

Margaret O'Brien's Quarter of a Century in the Omaha Public Library

AN OMAHA schoolmaster stood with his small nephew before the reading room door of the Public Library a few days ago and, nodding toward a head of snow white hair bowed over the librarian's desk, said to the child: "That woman used to give me books when I was no larger than you are." And there are hundreds, yes, thousands of Omaha men and women who might say the same thing to their children, today. Miss Margaret O'Brien, who will complete her twenty-fifth year of service in the Omaha Public Library next Wednesday. So closely has she been identified with the organization through the years of its growth and development that to its patrons, old and young, her genial face crowned with a wealth of snowy white hair, more familiar than any other and is associated with the library as a part of the institution itself.

"The Library Lady." By this appellation she is known to thousands who have not known her by name and it was estimated by a reporter of the Omaha Pioneer association recently that she has knowing acquaintances at least with more people than any other person in town.

But in spite of her twenty-five years of service and her white hair, Miss O'Brien is far from being a candidate for the pensioner's class. She is only beginning to enter middle life. Her abundant hair has been white since childhood and, like her keen gray eyes, is a family feature. And there is in her alert face and the suggestion of a smile lurking at the corners of her mouth that bespeak a nature and a heart that will never grow old even when these lines that mark every serious face become deepened with age.

It was when the library was housed in the old Williams' block at Fifteenth and Dodge streets that Miss O'Brien entered the employ of the city, and her service has been unintermitted since. She had been teaching for a short time in Jefferson precinct of this county and upon the resignation of Judge James W. Savage, a family friend, and at that time a member of the library board, she made application for a position as an assistant librarian. At that time the institution had two employees, of whom Miss Mary P. Allen, as librarian, was the superior.

"It was early Monday morning, January 25, 1885," said Miss O'Brien, "that I got a card from Miss Allen telling me to come



down to the library and begin work at once, and I was pretty happy when I presented myself. My teacher's certificate served as a substitute for an examination, so it was possible for me to begin immediately. It was a modest little library then, too, compared with our present splendid institution.

"It occupied a part of the second floor of the Williams block, but when the third story was added we moved upstairs, and we felt we had expanded greatly. The board at that time included Judge James W. Savage, president; William Wallace, vice president; Louis R. Reed, secretary; C. V. Gallagher, R. L. Perrine, James M. Ross, John T. Bell, H. P. Lewis and Miss Elizabeth Poppleton, now Mrs. Shannon. Of these members, Mr. Reed alone has continued on the board, and I was sincerely sorry when his health compelled his resignation a short time ago. For a time we remained in the Williams block, and then came a notable change. We moved into the Falconer block at Fifteenth and Douglas, the portion now occupied by the Kilpatrick dry goods house. We had the two upper floors, the lower being used as a reading room and the top floor for the circulating library. At that time the collection included 13,129 books and magazines and was the most complete of any in this section of the west. We were very proud of it. About this time Miss Jessie Allen, then assistant to her sister, accepted a position in Washington, D. C., and I was appointed to her place, and later, upon motion of John Bell, was formally appointed assistant librarian. This was May 3, 1888.

"The next important epoch in the history of the library was its removal to the third floor of the Paxton block in January, 1888. Shortly before that Miss Mary Allen had resigned her position as librarian and her sister, Miss Jessie, was recalled from Washington to succeed her. Our new quarters were a great improvement over the old. The reading room was separated from the circulating department by a glass partition and we had more room than ever. Everything indicated that the popularity of the institution had grown apace with the collection, and we began to dream of a home of our own, a building that should be equipped for our needs.

"In April of 1887 the board, realizing the necessity of doing something to improve the system, hired Charles Evans, formerly

of the Indianapolis library, to recatalogue our books. This also meant reclassifying and renumbering, and most of the books were card catalogued. The catalogue and finding lists were issued in 1888. And then our dream of a building of our own came true. I used to pass the new building every day going to and from my work and I watched it with every bit as much interest as if it had been my own. Finally we moved in, and almost everyone will remember our grand opening reception July 4, 1894. And now I am completing my twenty-fifth year of service.

At various times Miss O'Brien has assumed the duties of librarian for several months at a time. When ill health necessitated Miss Allen's prolonged absence Miss O'Brien took her place, and since Miss Edith Tobitt became librarian Miss O'Brien has acted in her place during trips abroad and on other occasions when her absence was enforced. In September, 1894, Miss O'Brien assumed charge of the reading room, the medical library and the collection of government publications, which position she still holds.

