PLANTERS

THE

Solicited. President. Chas, C. Howard, Cashier.

Pays Interest

on Deposits.

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The Great Lancaster Counterfeiting Conspiracy.

> A Narrative of Truth That is Stranger Than Fiction.

"It was ten millions or ten years. We took the gambler's chance and

In these words William M. Jacobs, chief conspirator, epitomized the most gigantic counterfeiting plot ever unearthed by our government. On the day he uttered them he was a captive felon; only the day before he was known to his fellow-townsmen in Lancaster, Pa., as a prosperous cigar wrong doing was a neighbor, William L. Kendig, a manufacturer on a smaller scale. Jacobs was the capitalist of the plot, but a man of meagre inventive faculty and poor address; Ken-

dig was a born executive, a genius in

approach," like a cat.

During the Christmas holidays of 1897 a clerk from the sub-treasury at Philadelphia appeared in Washington with five \$100 silver certificates bearing the vignette portrait of President Monroe. The weak color of the red seal on their faces had aroused his suspicion. All the experts who scrutinized them, however, pronounced them perfect except as to the seal, and it had been about decided that they had been stolen from the government bureau of engraving, when one of the notes which had been steeped in hot water by Mr. Moran of the secret service split in two. Microscopic examination then showed that the green ink, soluble in acids, had been washed from the backs of two \$1 notes; that their faces, being printed in a permanent black ink, had been shaved down or peeled off; and that the face and back devices of a \$100 certificate had been printed on the cleaned surfaces, and the thin pieces stuck together with rice paste. These excellent notes were counterfeit.

A circular of warning went at once to the banks, and every sub-treasury was ordered to ship to Washington all the \$100 Monroe-head certification it had on hand. When these came in a number were found to bear the telltale seal. The possible magnitude of the fraud gave the treasury a chill; and Secretary Gage sent for John E. Wilkie of Chicago, a journalist who had done some shrewd detective work, appointed him chief of the secret service, and bade him win his spurs by running this affair to earth. That was in February, 1898; the last person sentenced for connection with the crime went to prison a few days ago. The story of the four years' patient campaign I shall try to give in out-

four months. The oldest of the courterfelts discovered had been redeemed in June, 1897. Allowing a month for their circulation before redemption. they must have been issued in May; and four months for their manufacture would carry the date of beginning them back to January.

Armed with this logic, Mr. Wilkie took a trusted subordinate with him to Philadelphia, the chief seat of the fine engraving industry in America, and the city where the false notes had appeared in the greatest quantity. They pretended to be about to open a high-class printing establishment, where they would need engravers skilled in lathe work, and capable of copying vignette portraits for bonds and checks. This started gossip in the 18 or 20 men who were deemed competent for such employment. Among them were two partners, Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, who struck him as being worth knowing, for their friends had laid wondering stress on the fact that, though young and only recently started in business for themseives, they had suddenly, in January, 1897, dropped out of their accustomed haunts: Until April or thereabout, their shop had been closed much of the time; but in spite of that, both afterward wore the air of prosperity, Bredell buying a fine diamond ring and Taylor taking a pleasure trip to Flor-

Here was a lead, surely. A watch was set upon this eccentric pair, and for more than one year thereafter no person entered or left their shop in Fil bert street, and no package was delivered there; without careful note being made in the reports sent nightly to Washington by the watchers. The shadowing was unremitting, and it scon became plain that the firm was perfecting a machine for paper-making in a small way.

One day in June, 1898, Taylor left the building with a gripsack for the railway station. A detective followed close in his footsteps, and when Taylor bought a ticket for Lancaster his follower did likewise. They rode in the same car, and at their destination the officer saw his man meet Jacobs as by appointment and hold a long private conference with him.

