# After Many Years.

A Story of Two Ellens, a Schoolroom, Some Mills, and a Syndicate. Cosesses W. R. ROSE, in Cleveland Plain Dealer. 99999996

The man at the desk had a worried | May I ask if you are Mr. David Burflook. He litted his pencil from the rill? memorandum slip and stared at the figures-then he shook his gray head despondently.

Again he added up the columns, but the total remained the same. The familiar that when I saw it above the outside. He worked hard. He pencil dropped from his fingers and your office door I stopped short. Then the memorandum was pushed aside. He stared through the window be-

deepened.

It's no use to fight any longer." he muttered. "I'll have to throw up my hands." He drew his breath sharply. "How can I tell Ellen?" he half moaned.

A step at the door startled him. He looked around suddenly. A girl was standing in the doorway, a slender girl, with a smiling face.

"A penny for your thoughts, feel that it was a tribute, even though daddy," she cried, as she came for- a small one, to Ellen Burrill's gentle ward and laid her hand on the old

man's shoulder. "Make it a million pennies, dear," said the man, half seriously, "and perhaps I'll betray them."

beside the desk. "Do you wonder why I am here, daddy?"

"If you want me to wonder, dear. Of course, I've ceased to wonder at anything you do. Is this something very special?"
"Yes, daddy."

"Then it can't be money " "No, daddy." Her look was bright and yet ten-

"I am here, daddy, because I was sure you wanted me. I know you don't believe in that. But it is quite true. I felt you calling me, daddy. I felt that you needed me. Be very fair, daddy. Wasn't I in your mind?"

His look grew gentle. "You are always in my mind, Ellen."

She patted his hand. "Yes, daddy. But wasn't I in your mind more especially this morning?'

He hesitated a moment. He turned away as he uttered the

word and stared again through the window. The girl drew nearer and her white

fingers tightened on his hand. "Now, see here, daddy," she quick-ly said, "you are not playing fair with me. You are keeping something hidden that I should know. You do it in a very clumsy way, daddy. A child could see through you. Come, now, 'fess up, daddy. Is it business?"

"Yes," he murmured. The girl suddenly smiled.

'I was afraid it was you, daddy. I was afraid you had been to Dr. Arthur and he had told you something you didn't want me to know. And so it's only the business? What about it, daddy?"

He turned and looked at her. "It's in a very bad way, dear." he answered. "I had made up my mind to tell you to-day." The girl nodded.

"That's what drew me down here," she gravely said. "Go on, daddy."

His air of trouble came back. "It looks, my dear, as if your father was a bankrupt. The mills have been going wrong. The Acme syndicate is too much for us. They undersell us and their grip on the market Ellen, doomed."

The girl gently stroked the man's

"That's bad, daddy, very bad. I one." know how you must feel after all "The time is your own," said the these years of toil and upbuilding, older man. But be philosophical, daddy-and don't you dare worry about me. I can do my share toward supporting presently began. "His home was a the family-and there's no doubt I need the discipline. I've been a much and he knew but little parental repampered girl, daddy, but you haven't straint. He grew up wild and lawspoiled me. Cheer up, dear. After less-if the term can be applied to a everything else is gone, we will still child. His days in school were stormy have each other."

He raised his eyes and she saw that there were tears in them. "Why, daddy!"

She rose quickly and put her arms about him. And for a little while and finally found himself in the highthey were silent.

"Now we really must cheer up, daddy," she presently said, and smil- preferring school because it was more ingly kissed his cheek. "Don't you laugh, but something tells me hope and help are on the way.' He shook his head at her.

can come," he said.

"And yet it is coming," the girl persisted. "You know my gift, daddy. You will see that I am right." Her gaze turned toward the window. "Who is that, daddy?" He looked out.

A young man had paused in front of the office and was staring up at the not a sermon that he received in that sign over the door. He seemed to hesitate. Then he moved along. "You are nervous, my dear," said

the father. "Can't a presentable looking young man pause on the sidewalk without attracting our united attention?"

