have waited for each other a very long while."

They had. Having a strong Yankee strain, the old-time young couple had decided that they would not be married until their aggregate savings amounted to enough to buy and furnish a house, and their earnings had never been large. Every evening through the years, however, the young man had arrived at his lady love's house promptly at eight o'clock and remained until eleven—his coming was as sure as the coming of the night.

On the evening of the marriage a friend observed the bridegroom wandering about his new front yard in a restless manner, and with a very dejected expression.

"Why, what's the matter, old man?" he asked. "You should be the happiest man alive, for to-day at least, and you look like a mute at a funeral."

The bridegroom started.

"Er—of course. I am very happy!" he asserted.

"Then, why those glooms?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, Bill," the bridegroom said in a burst of confidence. "I was just wondering where I am to spend my evenings hereafter!"

Easily Managed.

The contract for keeping the church and town hall clocks in order was given to a new man, says Tit-Bits. Unfortunately, from the start he experienced a difficulty in getting the clocks to strike at the same time. At last the district council requested an interview with the watchmaker.

"You are not so successful with the clocks as your predecessor," he was told. "It is very misleading to have one clock striking three or four minutes after the other. Before you took them in hand we could hardly tell the two were striking. Surely, you are as competent?"

"Every workman has his own methods, gentlemen," replied the watchmaker, "and mine ain't the same as H—'s were."

"I'm decidedly of opinion that it would be for the general good if they were," remarked one of the councilors.

"Very well, sir; in future they shall be," came the reply. "I happened to write to him last week about the trouble I had with the clocks, and—but perhaps," he added, as he produced a letter and handed it to the chairman, "you'd like to see what he said."

"Dear sir," ran the letter, "about them clocks. When you get to know what a cantankerous lot of busybodies the council consists of, you'll do the same as I did for 15 years—forget to wind up the striker of the town hall clock, and the silly owls won't be able to tell that both clocks ain't striking together!"

Collectors of Specimens.

Students of the crustacea often find the cod a useful assistant collector. Thus the circular crab seems to be a favorite food of cods and rays, and it was chiefly from the stomachs of these fish that some of the older naturalists obtained specimens.

Another hunting ground of the naturalist is the sailing ship which has been in foreign parts. In this way Dr. Clark has been able to add a tiny Chilean crab to the Cornish crustacea. It was obtained by Valentin on the sides of a bark from Patagonia in a coating of seaweed and barnacles.

The crab itself may become a collector of specimens for the zoologist, for it is often covered with various species of sponges, hydroids and bryozoa. Sometimes the species found thus are such as are not easily obtainable otherwise. One species of crab, indeed (mala squinado), is regarded in Cornwall as the provider of material for the naturalist.—The Zoologist.

Woes of an Artist.

Workmer Smeargent, royal academician, was painting the portrait of Lady Anstruther Anstruthers, and Lady Anstruther Anstruthers was very plain—well, as a matter of fact, she was only ugly. And, though she was paying him 300 guineas merely for painting the portrait, and was going to pay him 600 more for the portrait itself when it was completed, Workmer Smeargent was not satisfied. He felt he might be going blind. Looking at her face so much hurt his eyes. "Now, what I want, Mr. Smeargent," said the unfair lady, "is for you to do me plain, simple justice." "My dear lady," replied Smeargent, "what you require is not justice, but mercy. When I tell you to look pleasant you don't look natural, and when I tell you to look natural you don't look pleasant."

Contradictory Evidence.

"Dr. Fan," said the office patient, "my name is Griddle. I'm troubled lately with headache, and I'd like to get relief. It can't be from my eyes, for they're all right."

"Let me see, what is your vocation?"

"I'm a baseball umpire."

"Say," rejoined Dr. Fan, "are you the man that umpired the game yesterday?"

"Yes."

"I was there, and I'll tell you right here, Mr. Ump—or Mr. Griddle, rather—that there's something the matter with your eyes!"

THE SUPREME HOUR

CALCULATION OF THE DATE OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

Prof. Weston Has Delved Deeply Into Ancient Records and Is Satisfied as to Correctness of Time.

Prof. L. H. Weston of Portland, Ore., makes a very interesting calculation, fixing the date of the crucifixion of Christ on April 18 at noon, in the seventy-fourth Julian year, or the twenty-ninth year A. D. He does it by computing the position of the sun and moon.