Miss O'Brien is a daughter of the late General and Mrs. O'Brien of Washington. She was among Omaha's early residents. She has been identified with library work and library extension in Nebraska for many years, and has the distinction of having given the first paper before the first annual meeting of the Nebraska Library association, which was held at Lincoln in December, 1886. Her subject was "The Evolution of the Public Library to the Public School." For seven years she served as treasurer of that organization and is at present its second vice president. She was also a member of the legislative committee of the association that worked with the clubwomen for the passage of the bill creating the state library commission. She is also a member of the American Library association and at intervals during her service in the Omaha library has taken special training for her work.

"As the years go by I begin to dream of a little fruit ranch in Washington or somewhere in the climate. Just a few acres, five or ten, would be enough to occupy my declining years," said Miss O'Brien, with a smile. "But the margin of an assistant librarian's salary affords over living expenses nowadays is not encouraging of speedy realization of such a dream—but I will not let my dreams fade from my present position for several years."

New York Provides Bibles in Vast Numbers for World Distribution

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—There is a door in a Fourth avenue building which has all the hall marks of shipping department doors in general—battered side posts, polished iron chutes, boxes on the sidewalk marked with numbers that have been taken haphazard from a gazetteer. Husky truckmen are continually going in and out through the dusty windows the heads may be seen of clerks checking off lists. It is one of a thousand doors which would to a casual passerby seem devoted to some unimportant business.

But there is a special name attached to this particular door. This is the Door of a Million Bibles. Out of this door each year a million Bibles pass to be distributed through the world.

The rumor that a conditional gift of \$50,000 from Mrs. Eugene S. Sage would be the action of the Bible society in raising a similar amount is affirmed by one of the officials, but that any rigid time limit has been placed upon it he denies.

"Mrs. Sage has been very considerate," he says, "and appreciating the difficulty attendant upon the carrying out of the boundary of the period to a generous future."

Already large sums have been received from the various agencies about the country to be added to the fund which is being raised. It takes approximately \$500,000 to pay the expenses of the work each year, and the \$100,000 that the officials expect to receive through Mrs. Sage's gift will be considered in the light of a nestegg, something to depend on in the case of financial depression and a consequent slackening up of contributions.

Only One Book.

It was Sir Walter Scott who in his last illness, after asking a friend to read aloud to him and hearing the interrogation as to the book desired, said, "There is only one." To this "only one" there is, according to the statistics of the Bible society, no evidence that the interest of the human family has lapsed into indifference. A record of approximately 30,000,000 volumes in eighty years speaks eloquently to the contrary.

The society was first housed in a small building on Nassau street, near the corner of the size of one of the secretaries' rooms of today, with its walls lined with

shelves. An officer of that early time said that he hoped the society would prosper to the extent of having all the available space some time filled with Bibles. In 1853 the society moved to its present quarters after various changes of residence, the cornerstone being laid with due ceremonies on June 24, 1854," says Dr. Henry Dwight, who acted as guide to the reporter and is at present one of the secretaries of the society.

Following him one sees in the printing rooms men and women working together, a majority of whom have grown gray in the service. Some of the secretaries and clerks have served in the mission field, and Dr. Dwight himself has come to his quiet revolving chair after strenuous days and nights in Turkey.

Where the Board Meets.

One of the most interesting places visited is the managers' room, where board and special meetings are held. It is a fine old apartment with high wainscoted walls and paneled ceiling. Stained glass windows afford a mellow light and in it are portraits of men prominent in the history of the society. At one end of the room is a facsimile of a Chinese houseboat used to convey a corps of missionaries guarding some twenty tons of Bibles sent to parts of China via the great Yangtsi Kiang river. The figures of the latter half of the year 1899 are not yet compiled, but the record shows that during the first six months there were sold in China alone some 468,000 Bibles, a total never reached before.

In the saleroom of the society are cases filled with Anglican copies of original books and manuscripts. The fact that the building is not fireproof is the reason why the interesting collection owned by the society is at present housed at the Lenox library. This collection contains editions of the Bible in more than 150 languages and dialects. Of English versions and revisions there are approximately 5,000 volumes, exclusive of the manuscripts.

Some Rare Copies.

