we you've tried her cooking," with a quiet little sniff, a consthing dreadful one had just obtained a whiff. wher with young Barker at the dance the other night?" se alone would indicate it was a shameful sight.

"She's always changing servants, and I wonder why they leave!"
A meaning shrug of shoulders that must make the angels grieve.
"The manners of her children—have you noticed what they are?"
The thought expressed unspoken would do credit to a star."

However, this is nothing to the exclamation heard
When of the neighbor's husband one may chance to say a woru.
It gives the chance she's seeking and accords well with her plan—
The essence of unkindliness is the way she says, "Poor man!"
—Chicago Post.



unusual floods.

held it back from the underlying val-

ley. This dam, three hundred feet

at the top and eighty-five feet in

height, had been most solidly con-

structed and pronounced absolutely

impregnable by competent engineers.

Generous and seemingly adequate

awful week.

their lives.

tween cowardice and death.

own efforts be saved.

-all these steps had been nec.....

THE "PATIENT HEROINE" OF THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

By ETHEL M. COLSON.

F all the brave and heroic | in order to reach her present peace of deeds brought to light by mind and financial comfort. And now the Johnstown disaster, the to leave it all, and in manner so dreadterrible, death-dealing, deful-what wonder she shivered and vastating flood of May 31. shrank! But the insidious temptation to purcould be more inspiring

than that of Mrs. Hetty Ogle-the chase this life at the cost of others was speedily vanquished. Almost before "patient heroine" of that awful occurrence, the quietly faithful woman teleshe turned from the key ticking out the awful tidings Mrs. Ogle was on her graph operator, who, doing her duty with heroic fortitude and calmness, way to deliver the message into the stayed at her post in the face of cerkeeping of the no less heroic assistant. tain death, sending the messages that Daniel Peyton, the Paul Revere of the Johnstown disaster, the man who, were to save the lives of others. It is doubtful, indeed, if history records riding madly through street after a braver action. street to call frantic, desperate, un-The Johnstown flood was the greatheaded warnings to others, lost in the est, most awful water calamity ever end his own life. Mrs. Ogle without known to humanity. It came after the loss of a moment hastened back

many and grave warnings. Because to her office and instrument. the dam of the South Fork Lake had Message after message, each one like the sharp stroke of a sword for terse. never yielded, the people of Johnstown believed that it never would yield. tense brevity and clearness, did she And yet when a thriving, prosperous send out with ceaseless, untiring efcity of thirty thousand inhabitants had forts. The various telegraphic cenbeen reduced to a horrible, tumbled ters of Johnstown were first notified of the terrible, oncoming danger, then heap of evil, ill-smelling refuse, with over three thousand helpless human the work began anew with regard creatures hurried into eternity in the to the towns, villages and factories short space of five minutes, there was lying in the inevitable course of the scarcely a survivor who could not retorrent. Always the "patient heroine" member serious and frequent indicaworked with the nervous yet sternly tions of danger that duly heeded might controlled energy that well earned for have averted this catastrophe. For her honor and glory this title, later several days previous to the breaking lovingly bestowed. Always she of the dam the low-lying portions of ticked and tapped with the speed and the city had been submerged beneath surety, the unerring rapidity and prea water-level fully four feet higher cision born of long practice. Always than had ever before been known, so she stated the case clearly, and pointed largely had the steady pouring rain out the danger plainly, yet with never of an entire week augmented the not an unnecessary word.

