

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal
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The Journal, Established 1877.
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Railroad earnings have steadily improved during the past year.

Why shouldn't John D. Rockefeller love the earth. Where else would he strike oil?

A married woman's mind is not necessarily broken when she gives her husband a piece of it.

The police of London seized 40,000 stray dogs last year. Still the price of sausage remained the same.

Postmen are not required to wear coats of mail. But on holidays they sometimes look as though they did.

Rats have been exterminated from San Francisco, but a few gratters linger around the city hall there.

The hobble skirt is neither a thing of joy nor of beauty. Its redeeming feature is that it will not go on forever.

And now the republicans are claiming Tennessee, to keep company with Kentucky and Missouri. They make a good trio.

All the trunk telephone lines between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and other eastern cities are to be placed underground.

Indian lawyers are the men who have the corporation lawyers beaten by three blocks when it comes to getting the cash for services not rendered.

Postmaster General Hitchcock says that \$2,900,000 was saved in his department through the economies inaugurated by the present administration.

Judging from the efforts the Missouri democrats are making to discredit Governor Hadley's administration, he must be making a very good record.

Connecticut had a slight earthquake the other day. New York is due to have one about the time the republican state convention is held, if Roosevelt attends.

The mayor of Ottumwa, Ia., was found guilty of permitting gambling joints to run and of imbibing too freely of the "flowing bowl." He was dismissed from office.

People to the number of 128,343 came from Poland to this country last year and the prospect is that there will be a steady increase of them for some years to come.

"It's no use to try," says a Missouri exchange, "corn on the cob cannot be eaten gracefully, but with a little care watermelon can be eaten without getting your ears wet."

Pittsburg is disappointed over the result of the census. It hasn't the number of people it supposed it had. The trouble is, says the Minneapolis Journal, it has too large a sprinkling of people who don't count for much.

The difference between a woman before and after marriage is that before marriage she sat down and waited for a husband, while after marriage she sits up and waits for one.

Mr. Bryan will make no campaign speeches in Missouri this year and the democrats are more hopeful of results. In his three battles in that state it changed from a 58,000 Bryan majority to a majority for Taft.

Detroit, Mich., hasn't been making boasts but the census figures give it nearly half a million population. The new industry of auto building has pushed the Michigan city to its present place. It manufactures more touring cars than any other place in the world.

Senator Aldrich is to retire from political life, but is making plans to enjoy his old age with his friends. He is to build a home in Warwick, R. I., which will be of the "old-fashioned country home type." It will be three stories high, about 300 feet long, and will cost \$360,000.

No one who has studied the question desires to see the franking privilege abolished. It is right and proper that congressmen should be able to conduct official correspondence and send out public documents of real value without paying postage thereon. But when a congressman sends a cow or a piano by mail or transports his household goods at government expense it is time to call a halt.

The man who is indifferent to physical exercise or too lazy to walk very much is taking satisfaction in the fact that the late John G. Carlisle rarely

walked and that William M. Everts, the New York lawyer, boasted he never took exercise when he could help it, and yet lived to be 83 years old. He also points with pride to the late Chief Justice Fuller, who never took any regular kind of outdoor recreation.

Dr. Wilmer, himself a prominent southerner, writes in a southern publication, criticizing the people of the south for their attitude toward the negro and declaring that they think with their prejudices instead of their brains on this question. He goes farther and acknowledges that "underneath much of the talk about the inferiority of the negro lies an ill-concealed fear of a greater capacity than we have been allowing him, and a fear that he will make good beyond our expectation or desire." This is a most significant admission to come from such a source.

For many this year will be the final lesson necessary. The man who has had to plow under his grain or use it as scant pasture, cannot well hold out longer against methods that have brought others in the same district, with no more rainfall, a fair average or a good crop. Last spring brought rain, and later snow, enough where held in the ground to nurture the plant life, and to withstand any drought. How to prevent evaporation, how to force this moisture to find its sole exit through the plants, is no longer a mystery. It is called "dry farming." It is familiar now to every tiller of the soil, and those who will may defy the drought, and those who won't, simply invite crop failure and a lean purse.

Thus far the population of two states, Rhode Island and Oklahoma, have been counted showing a remarkable growth in each state. The statement is made that not so much is expected of Iowa, as this state has lost heavily to other western states and to Canada. Portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois have suffered from a like cause. The high price of farm lands and the tendency of well-to-do people towards small families are the two principal reasons for this falling away. Of all the southern states, Texas will make the best showing, but Georgia will also manifest a creditable growth as will also the two Carolinas. The south will continue to be the most American section in that it will show the presence of fewer immigrants from abroad than any other portion of the union.