The girl suddenly held up a finger. "Hush, daddy." Somebody was rapping at the door.

"Come in," the father called. The young man who had halted on

the sidewalk appeared in the door-"I beg pardon if I intrude," he said

and drew back. "There is no intrusion," replied the

man at the desk. "Come in." The girl suddenly arose and passing back of her father took a chair near the window.

The Jung man came forward, hat in hand, and the man at the desk things Ellen Burrill told him in that became one body politic under the pointed to the chair the girl had just

"Thank you," said the young man. "My errané is a slightly peculiar one. It may seem trivial to a man of business. I came in to make an inquiry."

He hesitated. "Go on," said the older man, The young man looked about the

gaze of the girl. He looked back. This isn't the place to intrude a

"I am," the older man responded.
"The name of Barrill is not a common one," said the stranger. "But it is a familiar one to me. It is so I entered. I hope you will accept the explanation I am about to offer. Let side him and the look of vorry slowly me first say that the name of Burrill by my father. He believes that one who bore that name had a marked influence on his early years. He has often told me how she aided and encouraged him. The impression she made on his young life has not been effaced by the years. It would please my father to know that the name she bore drew my attention. He would memory."

He paused and again his gaze met that of the girl. And the girl suddenly arose and came forward and put The girl dropped into the chair

out a slender hand.
"Thank you, sir," she said, and her voice trembled. "This is a very beautiful thing you have done. We are used to hearing Ellen Burrill praised, but your tribute is different—it is so unexpected, so sweet and fine and sin-

resumed his seat.

"Then I was not wrong in assuming girl was crying.
that you might be of the same kin?"

For a little while no one spoke.

let him take the book when he was well and he read it lovingly every word. Then came another wonderful book, 'The Last Days of Pompell,' and after this there were histories and Plutarch. He fairly devoured them all, the teacher-he was as tall as she was when he was twelve-helping him by suggestion and explanation and frequently testing his knowledge. His association with her had improved him in other ways. He was more careful about his personal appearance and his manners must have improved greatly. Chances came to him to earn small sums of money on studied hard. He meant to rise. He was eager to get out into the world and do the wonderful things those other poor boys had done. And yet is fondly remembered and cherished when his last day in the old building came and he realized that they must separate, that he would know this sweet and gracious helpfulness no more, he wished for the moment that he had failed in his examinations instead of doing so well. And when the teacher told him how proud she was of him and how she knew he was sure to become a good and worthy man, and when nobody was looking suddenly stooped and lightly kissed his cheek as she bade his goodby, he broke down; big boy that he was, and cried. Well, the chance he hoped for came, and it led him almost across the continent and involved him in many serious struggles. But through ing words of the little teacher.

them all he never forgot those partwas nearly ten years later when he heard her name again and then she He stopped and looked around. The young man's face flushed as he The older man had turned and was staring through the window and the

Then the girl looked up.

"May we ask your name?"

The young man flushed.

her the railway man?"

cate?"

cate.

Ellen was your father?"

'And this boy who knew my Aunt

"Pardon me," he said. "I was for-

The man at the desk suddenly

"The Greer of the Acme syndi-

"I believe he is the Acme syndi-

The older man drew a long breath

The young man did not hesitate.

brings you here, Mr. Greer?"

oncerning the Lincoln mills."

The older man nodded.

You know the cond

"Yes, I think I know.

ings," he hastily said.

"Will you pardon me if I ask what

"I came to make some inquiries

"I thought so. This is the office of

The young man gave a little start. "This is a day of unusual happen-

he Lincoln mills. I am their owner.

mills?" said the older man steadily.

older man, "I can quickly show you."

The young man suddenly smiled.

"Wait," he said. "Here's an idea. It's all mine, and what is much bet-

ter, it will meet with my father's ap-

proval. He will like it because it

gives him the chance to show-in a

somewhat roundabout way-his re-

gard for the memory of his teacher.

You are a Burrill, you are of the kin.