The rain poured down in torrents, The city of Johnstown (to refresh lissing, merciless, stinging. The memories burdened with the varied floors grew damp, the thick, murky, accumulations of fifteen years) was oppressive atmosphere yet more heavsituated in the narrow, pointed valley ily humid, and at last the rising waat the foot of the Alleghany Mounters crept in upon and over the rooms tains, framed in by Stony Creek on of the first story, flooding the telethe one hand and the Connemaugh graph office several feet deep, and ever River on the other. A steep hill and mounting higher. Then, with scarce gentle slope respectively edged the a momentary cessation of her eager framing streams. South Fork Lake. efforts. Mrs. Ogle, who had always originally a reservoir constructed by maintained a telegraphic instrument the State of Pennsylvania as a feeder in her sleeping-room, removed to the for the old Pennsylvania Canal, but second floor of the building. From later purchased and enlarged by the the instrument there hastily arranged South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club. she continued to send out the warning was between three hundred and four messages that were to save from her hundred feet above the highest part own tragic end the lives of many othof Johnstown, and several miles back ers until-it was too late to send more. of the city. This lake was three miles long, from three thousand to

Only a glance from her elevated station was needed to evidence the truth four thousand feet wide, and seventy of Mr. Parke's horrifled prediction. feet deep near the dam, that alone It was plainly evident that the dam shadow of death upon her, no hint of wide at the bottom, twenty feet wide terror, distress or personal suggestion of any kind marked the quiet words of repeated warning. The first message was no more self-contained. impersonal and unassuming than the

weirs and sluices had always con-"Johnstown, Pa., May 31st, 3 p. m. trolled and relieved the flow and over-"To Cambria Iron Company, Philadelflow of water previous to the unwontphia:

ed and irresistible rain torrents of that "We cannot reach your office. Water immense. Washing out Lincoln Late in the afternoon of Friday, May | Bridge. The house full. We are on 31, however, Mr. John G. Parke, a the second floor. Water still coming young civil engineer of Pittsburg, who up and threatening ruin. This is my happened to be visiting friends at last message.

South Fork Lake, bestowed upon the "MRS. H. M. OGLE, Manager." dam a casual inspection, and saw with This was the simple reply, called horror that it could not long withstand forth by an imperative question, but the force of the great waves already quite bare of dramatic eloquence, as dashing over it at intervals, and moof any unnecessary description or dementarily increased in number and tail, that marked the conclusion of volume by the down-rushing, swollen, Mrs. Hetty Ogle's earthly endeavors. tempestuous mountain streams that A moment more the wire sounded, alfed and filled the basin. When the though with a strange, throbbing viarduous efforts of a large body of bration never before heard. A mohastily summoned workers proved in- ment later, and then with a low, adequate to relieve the overtaxed strange murmur, speedily deepening sluices, Mr. Parke leaped to the saddle to a mighty roar, the tossing water and dashed away to the South Fork foaming about the edge of the dam Railway Station, there to telegraph high above the doomed city seemed to the terrible news to Johnstown-helpclimb suddenly skyward; a towering less, unsuspecting, inevitably doomed. wall forty feet high, stupendous, aw-Only by instant flight could its unful, led by a thick volume of curtainhappy residents hope to escape with like mist, instantaneously interposed itself between the dam and the breath-To Mrs. Ogle, as manager of the less spectator, and then to all mere Western Union Telegraph Office at human intelligence and knowledge the

Johnstown, came the dread message. life of the "patient heroine" went out. She must choose—and on the instant— The maddened water, as later in between heroism and desertion, bevestigation decided, first loosened and tore away the heavy stones "rip-To leave her station at once, to flee rapping" the top of the dam, then to the hills for safety-this would forced a clear opening thirty-five feet mean her own personal salvation, the in width through the supporting and salvation of the beloved daughter, supposedly impregnable earthworks. who, always frail and delicate, would The whole occurrence took place with mever be able to attain safety unatincredible rapidity and suddenness. tended, even did she consent to atand the fertile valley intervening betempt flight without her mother. It tween the dam and the city of Johnswould mean the warning of the equal-