That the man McMurray who has figured so largely in the Indian greed investigation down in Oklahoma, has certainly been doing fairly well out of his job. As an attorney for the Indians he has had several contracts, among these was a yearly income of \$20,000; a contract for special services at a fee of \$15,000; a yearly expense account given him running up into the thousands; \$75,000 allowed him by a law firm as contingent fee, and in addition to all these contracts which are now in question, he seeks to obtain a 10 percent fee amounting to \$3,000,000 on the sale of \$30,000,000 worth of asphalt and coal lands. Mr. McMurray bears eloquent testimony to the fact that all the Napoleons of finance are not located in Wall street.

The Rev. Dr. C. G. Morgan, the Presbyterian minister from England, who refuses to speak on the same platform with President Taft at the Wilmona, Ind., chautauqua, because Mr. Taft is a Unitarian, must imagine that he is living in the Seventeenth century. Any effort to turn back the clock of time in this land of largest civil and religious liberty will receive nothing but the ridicule it deserves. Dr. Morgan needs to put vinegar in his eyes and wake up to splendid christian brotherhood of the Twentieth century in which he lives. While Mr. Taft's religious views may differ somewhat from Dr. Morgan's, the English divine should understand that the president of the United States is broad enough in his sympathies and fair enough in his judgment to have borne most eloquent testimony, time and time again, to the great work that is being done by the evangelical missionaries in the orient—and no man knows what is being done in the far east and who is doing it, in the interest of civilization, better than President Taft.

Men who are close to the president say that he is intensely concerned about placing the government upon a more economical basis and will make this one of the special cares of his administration. A prominent business man of international reputation is authority for the statement that the president is convinced that 25 percent of the annual appropriations represent extravagance and waste. This means that the people are paying \$250,000,000 in taxes that could be eliminated if unnecessary appropriations were cut out. For this state of affairs both of the great political parties are to blame. Neither can attack the other in fairness and have clean hands themselves. The truth is that extravagance has become a national habit and in public as in private life we have been reckless in expenditure. It is easy to spend money when it is easy to get. The country has

been prosperous and not only have our needs cost more but our wants have immeasurably increased. President Taft will do a great and commendable work if he succeeds in cutting down the national expenditures without impairing the efficiency of the departments. Besides it will have a healthy effect upon the habits of the people if the government leads the way in living more thriftily and economically.

TAFT'S PLEA TO PARTY.
The plea of President Taft to the republicans of America that they forget their differences and unite in a solid front in support of the principles for which republicanism stands, and in support of a continuation of progressive legislation and redemption of the party platform of 1908, is a document that should be given heed by every citizen of this country who has the welfare of the nation at heart. The Taft administration is only half finished. If the pledges made by the republican platform of 1908 are to be carried out in full, as the people wanted them to be carried out when they elected Taft, then the president must be given a congress that will work with him toward the redemption of those pledges, and not one that will block the desired legislation and even overthrow the protective principle for and restore the free trade of the Cleveland day.

The administration has given a downward revision of the tariff and has provided a tariff board that will still further outline reductions in the schedules that need pruning. And if the people want downward revision, the one way in which they can get it is to elect a republican congress that will work with the administration. The election of a democratic house would either mean the overthrow of the protective principle or blocking all legislation with a result of nothing done, whatsoever.

President Taft points to the corporation tax, the improvement of the interstate commerce bill so as to give the government greater supervision, the postal bank savings bill (which Democratic Congressman Latta of the Third Nebraska district tried to defeat), the conservation measure, the statehood bill and any number of other important measures. The record is the greatest that has been known for so short a time, under any president in our history.

On top of that, Taft's administration is saving millions of dollars in the expenses of the government, by introducing new, economical methods. If there had been a democratic congress, none of the above program of legislation, demanded by the people, would have passed. The action of Latta in opposing the postal bank bill shows how the democrats would have tried to block every measure that came up.

Common business judgment would seem to dictate, therefore, that the achievement in the next congress depends upon its being republican.

THE PRIMARY AND THE BOSS.
The State Journal is afraid that the primary law will be repealed by the Nebraska people. That paper is afraid that Nebraska citizens, disgusted by the impracticability of the bungleome law that has been thrust upon them, will rise up and wipe the measure off the statute book. It is afraid because it sees visions of bosses getting into power through the old convention system.