She loved and toiled for you. Listen

and tell me if this meets with your

approval. The Lincoln mills will not

be closed. You will continue their

owner and operator-the syndicate

agreeing to contract for every yard

of cloth you make at the prevailing

The older man's lip trembled. For

"Can you do this?" he murmured.

"Trust me," laughed the young

The girl came forward. Her wet

"Mr. Greer," she said, "I-I knew

that someone was bringing us glad

tidings. There, there, daddy, you

know it's true. If you will come to

dinner with us I will tell you all

"I will gladly come," he said, "both

"And for a keepsake that I want

to send your father," said the girl,

in remembrance of my Aunt Ellen.

loaned him in that time so long ago.

And I will write in it, 'In remem-

brance of the Ellen you loved, from

market price. Does that suit you?"

a moment he could not speak.

man, and put out his hand.

The young man smiled.

for the dinner and the story.'

the Ellen who loves you.' '

eyes were glistening.

about it."

"If you do not know," said the

turned around.
"Greer?" he echoed. "Is your fa-

getful. My name is Greer-Dunham

## a Man Must Find Himself.

A man once came to me and said, "What do you think I had better do with my son?" And in telling him, it seemed to me that I had somewhat embodied my feeling about the question of the art student, "Your son," I said, "undoubtedly has some talent for art, start him in art if you like, but first of all, I'd make a man of him because he will then do well what he pleases." For it seems to me that before a man tries to express anything to the world he must recognize in himself an individual, a new one, very distinct from others. Walt Whitman did this, and that is why I think his name so often comes to me. The one great cry of Whitman was for a man to find himself, to understand the fine thing he really is if liberated. Most people, either by training or inheritance, count themselves at the start as "no good," or "second rate" or "ordinary," whereas in everyone there is the great mystery; every single person in the world has evidence to give of his own individuality, providing he has acquired the full of his own individuality, providing he has acquired the full power to make clear this evidence. 

The man at the desk slowly nodded "Ellen Burrill was my sister." A smile suddenly lighted the young

"Then you were the little Davy, the young brother whom Ellen was educating? She often talked of you-of her hopes and plans for your future.

The older man gravely nodded. "I am David," he answered. "Ellen was both sister and mother to me. He turned toward the girl. "This is

my daughter, another Ellen Burrill." The young man bowed. "You must be proud of your name,

he said. "I am proud," replied the girl: very proud."

The stranger looked back to the older man. "Would you care to listen to some things my father told me concerning

this teacher whose memory he holds so dear?" "Yes, yes," the older man ancan't be shaken off. We are doomed, swered, and the girl suddenly drew

her chair nearer the stranger. "Perhaps," hesitated the young man, "the time is not an opportune

The young man still hesitated. "My father was a poor boy," he poor one, there were other children ones, and usually there was punishment waiting for him when he reached home. But somehow he managed to keep his place through the primary and intermediate grades est or grammar grade. He was ten years old, rude and mischievous, and

comfortable than home. One day, after he had been especially annoying, a gentle hand was laid on his shoulder, and looking up, he saw a "I know of no way in which help new teacher smiling down at him. He cringed, expecting a blow, but the new teacher only looked down and

said: 'I want to talk to you after school.' That talk after school was something my father will always remember. It was the first time that anybody had thought it worth while to speak to him pleasantly. It was memorable half hour. The new teacher talked to him about himself -about the great world outside, its chances, its rewards. Somehow she contrived to arouse the boy's ambition. He suddenly felt that he was meant for better and bigger things than could be found in that dull suburb of the tame old town. She It is the copy of 'Ivanhoe' that she was only a young girl, this new teacher, but no one's words had ever impressed him as hers did. He came out of that dingy schoolroom a different boy. The next day he found that the teacher's name was Burrill, Ellen Burrill. Of course the change in the boy was not immediately apparent. He was still mischievous, still a source of trouble to the other teachers. But he studied harder, he and when one of his companions called him 'teacher's pet' he fought

with him, and when the others inter-

fered he fought with them and was

"Fine," murmured the young man,

## Indian Law Makers.

In the constitutional convention at Pawhuska in the Osage Nation on December 31, 1881, the constitution worked harder. And all the time his of the Osage Nation, by which the expanding mind held fast to the Great and Little Osages united and wonderful half hour. Sometimes he style of the Osage Nation, was had a chance to walk home with her, adopted. James Bigheart was president of said convention.