town was swept bare of every vestige ly beloved sons unsuspectingly at work of civilization within five minutes. in the city quite near. But it would Then, heavy with tons of wreckage, mean, no less, the desertion of her laden with houses, dead bodies, all post at the time of most paramount manner of horrible debris and plunder. need and duty; the death of many the seething, murderous, unrestrained others, who unwarned could have not torrent of water rushed upon Johnsslightest chance of escape or prolonged town proper. The valley narrowly existence, and who might through her sharpened at this point, so that the wall of water, scarcely to be seen, That the struggle was as severe as according to the few eyewitnesses who It was brief can scarcely be doubted. survived its merciless onslaught, for Lafe is sweet to all, and it must have its varied burden of horror, rose higher seemed especially sweet just then to than ever. It literally fell upon the Mrs. Ogle. By no easy path had she helpless city, burying thousands bewon her way to the serene tableland neath its overwhelming weight in an of comfortable, well-provided middle instant, swelling, advancing, receding, age that she then confronted. Keen foaming, twisting and turning, until poverty, early widowhood, the growthe whole of Johnstown was but one cares and responsibilities of the tremendous whiripool, with awful, young family that must be supported, quivering objects, big and little, borne

elicate health but recently conquered aimlessly, unresistingly about. Not

suited in a calamity yet more terrible than all that had gone before. The presumptuous viaduct was rent and torn but an instant later, the an-

gry torrest with much of its awful burden rushing over and through it passing finally to the distant sea, scattering and strewing death, wreckage, ruin and disaster for miles as it raved and hurried, depositing thousands of the unknown dead at New Florence and Ninevah, towns between Johns town and the conjunction of the Cone maugh and Kiskiminetas Rivers. But the low, diagonal arches of the bridge had in that infinitesimal period of resistance acted as huge and mischlevous strainers, and a dread mountain of mingled earth, rocks, houses, rubbish. furniture, dead and dying animals, and human unfortunates, dead and dying also, was piled high above them. This was the buge heap that later took fire from the numerous lighted cook-stoves which were being used in preparing the evening meal when the unexpected disaster came. And somewhere in the stupendous funeral pyre thus ignited were hidden the dead bodies of Mrs. Ogle, her daughter, and the several other persons known to have been in the telegraph-station building, which served as a dwelling-house for Mrs. Ogle and her family, as well as for office uses. No trace of these bodies has ever been found.

That the death of Mrs. Ogle was mercifully sudden seems certain. The frail building could not long have withstood the crushing force of that pitiless mountain of water, and the telegraph official who received her final message bore witness later to the speedy manner in which the wire was disabled.

"One moment," so ran his published statement, "the woman operator at Johnstown was cheerfully ticking away that she had to abandon the office on the first floor because the water was three feet deep there. She said she was wiring from the second story, and the water was rapidly rising. This was evidently before the dam broke, for our man here said something encouraging to her, and she was talking back as only a cheerful woman operator can, and had just said 'This is my last message'-the last word being scarcely completed when the receiver's skilled cars caught a sound from the wire made by no human hands. The wire had grounded or the house had been swept away by the flood, no one knew which at that time. One moment she was there and talking, the next we might as well have asked the grave to answer as addressed remark or question to the cheery worker of an Instant before."

And so the end came to the woman hero, who chose death rather than fail to heed the higher voice that also called in no uncertain accents. It is safe to say that to Mrs. Hetty Ogle. the "patient heroine" whose beautiful. love-hallowed life had constituted a fitting preparation for the noble death that closed it, was given in that supreme moment the faith that makes faithful, the love that whole-heartedly serving must unbrokenly endure. And although the much-discussed monument to her brave life and memory may never be erected, the only fame worth having will yet flourish unend ingly for her honor and glory.-Woman's Home Companion.