Here you will see one of the few "Vinegar Bibles," Oxford, 1716, in which a printer's mistake has been immortalized, as the "Breeches Bible." There is a facsimile of the Bible printed on white satin which was presented to the empress dowager of China in 1884 by 10,000 Christian women. There is a copy of the Bible done into the Mon-

golian dialect by Schremschowsky, a cripple, who also did one into Balmuck. There is a copy of the "Mazarin Bible," the first book printed from movable metal types in two volumes, which appeared about the year 1485 and the first recognized copy of which was discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin—hence the title. It is also called the "Gutenberg Bible," from the name of the printer, and again termed the forty-two line Bible, from the number of lines in each column of its pages. Copies of the several editions of the Gutenberg Bible have been sold for sums which would procure nearly 100,000 Bibles now printed by the American society.

There are also copies of the Douay version of the Bible used by Roman Catholics, of the translations from the Latin Vulgate made by the English college at Rheims, of the English version of the Scriptures now in common use and of the revised edition, the work of English and American scholars, which appeared in 1885. According to the terms of the agreement then entered into no other revision was to be published until after fourteen years, so it was not until the summer of 1901 that the American standard edition of the revised edition was given out.

The society exhibits in special cabinets some of the queer objects given among the many native tribes in exchange for Bibles. These include personal adornments, weapons of the hunt and war, carvings and paintings, shells, embroideries.

In the Sales Room.

In the saleroom are to be seen single books from the Bible printed in clear type and bound in cloth, which retail for 2 cents apiece, those in foreign tongues at 3 cents. The New Testament costs 6 cents. The complete Bible may be had for 17 cents, the foreign versions costing 25 cents. The most expensive Bible, printed for the holiday trade, with soft covers of scarlet leather, cost only \$1.50, the object of the society being to furnish these volumes as cheaply as possible and eliminating editions of luxe and Bibles in expensive bindings, except in rare instances where a direct call is made for them. The low prices, many of them much below the actual cost of production, are interesting in connection with the statistics furnished by Dr. Dwight in regard to the expense incurred in earlier times.

"Before the art of printing, the Bible was reproduced exclusively by scribes, and copyists, who wrote it out with the pen, and it was then the most expensive book

in the world," he said. "In the thirteenth century a copy of the Bible with a few explanatory notes cost \$150. The wages of a laborer amounted then to 15 cents a week, and it would take a workman some fifteen years to earn enough to purchase a volume.

"Even after the invention of printing, the Bible sold at fabulous sums. In as late a period as that immediately following the American revolution the dearth of books was so great that the possession of a Bible ranked with that of the other treasures of a household. The cheapest volume was purchased for not less than \$2."

Work for Missionaries.

Altogether, through the efforts of the society, translations of the Bible have been made into some 456 languages and dialects. These translations are generally made by missionaries, who in the countries where there is no written tongue find themselves confronted by a work that oftentimes takes months to complete. The work is attended by very great difficulties. As soon as a missionary has formulated a written language from the spoken sounds and has taught some of the natives to read and write, he wants to translate the Bible and requests the Bible society to print the translation and send him the books for distribution.

At the present time the Bible society is printing the Bible in three of the languages of Africa which have never been used for writing. It is also printing Bibles in five of the languages of the Philippines and slowly completing the printed list of thirty languages used in the various islands of the South Pacific.

A great many of the books intended for distribution in the far east are printed in places other than New York. For example, there is a fine printing establishment at Yokohama, under the auspices of the Bible society, which employs Japanese workmen under contract. From this place distribution is made to the Philippines and to Korea. The society also prints in Shanghai and Chen Tu and at Bangkok in Siam, and at Beirut in Syria similar work is done, some of it on presses belonging to the Presbyterian missionary society, with whom the American Bible society co-operates.

All the books for South Africa are printed here, and those for the Gilbert islands, the Kusaie and Ponape islands, too, as well as many other far away points. The packing of Bibles for these points re-

quires great precautions, which means usually that they are placed in tin boxes which are made airtight and soldered and then put in wooden boxes, so that if they should be dropped or boarded on their way from the ship's side or in voyaging up rivers and through canals the books will not suffer thereby.

Colporteurs as Lingular Experts.

The United States is divided into sections, and from the agencies established in each colporteurs cover certain allotted territory.

"We are apt," continues Mr. Dwight, "to think that the missionaries of South Africa, of the Philippines, among the Basques and in Iceland, as may be, must necessarily meet with strange peoples and strange adventures, but we do not have to go beyond the confines of our own country to parallel them.