The theory that bosses are shorn of power by the primary is the best joke yet. Could anybody view the result of the democratic state primary, nominating Dahlman upon his freak platform, without concluding that there was a little bit of boss work done in that candidate's behalf? Can anybody note the small percentage of voters who attended the primary, without inevitably concluding that a chain of bosses, one in each precinct in the state, could have controlled the result of that primary to a fine degree? But 5 percent of the voters of Norfolk outside precinct went to the primaries. A man with an automobile could have got enough friends out to have nullified that 5 percent. And so it would go all over the state.

The cities have the balance of power in the primary. Gangs of voters herded by the ward bosses can run up majorities that the farmers, staying at home, can't cope with.

The primary is a law that plays into the hands of the bosses. And there are other features of the primary which are meeting with disapproval. We are not going to discuss the expense.

For example, the primary law instead of serving to bring out the best the community has to offer for public office, tends by its very nature to keep the best man back, and to boost less capable citizens oftentimes into office. The man of high calibre, the man whom you would choose to run your state, is a man of fine sensibilities and one of modesty. He is not a man who goes out hunting political office. But that man—the man whom the office would seek out, under the old convention system, for his worthiness to fill it, is left at home under the primary, tending to his own business. It is the man of brass, the self-seeker and the professional office hunter who thrives under the primary system. A

premium is placed upon immodesty and upon personal office-chasing by the primary. It's anybody who has the nerve to file his candidacy and ask for votes. Under the convention system, on the other hand, the delegates representing the people—and the delegates are, for the most part, honestly and wholesomely representative, after all—very frequently bring out the men best fitted for positions to be filled, without the self-imposition of these candidacies, and very frequently force men to make the race, because to the conventions those men seem best qualified to represent the party involved.

The convention, again, will engage in the most heated of controversies, and in nine cases out of ten the bosses will be defeated. Mr. Bryan's defeat at Grand Island was merely an instance of a boss being repudiated.

And there's one other point. Under the primary there is no body of representative citizens to stand sponsor for any candidates offered. Under the old system, the entire convention, composed of representative citizens, stood sponsor for the men it named. To-day any sort of an individual may be nominated for governor in Nebraska, just because he has nerve to push his name in, and there's not a soul to stand responsible to the people for the candidate.

Verily, the primary is not the dream of perfection that the State Journal used to make us think it would be.

AROUND TOWN.

Melt away, you Jack Frost.

It's pretty nearly time to raid the pumpkin field.

Dear Weather Man: Please sneeze it. Turn on the hot air.

Yours truly,

The Corn Crop.

There's a speed law in Norfolk against automobiles tearing up the street, but they're going to let the pacing contractors go tearing up the street.

There isn't any more fun on earth than hunting ducks in Koenigstein's pasture or fishing below the dam or swimming at Taft's or skating at Krantz's slough.

Of course, they feel for the dear old corn, but there's one class of people who wouldn't have cried their eyes out if it had frosted. They're the hay fever squad. They're crying their eyes out, in fact, because it hasn't frosted.

The standpipe seems to have about as hard a time to keep filled now as it did earlier in the season before the city took back the pumping game. Apparently there was some truth in what Bullock said about more water being used.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Men of real genius are so rare that many regard them as either fools or thieves.

Teach your children to be fair. There is nothing in this world more important than fairness.

When you abuse your opposition a good deal, people know your opposition is making headway.

The only way to get along with a railroad is to pound hell out of it. Don't be fair with it; that's fatal.

We are tired having people claim to be younger than they are, and expecting us to tell the truth about our age.

A visiting girl rarely comes home without bragging on the superiority of the young men in the town she visited.

How is a "ripping laugh" which the magazine writers tell about, to be distinguished from other forms of giggling.

"I don't know much, but when my liver wears out, from long use and old age, I'll know a doctor can't fix it."—Parson Twine.

"If but head hurt others as much as it hurts me, there would be less beer drinking, and no whisky drinking."—Parson Twine.

More than half the people have nothing to do but notice things, so don't imagine you can cut up without being talked about.

Every little while an agent comes along, and induces a lot of respectable girls to engage in canvassing they should be ashamed of.

If we had our way—which, by the way, we have not, never have had, and never will have—many people now at liberty would be in jail.

When you know a man fifteen or twenty years, and see him every day, if he is not a pretty good fellow, you are very apt to catch him at it.