Woman Carries Animal Names. A story is told by the Kansas City Journal of a Cherokee woman who has married six times, and has never gotten out of the animal line. When she Mollie Panther. She married an Indian named Coon, and when that gentleman was transferred to the happy hunting grounds she soon became Mrs Fox. The Fox did not last always, and when he entered the last chase the widow married a mild, placid man named Mule, who never had any kick coming till he harnessed up to draw his load across the Great Divide. After a period of mourning the widow again entered the realms of matrimonial'bliss and became Mrs. Wolf, and when his scalp went to the Great Father, along with his corporeal remains, she became the wife of a man named Tiger, and when Mr. Tiger changed his stripes for pretty white robes in the Great Beyond she selected another husband by the name of

Rabbit. Willing Self-Consciousness. First we must be willing to accept the effects of self-consciousness. The more we resist these effects the more they force themselves upon us, and the more we suffer from them. must be willing to blush, be willing to realize that we have talked too much, and perhaps made ourselves ridiculous. We must be willing to feel the discomforts of self-consciousness in whatever form they may appear. Central point of all-we must know and understand, and not dodge in the very least the truth that the root of self-consciousness is selfishly caring what other people think of us-and wanting to appear well before them. We should be willing that any one should think anything of us, so long as we have the strength of a good conscience. We should be willing to appear in any light if that appearance will enhance our use, or is a necessity of growth.-Annie Payson Call, in Leslie's Monthly.

Why Fruit Trees Fail. Country Life in America points out that the dropping off of young fruit is not due to insect pests, as it is popularly supposed, but more often it is on account of the newly discovered principle that many varieties of fruits are not self-sterile. The blossoms require the contact of other varieties before they will mature fruit. This is the reason so many fruit trees do not bear well, and new methods of grafting and planting will make trees hear large fruit and plenty of it.

Verbinge. "One hears' much of legal verblage." said the politician, "but there is a councilmanic verbiage as well. Here's a sample-the bill was passed by Com-

mon Council last Thursday: "'An ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled an ordinance supplementary to an ordinance entitled an ordinance relating to nuisances."-Philas until the stone viaduct below the city delphia Press.

brief instant did the mighty and cruel NATIONAL TENDENCIES AS devisitator know let or hindranea And crue SHOWN BY THE CEN SHOWN BY THE CENSUS

Average Number of Persons to a Dwelling Falls From 5.5 to 5.3, But Home Owners Decrease, Except Where Farming Population Increases-

the book presents are not more surprising than they are gratifying, or the reverse. Massed as they are, the facts themselves are most impressive. In the one matter of the increase of population of the United States in the

census period, few realize that the native born in ten years rose twentytwo per cent. and the foreign born less then twelve per cent. It is apparent that the hard times were the chief cause for the comparative decrease of the foreign born population. As a matter of fact, the actual number of English, Irish, German and French residents of the United States decreased in those ten years, while the Poles, Hungarians, Russians and Italians increased by a large per cent.

Not entirely disconnected with the decline in immigration is the pleasing lemonstration by figures that illiteracy in the United States is decreasing. Even with the increase in population of more than 20 per cent. from 1890 to 1900, the number of illiterates fell nearly 150,000 in the decade. Yet even in 1900 there were 6,180,000 persons ten years old or more in the United States unable to read or write. While the negroes in the South are largely responsible for this huge total, there are still 3,200,000 whites in the illiterate class. Of the foreign born illiterates New York State has 258,000 or almost 20 per cent, of the total in the country. But the Empire State has in addition 47,000 natives who cannot

read or write. In view of the immense throngs of immigrants that settle in New York State, it is one of the surprising facts that the percentage of increase of native born in the ten years slightly exceeded the percentage of increase of foreign born. The showing is contrary to that of nearly every other populous Eastern State.

FEWER PERSONS TO A DWELL-ING.

What might be called family statistics present some novel phases. An exhibit pleasing to the social reformer is the demonstration that the average number of persons to a dwelling is falling. Thus in 1900 it was 5.3 persons, while in 1890 it was 5.5. New York State has the unpleasant but natural pre-eminence of baving more persons to a dwelling (seven) than any other State in the Union. This, is, of course, due to the tenement houses of the metropolis.

It is worthy of note that the percentage of homes owned rises generally with the increase of farming population an. falls with the growing preponderance of the industrial classes. This is not entirely true of the South, where the percentage of land owners

But in New York State the number of families owning their homes is chemicals and alited products \$351,only 33 per ceat;, and in Massachusetts | 000,000. it is only 35. In New York City itself cent, of these house owners have them clear of n.ortgage.