"Many of the colporteurs, particularly those in the northwest, speak at least twenty different languages and continually requests are coming from them and from outside people begging that the Bible may be translated into some dialect or language spoken in far-off points, the very names of which are unknown to the majority of New Yorkers. In the agency which distributes the Scriptures from the city of San Francisco in California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington are Spanish speaking Mexicans, Portuguese, one-half of all the Chinese in the United States, Japanese, Koreans, Hindus, Malays, Hawaiians and Filipinos.

The agency established in the northwest during the year ending March 31, 1909, distributed Scriptures in thirty-five different languages, including, in addition to French, German, Scandinavian and Finnish, such tongues as the Lettish, Slovak, Lithuanian, Croatian, Slovenian and Arabic. One of the Bible society colporteurs was sent to Indianapolis to distribute books among the Hunkys. The name was unknown to him. When he went among them he found that the people so designated were a medley of Servians, Croatsians, Bulgarians, Macedonians, Turks, Roumanians, Greeks, Albanians, Germans and Hungarians.

"In Haughtville, a suburb of Indianapolis, he found Slovians, Poles, Slovaks and Lithuanians. These foreigners live together in groups, in one instance, fifty-three men were living in five small rooms. The colporteurs employed by the American Bible society during the last year numbered

approximately 62. Of these 163 were in the home agencies and the remainder in the foreign agencies and the missionary correspondents.

Revisions Require Attention.

"The revisions of the various translations and editions of the Bible already printed is also an important branch of the work," says Dr. Dwight. "For example, we have been at work since last spring in getting a Spanish revision and expect it will take six weeks to complete the work. For this purpose we brought here three American missionaries from Mexico, three men who have lived in South America for thirty years and know the literary language perfectly, and to assist these three native scholars.

"They are expected to keep close watch on each other's work and prevent either provincialisms or the stiff old Castilian tongue from predominating. When the revision of the existing Bible is completed a thousand copies will be sent through the Spanish speaking countries to get the criticism of the people. This is called the experimental publication, and when the books return to us they will come with many new ideas, valuable as well as the usual suggestions and criticisms of the translators and revisers' work.

"In China there has been working for twelve years a committee composed of American and British, who are revising two Chinese dialects, and these men will stay there and dig for several years longer. For it is a tremendous piece of work. Another equally difficult task is the revision of the Zulu Bible. One of less arduous work, but of importance, is the Portuguese experimental Bible, which is now being printed at the press in Beirut, Syria, and the completion of the Mandarin Chinese Reference Bible, continues, slowly progressing to an ultimate perfection. The revision work is considered of tremendous importance in the society.

"In regard to the work nearer at hand, in New York there are several auxiliaries which help in this work and there are in Manhattan between thirty-five and forty spoken languages. Agents from the society are sent daily to Ellis Island. During the eighty years ended October 1, 1908, the society distributed 2,699,888 copies of the Bible in this way.

"Early in its history the society made

arrangements to supply Bibles at half cost to hotels, steamships and railroad cars, and at the principal seaports, with New York in the lead, a large number are regularly sent among the naval forces and among seamen generally. To date about 1,100,000 books have been distributed by the marine committee.

Honors of the Work.

"Even the dignified seriousness of Dr. Dwight is not proof against the attack of mirth that seizes him as he relates the introduction of what a barker described to the merry-makers at Coney Island last summer as the 'wastub' edition of the Bible.

"The Bible at Coney Island was brought into competition with fascinating and novel forms of amusement and entertainment and the hoarse voice of its own energetic colporteur is one of many crying special wares, such as the 'Loop the Loop,' 'the Ride into the Whale' and the 'Voyage to Heaven and Hell,' and even those members of the society who deprecate the apparent loss of dignity involved in this rivalry are obliged to admit that while it is eminently necessary to maintain the serious character of the Holy Book at the same time it is equally necessary to yield a point in doing so and to take into account the prevailing moods of the thousands who stroll by the stands—moods of recreation and enjoyment.

"The colporteur at Coney Island has a ready tongue and wit. He has a more difficult proposition to handle than his competitors, and he handles it deftly. To one he says reprovingly, in answer to a jest, 'This book will keep you from sin. Sin will keep you from this book.' On the cards he distributes and among the printed posters decorating his well stocked stall the passerby will read:

Satan tremble!