You may have observed that the great friends of the people are usually in favor of the people voting bonds, which their children will have to pay.

"I was compelled to leave school when I was 11 years old," a man said today, "and I don't care for words that are not pronounced as they look."

A very smooth Atchison storekeeper when you go in to buy an article sold to everybody for ten cents, says to you, in a fondling sort of way: "I'll make that to you, Billy, for a dime."

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Shirt Sleeve Politician.

Omaha Bee: The new chairman of the republican state committee is William Huse, a bustling shirt-sleeve politician from Butler county. This job has run to Williams of late during winning campaigns. Just run back over the list—William Hayward, William P. Rose and William P. Warner.

Holt Republican by 500?

O'Neill Frontier: The nomination of Dahlman is such a bitter dose to some O'Neill democrats that they refuse to accept him and swear by the shades of democracy's departed glory that they will never vote for him. One democrat is so bitter in his denunciation that he says Aldrich will carry Holt county by at least 500 majority. Of course republicans have always believed that the republican ticket would carry the county by a good safe majority, but hardly looked for the election to be made so unanimous.

Asahmed of Omaha.

Anoka News: There is perhaps no place on earth so immoral and lawless as Omaha. In its bold lawlessness it stands without a peer in America, and beggars description in permissible language. A public reference to its lawlessness is only excusable because of the shocking political torgogan slide from Bryan to Dahlman in this great commonwealth—a state noted for its sobriety, decency and intelligence, having less illiteracy than any state in the union. Omaha has made itself conspicuous and obnoxious in political circles and has gained at least a temporary advantage. It must either be endorsed and the virus spread or repudiated at the ballot box this fall. A vote for Dahlman is a vote for Omaha and what it means and a vote for Aldrich is a vote for Nebraska and what it does and should stand for.

State Auditor Barton.

Fremont Tribune: The renomination of Silas R. Barton for state auditor was uncontested on the republican ticket. It is not strange that this was so, for the very good reason that during the past two years Mr. Barton has filled that important public place to the eminent satisfaction of all the people.

Auditor Barton went into office well equipped for the performance of the duties he had to perform. Service there has demonstrated his purpose to correct insurance evils that have crept in until they threatened the integrity of the vast interests involved. He has shown a judicial temperament in treating the assessment of common carriers and a clear knowledge of their affairs and deserts. On all the boards of which he is a member he has acted with discernment and wisdom. He has been a faithful servant and thousands of his friends over the state will give enthusiastic assistance in his election.

Why Not Smoke 'Em?

Beemer Times: Now whose business is it if Mrs. Roosevelt-Longworth does smoke cigars. The only answer to that question is get about 500 of those popular eastern ladies to doing the same thing and the very bunch who are now howling about whose business it is, would be the first to make it their business, to stop it. It is a wonder to us that all the young ladies in Beemer haven't begun the use of the cigars simply because it is a new fad. Come right down to brass tacks why shouldn't a girl be allowed to smoke them or any other kind of a weed if she wants to. There is no law in this state preventing the lady from going up to the bar and getting her glass. How does it come she had this privilege so long and yet not made use of it? The ladies have a perfect right in any saloon in this country and should be given the same respect she is given in any other public place of business.

The Rules of the Game.

Omaha Bee: "I make no charge of fraud against anyone and am only asking to have a recount of enough of the ballots to satisfy the thousands of loyal democrats who now feel disappointed, because of fear of my defeat, that if I shall finally be counted a loser I will have at least been fairly whipped under the rules of the game as laid down by the laws of the state."—Governor Shallenberger.

When a man takes a hand at the gentleman's game he is supposed to pay up, if he loses, just as cheerfully as he would expect his opponent to liquidate if he, himself, had the winning cards. But there are certain rules of the game which are designed to make sure that the play is on the square. It is not permissible, for example, to carry a filth ace up the sleeve. It is not polite to hold the cards below the table where the other player cannot see them all the time. The discovery of marked cards would also justify declaring all bets off.

The game of politics, of course, has its own rules developed by the exigencies of the case, but they are supposed to be grounded on the same code of sportsmanlike morals which govern other gentlemen's games. So in the game of politics it is not credited fair to vote the same man more than once, nor to vote under some one else's name, nor to vote on faked-up freeholders' certificates. Such vicious and unsportsmanlike practices have been occasionally indulged, but they do not show on the count, because the players are skillful in marking the ballots correctly and fairly accurate in the tally.