As between Western farmer and the landowner. In New York State. for example, 75 per cent, own their own farms, against 66 'n prosperous

The average number of persons to a family in the United States is 4.7. The average number in a New York State family is 4.4. Even in the old Bay State, the reputed home of the nonmarrying person of both sexes, the average number of persons to a family is 4.6. But the New York City average equals the national (4.7). Contrary to the accepted tradition, Brooklyn has an average below any borough (4.6), while Queens reaches 4.8 and Richmond 4.9.

SOME MARRIAGE STATISTICS. Akin to the distribution abong famflies is the matter of marital condition. In 1900 the percentage of married among all persons fifteen years or older was 55.5; of single, 36; of widowed, almost 8 per cent., and of divorced, fourtenths of one per cent. To judge from the figures the coast States are the best for marriageable women, 60 per cent, being wives against 59 per cent. in the Central West and 54 per cent. in the East. Contrariwise the Pacific Coast shows the smallest per cent. of married men, 45 per cent., against a general average of 55 per cent, in the East and Middle West.

Of all the States in the Union Vermont has the smallest per cent. of unmarried males over fifteen years of age, 35 per cent. Maine is not far beexceeds 40, and New York State is below it, 37.6. Of unmarried women New Mexico has less than 20 per cent., as compared with an average of 31 for the country. Massachusetts has the largest number of bachelor girls, 37 per cent., followed closely by Rhode Island, and then, strangely enough, by

Virginia and Maryland. One need not be a philosopher to draw conclusions from the difference between the sexes regarding remarriage. A total of 1,178,000 widowers of 2,717,000 widows. The number of divorced men, still unmarried, was 84,-000, and the number of divorced women was 114,000. Either the average man is surer he was in the right or the average woman is surer she was

wrong in marrying. It is not surprising that density of population in the East is becoming one of the notable features of American life. Rhode Island has 407 persons to every square mile, and Massachusetts follows closely with 348. New York has but 152, but her per cent. of increase in population is rapidly rising, than 4000 inhabitantus,

OTABLY interesting and | being three per cent, in 1890-1900 significant are some of the above that of the previous decade and figures presented in the five per cent. above that of 1870 to abstract of the tenth cen- 1890. At the present time there are sus of the United States, living in the so-called rural districts published by the Department of New York State barely 27 per cent Commerce. In their illustration of so- of her population. This is far greater cial and industrial tendencies of the than the record in Rhode Island, of country they have a peculiar and per- five per cent., or of Massachusette ennial value. Some of the facts which with 8.5, toward which the trend is very rapid.

> DECREASE IN TUBERCULOSIS. Some rather remarkable facts are developed in the mortality statistics. It is demonstrated by exact figures from a so-called "registration area." comprising those sections of the United States which have accurate reports, that the increase in pneumonia deaths from .1890 to 1900 was five per cent., of heart disease, 12 per cent.; of kidney disease, 44 per cent.; of apoplemy, 17 per cent., and of cancer, 12 per cent On the other hand the figures show a decrease in deaths from consumption of nearly 55 per cent, and of bronchitis 26 per cent. A marked illustration of the effect of better knowlede of infantile diseases and the growing use of antitoxin is the large decrease in deaths from those causes. Thus the decrease in deaths from cholera infantum from 1890 to 1900 was 31 per cent.; of diphtheria, 34 per cent., and of convulsions 23 per cent.