All the framers of the Osage constitution, with the exception of one, Cyprian Tayrian, were full blood Inonly subdued when a swiftly thrown dians, he being a mixed blood. The stone knocked him senseless. That interpreter, Paul Akin, and the sec-The young man looked about the hurt kept him in bed for almost a retary, E. M. Matthews, were both room and his eyes encountered the week, and Ellen Burrill came to see mixed blood Indians. All the Chief him and brought him a big orange Justices of the Supreme Court were and a little bunch of flowers and a mixed blood Indians, while the Assotouch of sentiment," he resumed, glass of jelly, and read to him from a clate Justices were full bloods .but it is sentiment that drew me in. wonderful book called 'Ivanhoe.' She Medico-Legal Journal.

#### ONE DIVORCE TO TWELVE divorces granted to wives were for adultery of the husband, and 10 per MARRIAGES IN AMERICA

Government Experts Announce That These Will Be the Figures Ultimately in the United States at the Present Rate of Increase in the Ratio and Regard Their Estimate as Conservative-Divorce More Frequent in the Far Western States Than in the East.

Two-thirds of the Total Number of Divorces in This Country Between 1887 and 1906 Were Granted to the Wife-Desertion the Cause in 39 Per Cent. of the Cases-Delaware Has Lowest Divorces in Proportion to Population, With New York and New Jersey Next Lowest.

In two large volumes of statistical population, either for the purpose of strongly than in the husband, and vorce," recently issued by the Federal Government, there have been compiled complete data upon this absorbing problem of social life in the United States. It has been analyzed, classified, compared in a score of different methods, all of which point to in the United States divorces are steadily increasing, not merely in number as the population increases, but in proportion to both marriage and population.

The period covered in the report is the twenty years from 1887 to 1906, and the previous twenty years between 1867 and 1886 is fully covered for the purposes of comparison.

Starting with marriages, for that is the necessary preliminary to divorce, it is found that the marriage rate fluctuates according to commercial being noticeably apparent during the ratio is nearer one in twelve.

reports, entitled "Marriage and Di- obtaining a divorce or for other rea- possibly the courts are in some degree sons-all these, and doubtless many nore, are factors which may affect in recent years is almost wholly in

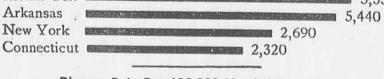
the figures. The divorce rate is higher in the the less serious charges of desertion United States than in any foreign and cruelty, ountry, except Japan. Switzerland, which has the highest rate in Europe, the one dominating fact, namely, that has less than one-half our proportion. According to the international figures the number of divorces per 100,000 of population is as follows:

Japan, 215; United States, 73; the husband. Cruelty heads the list Switzerland, 32; Saxony, 29; France, 23; Roumania, 20; Prussia, 15; Italy, 3; England, 2; Austria, 1.

#### One in Twelve Dissolved.

While definite data is not obtainable, the Government experts figure that at the present rate in the United States not less than one marriage in every sixteen will be dissolved ultiprosperity. Financial panics always mately by divorce, and it seems reapull down the rate of increase, this sonable to suppose, they add, that the

#### Marriage Rate Per 100,000 Adult Unmarried Population. Indian Ter. 5,550



Divorce Rate Per 100,000 Married Population. Washington 513 Montana New York 60 Delaware 43

#### Divorce Rate in Countries Per 100,000 Population. Japan 215

United States 73 Switzerland 32 France . 23 England E 2

hard times of 1894 and 1904, when ;

in each case the totals decreased bclow that of the previous year. More Marriages in South.

The percentage of marriages is

greater in the South than in the The Western States, during the last few years, have made a rapid jump upward in the marriage rate and are passing the Southern States. The percentage of marriages to every 10,000 of population has been decreasing somewhat in the North Atlantic and North Central States, while it is increasing rapidly elsewhere in the Union.