In other words, a recount offers a defeated candidate and his friends about the same assurance that he has been fairly whipped under the rules of the game as would an inventory of the chips after the table has been up-set.

Home Course In Domestic Science

XIII.—Washing Day Made Easy.

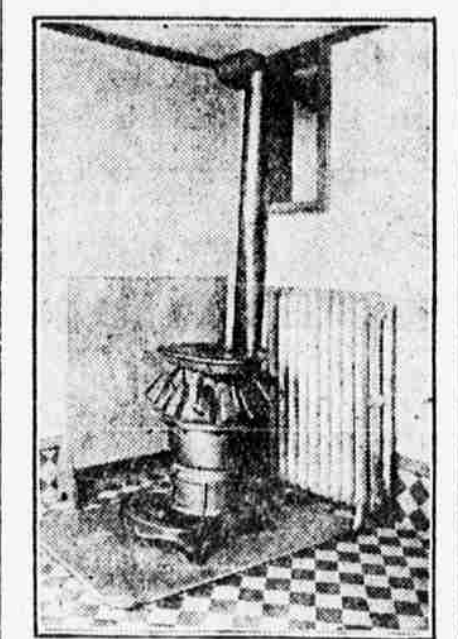
By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

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"BLUE Monday" might lose some of its terror for the average family if the weekly washing were changed to some other day. Steam heated rooms, odor of boiling suds, an untidy house from kitchen to attic and "pickup" meals all day, combined with the accumulation of duties and cares since Saturday, make Monday a disagreeable day for every one. Whoever established the custom of setting Monday aside for a "wash day" made life just a little harder than necessary in scores of homes. And yet so firmly established has the custom become that it takes genuine courage to break away from it and wash on Tuesday instead. When you think about it, how much more suitable Tuesday is for the work than Monday, which, following a day of rest, finds the whole house more or less disarranged!

It is rarely possible and sometimes quite unwise to attempt to outline any housekeeper's work for her. One must know conditions and be familiar with the life of the family before being really competent to arrange the routine of domestic affairs. But for the benefit of the woman who has everything to do for her family and who perhaps is not wholly satisfied with her present plan let me present this program for at least Monday and Tuesday:

Monday.—Put the house in order. Plan the meals for Tuesday and do extra baking for that day. Get the laundry ready for washing. That means look over the soiled clothing and do the necessary mending. Tears and broken seams increase in washing. Take out stains. It is much easier to do this before washing than after, and there is more time the day



HANDY LAUNDRY STOVE.

before than when the washing is in process. Soak soiled clothes. See that tubs and other things are ready for an early start; also be sure that soap, bluing and other supplies are on hand.

Tuesday.—The special work for this day will be the washing, but it should not be carried on to the complete disarrangement of the family life. Good, substantial meals should be served promptly, as on other days, and the wife and mother should not be so enslaved by the washtub and wringer that she has no thought or attention for husband and children. There is no reason why she should be if the washing has not beyond all reason piled up her work so that it requires almost superhuman effort to accomplish it. While preparing breakfast the laundry fire may be started and the water heated. After breakfast and after the dining table has been cleared the washing can be commenced, and if it is performed in an intelligent way from start to finish it ought not to interfere to any great extent with the ordinary comforts of the day. The clothes were sorted and some of them put to soak the day before. That means a long stride toward an early completion.

The Order of the Wash.
One reason why there are so many indifferent laundresses and so much inferior laundry work is because little or no attention has been given to difference in fabrics. Cotton, linen, silk and wool are practically treated in the same way. The same kind of soap is used for all. They are washed in water of the same temperature. Sometimes they are washed in the same water. They are given the same amount of rubbing and equally indifferent rinsing.

In sorting the clothes arrange them in five piles as follows:

Table linen and fine muslins.

Bed linen, towels and handkerchiefs.

Previously soaked in ammonia and water if used for a cold.

Flannels.

Colored cottons and stockings.

Soiled towels and cloths.