> prevalence of diseases in certain sections are dispelled by these figures, Consumption, supposed to be a cold climate disease, had in 1900 an average number of deaths in New York State of 194 to 100,000 population. In the same year this disease had in Vermont, a much colder State, 152 deaths to 100,000 population, and in the District of Columbia, a much warmer place, 305 deaths to 100,000 population. A trifle more than 50 per cent, of the population of the United States is engaged in gainful occupation. New York's per cent. runs up to 51.6 and Massachusetts' to 53.3, but these fig-

Some rather common ideas as to the

to go to work than to go to school. The total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations has risen almost 24 per cent, since 1890. As the total population gained less than 21 per cent, in the period, it is evident that industrial competition is forcing more and more of the youth into labor.

ures are very largely exceeded in the

South, notably in the cotton districts.

where it is evidently more profitable

INDUSTRIAL FIGURES AMAZING. The great manufacturing development of the country is shown forth in some amazing figures. The total capital invested in 1900 was almost \$10,-000,000,000, a gain of fifty per cent. over the total of 1800 and of 280 per cent. over the total of 1880. The value of products from the factories of the United States showed an increase of 38 per cent, over the total of 1890.

How much of this capitalization is due to the trusts can only be figured in a general way. The total capitalization of the industrial combinations was reported as \$3,600,000,000. Of this amount the iron and steel industries furnish almost \$1,000,000,000, food and kindred products \$348,000,000, and

A notable fact in industrial barely 12 per cent. of the population | tion is shown in the figures of the powown their homes, and less than 42 per er used in American manufactures. Thus, of the total of 11,320,000 horse power, which is a gain of almost 100 per cent. from 1890, 8,760,000 horse Eastern farmer, however, the latter is power is steam, but the increase in steam horse power is less marked than the increase in other methods of power generation. The increase in horse power of gasolene engines was more than 1000 per cent., that of horse power by water wheels was 33 per cent., and that of electric motors 2000 per cent. The tendency of the times is thus plainly indicated.

A rather significant showing in a comparison of the States is that Massachusetts in 1900 produced but \$369 worth of manufactures per capita, against \$397 worth per capita in 1890. This is entirely contrary to the general trend of the industrial States. Connecticut reported a per capita value of products in 1900 of \$388, against \$333 in 1890. New York also showed an inrease in those periods, the amounts being \$209 and \$285, respectively. Possibly in the relative decrease which the manufacturers of the Bay State may have felt, even if they had not realized it in figures, is to be found the reason for the growth of reciprocity sentiment in that section. A decrease in their markets, compelling a shutting down of mills, would account for the fall in the per capita value of their products.

STATISTICS OF CITY AND COUN-TRY.

Hardly less noteworthy are the comparsons in growth of 164 large cities, which are above all manufacturing centres, with the rest of the United States. The cities grew in population hind with 36. The national average 32 per cent., while the section outside of the cities grew 17 per cent. Yet the number of establishments in the outside district increased from 1890 to 1900 77 per cent., while those in the cities grew 13 per cent. The value of products in the outside district inreased 67 per cent., while the value of products of the cities increased only 24 per cent. Herein one gets a strong impression of the redistribution of industry, which is going on, due in part at least to the rapid development in the West and South and in larger part to is reported in 1900, as against a total the use of electric power in smaller places.

One can find both pleasant and unpleasant things in the statistics regarding the nation's agriculture. The 1900 total of farms was more than 11. 000,000 greater than the total of 1890, and the average size increased in the decade. But the percentage of farms operated by their owners fell from 71.6 to 64.7 in the decade. Plainly the days of tenantry on the farm seem nearing.

Thirty-seven per cent. of the American people now live in cities of more GHINGS WORTH KNOWING

About one-third of the weight of an egg is solid nutriment.

The Japanese in Hawali now outnumber the natives two to one.

The proportion of divorces to mar-

riages in Japan is one to four. The Koreans do not sew their clothes,

but use fish glue instead of thread The general depth of the Niagara

River at the brink of the falls is four There are 155 women commercial

travelers now on the road in Great Britain. It is stated that there are nearly one

million more women than men in the

British Isles. February this year had no full moon. This phenomenon occurs once every

nineteen years. During the past year the night shelters of Paris received 67,283 men, 2006

women and 388 children. The largest window in Britain Is the east window in York Cathedral. It is for?" seventy-five feet high and thirty-two

A butterfly which a Chicago woman kept all winter, and which has recently died, ate one drop of honey in every three days.

feet wide.