Scriptures sold as cheap as these.

"With his megaphone in hand John Henry Wray, a lifetime devotee of this special branch of work, calls out to the moving multitude, 'Don't forget the Bible, and some are singled out for special comments adapted to their special needs. The small boys whose greedy mouth is open to receive a large chunk of ice cream sandwich is, for instance, arrested by the statement, 'You can have a book that will last you for years for the price of a sandwich that is lost in a second.' Probably the sandwich is lost and the book is not gained, but the boy has been made to think."

Gossip About Noted People

Roosevelt's Stunts in Africa.

WHOULD breakfast at dawn and leave the farm about the time that it grew light enough to see," writes Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's. "Ordinarily our course was eastward, toward the Athi, a few miles distant. These morning rides were very beautiful. In our front was the mountain mass of Donvo Sabuk, and the sun rose behind it, flooding the heavens with gold and crimson. The morning air blew fresh in our faces, and the unscented feet of our horses made no sound as they trod the dew drenched grass. On every side game stood to watch us, herds of hartebeests and zebras, and now and then a herd of wild beasts or a few straggling old wildebeest bulls. Sometimes the zebras and kongoni were very shy, and took flight when we were yet a long way off; at other times they would stand motionless and permit us to come within fair gunshot, and after we had passed we could see them regarding us with doubtful interest. The wildebeests were usually usually very tame, still a quarter of a mile or so distant the herd, which had been standing with heads up, their short, shaggy necks and heavy withers giving the animals an unmistakable look, would take flight, and with heavy tails, and occasional creaking in semicircles, would make off, heads held down and long tails lashing the air.

"In the open woods which marked the border between the barren plains and the forested valley of the Athi, Kermit and I shot water-buck and impalas. The water-buck is a stately animal with long, coarse gray hair and fine markings of the head, neck and back; the male alone carries horns, and we found them usually in parties of ten or a dozen, both of bulls and cows; but sometimes a party of cows would go alone, and three or four bulls might be found together. In some of the woods, we did not find it much given to go into the water, although it would cross the river fearfully whenever it desired; it was, however, al-

ways found not very far from water. It liked the woods and did not go many miles from the streams, yet we frequently saw it on the open plains a mile or two from trees, feeding in the vicinity of the zebras and the hartebeest. This was, however, usually quite early in the morning or quite late in the afternoon."

Gladstone and Tobacco.

One of the few accomplishments which Gladstone never acquired was the art of smoking, says the Westminster Gazette. His few attempts in this direction are reported to have been dismal failures. Only once was he known to try a cigarette, the occasion being one evening when King Edward (then Prince of Wales) was his guest at Downing street. After dinner the prince desired to smoke and Gladstone with fine courtesy sought to place his guest at ease by at least lighting a cigarette. In later years the Grand Old Man one day accused his secretary of smelling of the weed. "What! does Harecourt smoke?" exclaimed Gladstone. "You must tell him to be careful always to change his clothes before he comes to me."

Jim's Coat a Dollar More.

Richard Le Gallienne, the noted poet, was entertaining a group of magazine editors at luncheon in New York.

To a compliment upon his fame Mr. Le Gallienne said lightly:

"But what is poetical fame in this age of prose? Only yesterday a schoolboy came and asked me for my autograph. I assented willingly. And today at breakfast time the boy again presented himself.

"Will you give me your autograph, sir?" he said.

"But," said I, "I gave you my autograph yesterday."

"I stopped that and a dollar," he answered, "for the autograph of Jim Jeffries."

Bit of Early Nebraska History

VIEW OF MAIN STREET N BROWNVILLE IN 1869.

THE accompanying picture shows the main street in Brownville, as it appeared in 1869. Brownville is one of the oldest towns in the state, and at one time was, perhaps, the most important. In the pioneer days it was the seat of the land office, and played a great part in the river traffic.

August 20, 1824, Richard Brown, from Holt county, Missouri, crossed the river and landed at a little cave among the bluffs on the Nebraska territory side. He was impressed with the beauty of the spot. As to whether he had dreams of founding a great city or simply a village is unknown, but the fact remains that he drove stakes, and laid out a town—Brownville—which grew and prospered, until an aggregation of circumstances completed her decline, which began in the latter '30's or early '40's.