According to Prof. Weston, the full moon occurred at 7:41, Jerusalem mean time, on the 17th day of April, 74 Julian. This was a Julian Sunday, and was the thirteenth day of the moon by the Jewish calendar. It was a rule or law among the Jews that the day began at sunset; hence the calendar of Callippus invariably called that day following the sunset immediately after full moon and a Sunday (sun's day). Thus the full moon occurred at 7:41 in the morning of the 17th of April, Julian year, and that in the calendar of Callippus was the thirteenth day of the moon, or the one before the fourteenth, and was a Jewish holiday.

The Passover was always celebrated on the fourteenth day of the moon next following the solar ingress into the first degree of Aries, the vernal equinox, and it must always, by law, be celebrated on the fourteenth day of the moon, as shown on the calendar calculated by the priesthood.

In the Julian year 74 the sun entered Aries at 25 minutes after 5 p. m. on March 22, which was a Tuesday. The new moon following was at 19 minutes after 1 p. m., April 2, a Saturday. Full moon, then falling on the seventeenth at 19 minutes to 8 a. m., shows Tertullian, the Latin historian, to be correct in affirming that the Passover feast was on the eighteenth of the calends of April.

Again, says Prof. Weston, modern ecclesiastical authorities on chronology find it impossible to assume that Christ was born later than 4 B. C., and Tertullian clearly states the nativity occurred in the forty-first year of the Augustan monarchy and the twenty-eighth after the death of Cleopatra, thus in the seven hundred and fiftieth year of Rome, or 4 B. C. Christ was more than 32 years of age, for his ministry began the third year before the crucifixion. He was 33 years old in 29 A. D.

Irenaeus says the crucifixion was at the end of Daniel's 70 weeks of prophecy. This ends about the commencement of the sixteenth year of Tiberius and the second year of the two hundred and second olympiad. More exactly, the sixteenth year of the reign of Tiberius began on August 19, 74 Julian, and the first year of the two hundred and second olympiad ended on July 14, 74 Julian, and this date also ended Daniel's 70 weeks. But the crucifixion was at the passover, three months before the end of the olympiad. Irenaeus used round numbers and the fractional year is one-fourth minus. Accordingly, says Prof. Weston, it would seem impossible to set any other date for the crucifixion of Jesus Christ than Monday, April 18, Julian year 74, at noon (sixth hour), Jerusalem.

The Stork and the Eagle.

"A West Philadelphia teacher was talking about wild animals and birds to a class of little girls," said Secretary Dick of the board of education in relating some of the amusing incidents that happen in the public schools.

"She had told them about the carnivorous animals and beasts of the jungle and began asking questions about birds of prey."

"Can anyone in the class tell me," she asked, "what bird it is that is so strong that it can fly down out of the sky and carry off a small child with ease?"

"There was a moment's pause, and then a little girl in the rear of the classroom frantically raised her hand."

"I know," fairly shouted the bright pupil, under stress of great excitement, "it's the stork, 'cause one of 'em brought a baby to our house last night!"—Philadelphia Record.

A Royal Baby Carriage.

Princess Juliana of Holland has joined the ranks of the caravanners. A marvelous construction—should it be called a "carambulator" or a "carapram"—has been devised for the little Dutch princess wherein, when the weather is cold and the sun shines only in certain parts of the Het Loo, she can be conveyed from the palace to the sunshine.

It is, as a matter of fact, a giant covered perambulator containing a stove and seats for nurses, besides the bassinette for the royal baby; and it is, of course, drawn by a horse. If she were an English princess she would at once be nominated patroness of the Caravan club.

The Queen of Holland herself is said to have invented this new baby carriage for her daughter. It is not the first time she has displayed ingenuity of an inventive character.

All the Same to Her.

"I must warn you, dearest," he said, "that after we are married you will very likely find me inclined to be arbitrary and dictatorial in my manner."

"No matter," she replied cheerfully. "I won't pay the slightest attention to what you say."—Presbyterian Standard.

The Holiday Spirit!



It is only natural that everybody enjoy the Holiday Spirit. You live this life only once and we well know it is more blessed to give than receive. None of us would take away the pleasures of Christmas. The happiness of wife and little ones is inspiring and brings true joy to the hearts of men. It is our wish that Old Santa Claus will find time to fill every stocking in Falls City and vicinity. R. A. Dittmar extends to you Holiday Greetings. We have been in business here but a short time but our methods have been endorsed by an ever increasing patronage. We want you to visit this store during the Holidays; you will find an extensive display of up-to-date goods that will make any home happy on Christmas Eve. We have a few Ladies' choice Suits and Cloaks and a complete line of Furs. Select what you want and we will make price to SUIT YOU. Every thing new for Christmas in Neckwear, Combs, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Hemstitched Linens. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Gents' Furnishings. Groceries at all times, the best the market affords.

Wishing all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, we are very respectfully yours,



R. A. DITTMAR