The highest marriage rate is in the old Indian Territory part of Oklahoma, followed closely by Arkansas and Texas. The lowest rate is in California, Connecticut and Delaware. New York is well down toward the bottom of the list, close with New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania

and Massachusetts. In the United States as a whole there are ninety-three marriages for every 10,000 of total population, and 357 marriages for every 10,000 of the population of marriageable age, or above fifteen years old. The only countries that rival this high rate are Western Australia, Hungary and Saxony, which present about the same average figures. The fewest marriages occur in Ireland, with Sweden next. Ireland's rate is less than onehalf that of the United States.

The number of divorces granted in this country in 1867 was 9937. Forty years later, in 1906, the number was 72,062. Taking the census years of 1870 and 1900 as a basis for population, this was a percentage increase of from 28 to 73 per 100,000 of population. The rate of increase was nearly three times, and the evil has Rate Constantly Increases.

The movement, though occasionally checked or retarded by commercial crises, periods of business depression | third. or other causes, has been almost without exception upward. In only four years, 1870, 1884, 1894 and 1902, was the divorce rate for the

country as a whole lower than it was in the preceding year. The upward movement, although varying in intensity in different sections, has been general throughout the country. Divorce is far more frequent in the

far Western States than in the East. Washington has a long lead, with Montana a close second. Colorado is third. Delaware has the fewest in proportion, with New York and New Jersey next lowest. It is not easy to account for the

wide variations in the divorce rates in different States, New York with only sixty to every 100,000 married persons, and Washington with 523 in similar proportion. The results are uffected by a great variety of influences. The population as regards race or nationality; the proportion of mmigrants, and the countries from which they came; the relative trength of the prevailing religious, and particularly the strength of the Roman Catholic faith; the variations in divorce laws and in the procedure and practice of the courts granting diverce; the interstate migration of

Possibly many persons will feel, says the report, that these figures are not confirmed by their personal observation of the relative frequency of that the comparison relates only to ing the house from the field. marriages that have been terminated either by death or divorce. Existing marriages do not enter into the ratio. classes of the community, representing probably every degree of wealth music.

and every position in the social scale. Almost exactly two-thirds of the unhappiness that leads to the divorce the wife has a legal ground for di- ican Naturalist. vorce more frequently than the husband.

Certain weil known and comparatively common grounds are more readily applicable against the husband than against the wife. Notably, there is non-support, or neglect to provide, which, for the husband seeking divorce, is not ordinarily an available ground, although in Utah six divorces have been granted to husbands for neglect to provide. Cruelty, although not infrequently the ground for divorces granted to husbands, is more often existent as the cause for the wife's application. Five divorces for cruelty are granted to the wife for every one granted to the husband

#### Desertion Commonest Ground.

The most common single ground for divorce is desertion. This ac counted for nearly 39 per cent. of all been growing in even greater propor- the divorces granted in the twenty tion during the last half dozen years. years. It is rather remarkable that almost one-half of all those granted in the cases of the wives only one

The next most important ground for divorce is, for husbands, adultery, and for wives, cruelty. Of the divorces granted to husbands, 28 per cent, were for adultery of the wife, and of those granted to wives, 27 per husband. Only 10 per cent, of the was 55,388.

every four applications are granted. .

about two cases in every fifteen and granted in two cases out of twenty-A most interesting phase of the question is how long marriages last before divorce is granted. Owing to

the law's delay and the time required before a decree can be obtained, the percentage is small in the first two years of married life, although many couples separate very quickly. The highest figures are reached after three and four years of married life, and then gradually decreases. More than one-half of all divorces are granted before the end of the ninth The rapidity with which matters

cent, of the divorces granted to hus-

bands were for cruelty on the part of

Three-fourths of all the divorces

granted in the United States are for

one or the other of the three great

causes-desertion, cruelty and adul-

tery-and their frequency is in the

order named. Of all the cases in

twenty years the percentage was:

Desertion, 38.9; cruelty, 21.8; adul-

tery, 16.3. All other grounds for

action, such as drunkenness, neglect

to provide and many other legal

charges figure only in small fractions.

to the husband exceeds the number

granted to the wife. This difference

may be attributed to the probability

condemns the offense in the wife more

The enormous increase in divorce

Few Cases Contested.