Brownville and Bellevue toss coins for the state honor. Brownville was long the county seat of Nemaha county. The Burlington railroad built from Brownville to Nemaha City, and from thence west, and instead of striking the little town of Sheridan in the center of the county, one mile south of it, established a station called Calvert, bought the surrounding land, boomed the town, intending to kill Sheridan, capture the county seat from Brownville and make Calvert a flourishing town, all of which would have come to pass had not the Missouri Pacific decided to build a line from Kansas City to Omaha, making Sheridan a station. Sheridan boomed, and so did Calvert.

Each town had a "court house" square, and kept agitating the question of re-locating, but it was evident that locating it in either Calvert or Sheridan, was impossible. Consequently the leaders of the two towns held a meeting and decided to lay out a new town which should include the two, and petition to locate the court house between them. A. H. Gilmore, now deceased, had been reading the "Goldsmith's Deserted Village," and suggested the name "Auburn," which is now Nebraska's county seat. The town and Brownville, the "deserted village," was incorporated in 1882, and an election held in February of the same year for the purpose of voting on moving the county seat from Brownville. Poor old Brownville was the loser and its decline was rapid. Within ten years the finest residences in Brownville could be rented for almost nothing, and in some instances the owners were so glad for tenants that rent was free.

Quaint Features of Life

Sudden Close of a Wake.

AFTER being placed, shrouded, in a casket which was surrounded by mourners gathered for an all-night wake, at Poncaocia, Fla., Mrs. Jessie Miller leaped from her coffin Christmas night, a perfectly well woman.

Physicians twelve hours before had pronounced life extinct. The woman's husband, Captain E. J. Miller, master of the army steamer Poe, had left the city to make arrangements for a grave for his wife, and for conducting the funeral.

Mrs. Miller, in breaking out of the coffin, toppled it over and was slightly injured. The consternation among the mourners was so great that it was with difficulty they were induced to return to the chamber and render aid. The case is declared to be one of suspended respiration.

Why Jap Babies Are Good.

Americans wonder at the amiable temper of our Japanese babies, says a native in the Delanator, the real marvel in the measure of good nature which the American can baby manages to retain after all he is called upon to go through in dressing. How on earth can the most perfect of saints, let alone a baby, be expected to retain his Christian virtues? His legs and neck are twisted into all sorts of double knots three, four times a day, that they may be squeezed through a tight-fitting shirt. Our baby clothes are certainly simpler. Incidentally they are wide-minded and wide-sleeved enough to let a baby grow in them without its putting up a ring fight.

Baby dresses are cut, along general lines, the same as the kimono of the grownups. Only for the baby the sleeves and skirts are longer and wider in proportion, so that they will cover the bare feet; besides protecting the bare hands, the long sleeves save faces from heartless scratchings.

After the first bath the nurse takes out an undergarment, fits it into the inner side of an outer garment, and then says the dresses thus fitted upon the soft-padded

mat floor and simply and naturally puts the baby into the open folds. No screams. What excuse can the baby have to yell? Simply a matter of habit. The baby is used to it. But see what a difference it makes in life! To the American mother the century-old hysterical fit of screaming so terrifying to her; to the Japanese mother, perhaps, the sweetest melody on earth—the mellow cooling of content.

Tragedy of the Telephone.

W. L. Ross, treasurer of the Cuyahoga Telephone company, tells of the awful case of a woman on a suburban party line who was in the habit of talking, or listening to other people talking, over that line all day long, or until hunger would drive her from the phone.

One day a man on the same line picked up the receiver and heard this woman and another one working a conversational relay. He was annoyed over having to wait and set about making the women mad at each other so that they wouldn't talk any more. He placed the receiver on his phone up against the transmitter, with the result that when either woman was talking, her words came right back to her own ears.

The woman that happened to be having the flow of words to the face at that moment thought that the neighbor was making her, and after telling what she thought of the bringing up of the people that would stop to such discourtesy, she hung up.

Then the man put in his call and was not molested.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Large Way.

Jim Jeffries was talking to a reporter about the purse of \$101,000 that goes to the winner of the Jeffries-Johnson battle.

"Oh, no," said the burlesque young man, "it isn't an enormous one for America. We look at money in such a large way here.

"Coming over on the boat I heard two Chicago men talking in the bar.

"Which would you rather be," said one of them, "very rich or very poor?"

"Neither," said the other, in our large native way. "Give me my choice and I'd have about \$50,000."—New York Times