The greatest number of deaths take place not just after midnight, as popularly supposed, but between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning.

Among the sights in the city of Paris is a regular rat pound, where the services of the rodents are utilized for removing the flesh from the carcasses of dead animals.

The laws under which the French fisheries of Pierre and Miquelon are carried on are most carefully observed. and all infringements punished in a most impartial manner; none escape who are detected.

The Tien-tsu-husi or Society for Nataral Feet, is making many converts in China. In some regions young men sign a pledge not to marry girls with artificially crippled feet.

Professor Flinders Petri recently told an audience at Owens College, Manchester, England, that one spot in the ruins at Abydos, in Upper Egypt, tells a continuous story running back to 5000 B. C. The remains of ten suc cessive temples have been unearthed.

Physical Effects of Anxiety.

in a paper read before the congress of French alienists at Grenoble Dr. Gaston Lelanne pointed out that auxlety is a disturbance which is expressed by the entire being. The exciting causes are sometimes physical and sometimes psychical, and the sym. toms manifested are both physical and mental. The physical symptoms comprise cold feelings and chills of the scalp and body, general lassitude, incoordination of voluntary movements far more apparent than real, emotional coloring of speech, and vertigo which is dependent upon vasomotor cerebral disturbances or upon digestive troub-In the anxious states there are aiways circulatory troubles, such as accelerated heart-beat, irregularity of the heart's action heightened arterial tension and coldness of the extremities. Respiratory disturbances are al-

The psychial symptoms of "anxiety" include various degrees of vante dread and apprehensiveness, often taking definite forms, in which case they are designated as "phobias" or "obessions of fear." weakening of the capacity of attention and of memory, and a tendency to confusion of ideas. Hallucinations of the senses are prone to occur.

New Kind of Editor. A woman whose acquaintance with the methods and opportunities of work in a modern newspaper office is of the slightest, was talking to a friend about ber son's start in life. The young man had just left college and had secured a position as reporter on one of the important New York dailles in the humble capacity which is the usual lot of a "cub" journalist-that of a police court reporter. His mother was enthusiastic over his good fortune. "Do you know," she exclaimed, "they've given him such a splendid position. He's the crime editor at Jef. ferson Market Police Court!"-Har-

Wore a Hat Sent on Trial.

per's Weekly.

New York papers speak guard thy of the embarrassing position in which a fashionable woman found herself recently. She was invited to a swell wedding, but did not think either of her spring hats was good enough for the occasion. So she visited her milliner's and had an exceedingly costly affair sent home on trial. She wore it at the wedding and the next day drove to the milliner's and returned it, saying it did not suit. It happened that the hatmaker, who quite understood the situation, had been similarly tried several times of late. "Did you not wear this hat at the Blank wedding yesterday?" she asked, bluntly. Taken by surprise, the society woman owned up, but asked: "How dld you know?" "Oh, it was quite easy. I see several grains of rice in the folds of the lace."

A Well-to-do Man. W. L. Lightner, living near Ablienc, Kan., disposed of his farm for \$7200 in cash-\$45 an acre-and the Abilene

Reporter says he "had so much money that he did not know what to do with it. So when he made his sale, instead of putting on his bills the usual terms, 'three per cent. off for cash,' he put on it, 'nothing off for cash,' but gave ten months' time at six per cent. interest. As the sale went on the buyers came up with the cash and few asked for time. Altogether \$1900 worth of farm animals and goods were sold, and \$1700 was in cash.'s

Some of the Best lokes of the Day.

The Bedeeming Traft. There is a young lady named Smart, Whose hair is so scant it won't part;
She's cross-eyed and thin
And as ugly as sin,
But they say, "She has such a good heart."

—The Cynic, in Town Topics.

Expensive Engagement Patience-"How do you know her ove for him was strong?" Patrice-"Because it broke him."-

Konkers Statesman. Obliging. She-"Have you a copy of Pron heus Bound?"