Only 15 per cent, of the cases

brought in twenty years were con-

tested, and in many of these the

contest was merely a formality. The

of contested grounds and desertion is

at the foot. Allmony is asked in

influenced thereby

Adultery is the only ground on

come to a crisis in the married career is indicated by statistics of the time when they actually separate before applying to the courts. More separations occur in the first and second years of married life than in any subsequent year. By the end of the fifth year more than half of all the separations have taken place.

The Federal inquirers were not able to obtain complete data about the occupations of divorced persons, but from the partial figures collected they were able to show that actors and professional showmen head the Hst in proportion to their numbers, with musicians and teachers of music coming next. Commercial travelers rank third. Divorce is least frequent among agricultural laborers and clergymen.

The courts have granted on an average three out of every four divorce petitions filed.

#### Cows Liked Band Music.

Twelve or thirteen cows in a herd were grazing in a large field opposite a dwelling house. One day a German divorce. It should be remembered band began playing on the road divid-

No sooner did the cows hear the music than they came from the further end of the field and standing them do strange things, according to The figures relate to marriages in all with their heads over the dividing stone fence quietly listened to the

the cows followed them as far as they total number of divorces in the United | could on the other side of the wall. States during the twenty years be- When they could go no further they were granted stood looking piteously. Some of to the wife. A partial explanation of them became so excited that they ran tablet of prepared chocolate into it this preponderance lies in the fact that without any reference to the to get out. Finding no outlet, they drink every time. This will no longer question which party is the more fre- returned to the corner where they be tolerated .- Chicago Record-Herquently responsible for the marital had lost sight of the band and re- ald. mained there for a long time .-- Amer-

#### How He Knew.

In an assault and battery case tried in a Cleveland court the prosecuting witness testified at length that the defendant had knocked him senseless and had then kicked him for several driver in Outing, "Only so can wear minutes.

"If this man's attack rendered you trate, "how is it that you know he a sudden stop. You amateur impulse kicked you when you were down?"

if I'd got him down."--Circle Maga-

# Well Known Paintings Sold.

tion in London for \$10,000.

to husbands were for desertion, while Petersburg Rembrandt's portrait of clutch and apple the brake just hard An Old Jew." The painting was enough to allow the wheels harely to sold to the Agnews by M. Delaroff, a revolve your car will come to a safer private collector, for \$72,500. M. and speedier stop without strain. The Delaroff bought the picture a few motions to accomplish this must of years ago for \$20,000 from Countess course be practically simultaneous, Adlerberg .- New York Sun.

The total number of locomotives in cent, for cruelty on the part of the use in this country at the end of 1907

#### MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE FACTS OF THE WORLD AT A GLANCE.

The marriage rate is larger in Southern than in Northern States. Marriages are increasing most rapidly in the Far West and decreas-Ing in Northeastern States. The United States has the highest marriage rate of any country in

the world, rivalled only by West Australia, Hungary and Saxony. The fewest marriages occur in Ireland, with Sweden next There are far more divorces, both in number and percentage, granted in the United States than in any European country. Japan alone excels our figures.

The divorce rate is rapidly increasing. It is three times greater than forty years ago. Divorce is more frequent in the Far West. Washington and Montana head the list. Delaware, New Jersey and New York are lowest.

One in every twelve of the marriages now performed will be dissolved by divorce Two-thirds of the divorces granted are to wives. The most common ground for divorce is desertion. Cruelty and adultery come next. These three account for three-fourths of the cases.