No one questions that soaking the clothes loosens the dirt and makes the washing easier, but only white clothes or fast colors can be treated in this way, and it is not well to soak all kinds of white clothes in one tub. After soaking in cold water to which a good naphtha soap or washing powder has been added little or no rubbing will be necessary before putting the clothes in the boiler. Kerosene used

in small quantity in the cold water in which clothes are soaked makes the washing easier. The success of laundering also depends on the kind and amount of soap used. For wool and silk articles use only a good white soap containing very little alkali or acid. Both these chemicals have an injurious effect on silk and wool. Soda makes woolen garments yellow, makes the fiber harsh and less elastic. The fiber of wool is composed of numberless sections, or sheaths, each with more or less jagged edges and each one growing out of the other. These sheaths form a tube which, with its ragged edges, explains the reason for shrinking. Diluted acids roughen the wool fiber; strong acids disintegrate it. Chloride of lime injures the fiber even if cold; used hot, the fiber is destroyed. Ammonia has the least injurious action on wool, therefore is the most satisfactory agent for cleansing it.

Silk is a strong, elastic, lustrous double fiber. All alkalies act upon it, according to the kind, strength and temperature of the solution and the length of time the silk is left in the solution. The luster is first lessened, and the fiber is finally dissolved. Dilute acids roughen silk and strong acids ruin it. Thus it will be seen that all garments of silk and wool should be washed with only the mildest soap. This should be made into a solution by cutting the soap into thin slices, dissolving in hot water and adding to the suds in which the garments are to be washed. This method is much better than rubbing the soap directly on the garment. Both silk and wool are injured by dry heat. Silk first stiffens, then breaks, so that the water in which it is washed should not be hot. Flannels should be washed in water of the same temperature throughout the process and should be hung to dry in a temperature the same as the water. The expansion and contraction of the wool fibers, caused by change in temperatures, make flannel thick. Tepid water and a moderate temperature for drying and the best white soap added to the washing water are simple rules to observe in washing woolen garments.

The vegetable fibers, such as cotton and linen, are of a woody nature, tough, strong and not so easily affected by chemicals. For this reason cotton and linen materials are not so soon spoiled by careless washing as either silk or wool, and yet too much soap, prolonged boiling in dirty water, indifferent rinsing and inattention to stains soon make the best cotton or linen dingy and unattractive. One of the commonest neglects in ordinary washing is that the water is not changed often enough. Garment after garment is washed in water so saturated with dirt that it is impossible to make it remove any more. This washing is followed by careless rinsing in only one water, which does not begin to take out all the soap. If the bluing follows, as it too often does, this rinsing in soapy water, the clothes are very liable to be stained with iron rust. This will almost certainly be the case if Prussian blue is used. This substance is a salt of iron, and with an alkali such as there is in soap changes to iron rust. A simple experiment to determine whether or not you are using Prussian blue is to heat a little of it in a strong solution of soda. If Prussian blue the mixture will turn yellowish red, and iron rust will settle in the bottom of the vessel.

Simple General Directions.

It is more often neglect of little things than carelessness about big main points that makes washing an unsatisfactory task. Attention to these details may lighten the work for some women and bring them better results.

Remember to make fresh suds whenever necessary. It is a mistake to think you can make clothes clean in dirty water.

Put the clothes to boil in cold water and heat slowly. The best results are obtained when there is a large quantity of water and the boiler is but half full of clothes. Each boilerful of clothes should be put on in clean, cold water.

Rinsing is very important. The clothes must be free from soap before bluing. Use soft water for first rinsing, then hard water if color of soft is not good.

Hard water may be softened by boiling, then cooling before using, or a solution of soda may be added. This ought not to be too strong or the soda will injure both the fabric and the hands.

In bluing shake out each article and drop it into the bluing water, rinse carefully through the water, then wring out at once. Do not allow clothes to stay in bluing water for any length of time or they will be streaked.

Thick starch is made by mixing one-half cup of laundry starch and one-quarter cup of cold water, then add one-quarter teaspoonful of white wax or lard and one quart of boiling water. Put over the fire and boil for several minutes, stirring constantly. Uncooked or partly cooked starch will stick. Thick starch may be diluted, or if a thin quality is desired use twice as much water.

Ironing is the completion of good laundry work and the test of the laundress. It requires a good thick ironing blanket tacked securely to an ironing table or board, clean irons, an iron stand, a piece of beeswax tied in a cloth on which to clean the irons, a bit of old cloth on which to wipe them and a piece of paper folder several times on which to try the irons. This is the necessary outfit, but in addition there must be practice, care and skill to insure complete success.

A Good Reason.
"What makes you think, sir, that I will not be able to support your daughter?"

"Well, I haven't been able to myself."

Tightly Tied.

"That man's money is all tied up."

"Poor fellow! Can't get at it, eh?"

"Oh, yes. All he has to do is to untie his money bag."—Judge.