He-"No, ma'am; but we can get it for you bound any way you like."-Minneapolis Tribune.

Extreme Delicacy. Ella-"What are the wild waves say.

Stella-"I never listen to private conversation."—Town Topics.

Thought He Knew of One. Instructor (at night school)—'What are some of the evils of wealth?" Shaggy Haired Pupil-"Automobiles one of 'em."-Chicago Tribune.

Back Pay. "What did he get \$500 back pension

"Why, he was shot between the shoulder blades."-Youkers Herald

They Loved Each Other So. Ethel (to Rose, who had just told he. a funny story)-"But, my dear, that's an awfully old joke."

Rose-"Is it, really, dear? We", of course, you ought to know." The Cook's Carrying Capacity. "You are having trouble with your

cooks:" "Yes. The first one carried on so." "And how about the last?"

"She carried off so. I lost two vests and a hat."-Philadelphia Record. Should Have Known Better.

"What was the trouble between Josher and his wife?" "She stated that a certain young lady of their acquaintance was the handsomest girl in town and he agreed

with her."-Butte Inter Mountain. Safeguarded.

Mr. Dash - "Is your cook amiable when you bring home unexpected company to dinner?"

Mr. Rash-"Oh, we have a guaranteed asbestos curtain between our dining-room and kitchen." - Cincinnati

Poor Consolation.

He-"I don't like your friend, Miss Knox. She told an acquaintance of mine that I was a perfect idiot."

She-"Oh, I'm sure she didn't mean it. She knows as well as any one else that no human is absoultely perfect." -Chicago News.

Nothing to Speak Of. Miss Skrawney (giggling)-"Ar, Kidder is such a flatterer." Miss Ascum-"What has he been say-

ing to you?" Miss Skrawney-"Oh,tee, hee, he's so gallant. He told me I had arms like the Venus de Milo."-Philadelphia

The Private Carriage. "Yes," said the man who boasts of what he once was, "I once rode in a carriage of my own."

"All of which goes to prove," re-"that baby carriages were in use at the time you were born."-Butte Inter-Mountain.

Marred.

"Here's a queer error you overlooked," said the copy-holder. "What's that?" demanded Peck, the "In this sentence in the copy which

begins: 'His married life' the 'i' is left out of 'married.' " "It amounts to the same thing. Let it pass." - Catholic Standard and

Fixed For Life.

Tom Plodder-"Still looking for a situntion, Jack?" Jack Luckey-"No; I'm engaged now."

Tom Plodder-"You mean you're engaged to work for some one?" Jack Luckey-"No: engaged so that I

don't have to work. Old Roxley's daughter, you know."-Philadelphia

Disappointed.

foung Bridegroom-"I had hoped your father would forgive me by this time for taking you away from your luxurious home.

Young Bride "Why, Charence, be forgave you long ago. What made you think he hadn't?" Young Bridegroom-"Why-er-he

hasn't asked us to go and live with him."-Chicago Tribune.

Contemporarest. Miss Passay-"Teach you the nivestep schottische? Why, I don't know

Young Callow-"No? Miss Pepprey told me you did." Miss Passay-"No. indeed. The five

step schottische must be a very old form of schottische." Young Callow-"Yes, that's what she said."—Philadelphia Press.

An Apology. The Doctor (angrily)-"Look here, Dicer, I understand that you have been telling people that you would not let

me treat a sick cat of yours!" Dicer-"I believe I did say that." The Doctor-"Well, sir, you'll have

to take it back." Dicer-"Very well, I will. I will let

you treat a sick cat of mine. I'm not very fond of animals anyhow."

Satisfactory Reason. "I've just been making my will. I have bequeathed everything I possess

to my wife." "Then you did it in about ten words." "Not at all. The lawyer who drew it

up for me used four sheets of paper." 'What did he charge you?" "Five dollars."

"Then he's an honest lawver. He wanted to make the service worth the fee."-Chicago Tribuna