Only fifteen per cent, of the cases are contested. Three out of

## HERE'S THE PERFECT WAITER.

Soup and Culture at Chicago University. 41441444444444444444444

There is now a school for waiters at the University of Chicago. Forty young men, who combine a deep knowledge of psychology and ethics with a gift for breaking dishes and spilling soup on professors, are being taught the gentle art of serving food in an ultra-cultured manner at Hutchinson Hall, the University Commons.

which the number of divorces granted The laboratory method has been chosen to start the new college, Actual experience three times a day will that the offense when committed by fit the Midway youths for their new the wife is less likely to be condoned activities and prepare them for any exigency that may arise after the completion of their education, and perhaps more likely to be disocvered. Public sentiment doubtless Thomas L. Barrell, manager of the Commons, is dean of the latest university department.

The Commons manager attacked his subject under six different heads. including the "last word," in italies, in which the aspiring waiter is notified that "good scholarship will not make up for a deficiency in efficient and willing service." Mr. Barrell's nim is to obtain artistic service from the kitchen to the customer and then back again with the leavings.

The volunteers, who are trying their best to memorize the new rules, will receive three twenty-cent meals a day for their service, which will be two and a half hours in duration, They will be given the extra attention of receiving bread, butter, and drink with each meal, but they must not "take rolls or gems in place of bread."

Following are some of the rules for the perfect waiter laid down by Mr.

Do not talk, scuffle, or drop your

Avoid, in all cases, eating your meals in sections, part before and part after you work; avoid keeping ice cream or a la mode checks in your pockets. It is not permitted that you have

any one else eat in your place. Avoid in all cases handling bread with your fingers in taking things off your tray.

Most customers desire some part of their order first. Where fried eggs or poached are served, care should be taken to keep

the yolk of the egg unbroken. A waiter should never leave any sustomer, after serving an order, till he knows that he has the necessary silverware to eat with and a glass of

If necessary, wipe the bottom of

dishes with a napkin. Be careful not to allow your tray to drip on the floor and do not brush crumbs off the table on the floor.

To be a good waiter it is essential that you should be quick, but klao that you should not appear to hurry. Avoid appearing to slam things down on the table.

Butter should be served one tab on a plate, as this will ald in saving unused tabs.

Reading newspapers or studying while on duty should be avoided. Do not lean over a chair to talk to a customer at your table, but do your

talking standing a The customers will not be expected to live up to the waiters. Some of the manager. One graduate student came to breakfast every morning last on the departure of the musicians cup of hot water. Manager Barrell strained the Biblical example and gave it to him tree of charge, until he discovered that the learned young

HOW TO STOP A MOTOR CAR.

#### It Isn't Easy to Do It in a Big Hurry Without Skidding.

"Never do anything suddenly with to mention accidents. Suppose you unconscious," demanded the magis- are confronted with the necessity for will be to Jam down the clutch pedal The question seemed to floor the grip the emergency brake lever and witness. He was lost in reflection for clamp the whools late cossation of

some moments; then, brightening, he replied: "The motor, thus relieved of its "I know it, your Honor, because load, will begin to the flywheel that's what I would have done to aim if I'd got him down."—Circle Magaon wet asphal), your car does not skid around like a for his the curb and wear of this sort of stop on the tires Lawrence's famous portrait of the should be a sufficient consideration Duke of Wellington was sold at anc- | for you to retrain from cultivating it

on in London for \$10,000.

The Agnews have bought in St. close the through then throw out the but they are no more difficult than those required for the wrong kind of stop. Once at rest, you open the throttle instantly and advance the spark if necessary to start the engine. The clutch can then be thrown in gradually when you wish to advance."

#### He Was Generous,

Some time ago a growd of Bowery sports went over to Philadelphia to see a prize fight. One "wise guy" who, among other things, is something of a pickpocker, was so sure of the result that he was willing to bet

"The Kid's goin' t' win. It's a pipe," he told a friend. The friend expressed doubts.

"Sure he'll win," the pickpocket persisted. "Til bet you a gold watch he wins Still the friend doubted.

"Why," exclaimed the pickpocket,

"I'm willin' to bet you a good gold watch he wins! Y' know what I'll do? Come through the train with me now, an' y' can pick out any old watch you like."-Everybody's Mag-