What use has a respectable cigarmanufacturer for a "crook" engraver? | had a chance to warn any of the oth-This question buzzed in Chief Wilkie's brain for some hours after reading that day's report. Then an idea occurred to him. He wrote to an agent in Chicago to ascertain what tobacconist there dealt in Jacobs' cigars, and to purchase a few boxes for him. He put the revenue stamps under the microscope, and the connecting link was there. His agent, on his orders, inspected 200 boxes. There was not a genuine stamp in the lot!

Another group of detectives were to watch Jacobs. They soon noted his intimacy with Kendig, about whose factory there seemed a cloud of mystery. A watch was set upon that also to lock up Deputy Collector building as minute as on the engravers' room in Philadelphia Erelong it was found that Bredell, on one of his trips to Snow Hill, shipped a S. Semple. They attempted to gain parcel of apparatus to Lancaster, partial immunity by hinting that they where Kendig receipted for it. Pres- had made and buried the plates for a ently both Taylor and Bredell came to dangerous \$10 note, which other par-Lancaster and made a stay of some | ties would use if they were punished.

length under assumed names. With Jacobs and Kendig they spent much time in an inner room in the Kendig place-a hireling named Burns, an ex-

A hitch occurred at this stage, to understand which we must go over for a little into the camp of the malefactors. The collector of internal revenue for that Jacobs, though apparently doing a larger business than ever, was buying fewer stamps. Suddenly the collector, after a visit to Washington, called Downey off the scent, and bade resources, and had the gift of "soft him make his examination merely perfunctory. No explanations were given: but Downey, who was short of money and had borrowed \$100 of Jacobs, proved his gratitude for the loan by telling his benefactor of the strange incident. Jacobs and Kendig took fright at this, and did the worst thing all their inculpating material off to an unfrequented spot near the city and burying it; for two detectives followed them on bicycles and made careful note of the hiding-place.

The more Jacobs pondered the hint given him by Downey, the more convinced he became that the secret service had got wind of his operations. How to avert this peril was the question. The whole gang lay quiet from September tii January. Then Kendig suggested that there was a lawyer in Philadelphia, one Harvey Newitt, who, having been United States district attorney under a previous administration, was probably well acquainted with the personnel and methods of the Secret Service. Why not retain him to find out what was afoot, and hold the detectives in check if need

To return to the watchers in Philadelphia. They observed that the gang had struck up relation" with some one in the Franklin building, where several lawyers had their offices. For some time it seemed impossible to discover whom they visited there, but one day the riddle solved itself. Newitt, who, with his partner, Ellery Ingham, was quartered in the Franklin building, chanced to meet William J. McManus, one of the watchers, with whom he had some previous acquaintance. In the course of a short conversation the lawyer remarked, signifi- piece of work otherwise so admirable? cantly, "There is a man in my office was soon in the pay of the gang, dolmade by photo-etching, helped out by ing out information carefully shaped hand-work, a process which experts according to instructions of Chief Wilagreed could have taken not less than kie to whom he turned over his bribe

money as fast as received. The information which Newitt's client was willing to buy so freely must have had a most reassuring effect, for the whole gang wore beaming faces thereafter. The engravers went again into retirement. One day a camera was carried into their rooms, they bought some inferior ink, which and the next a photographic printing frame was sunning itself on a fire-escape outside of their windows. Simultaneously, the material buried near Lancaster was dug un and carried back to Kendig's shop, where work was apparently resumed.

Taylor and Bredell went to luncheon as usual on April 18, 1899. When they returned two Secret Service men, who had been lying in wait, entered their rooms with them. The two countercraft, and Mr. Wilkie soon heard of feitors were quietly warned that they must make no disturbance, and that their wisest policy would be to confess in full and surrender the plates on which they were then at work. They yielded gracefully, and the party finished plates of a fine \$50 note passed

> into the hands of the government. That evening Chief Wilkie and a handful of men ran over to Lancaster on a late train. Going directly to Kendig's shop, they let themselves in with a duplicate key; and sat down in an inner room to wait for morning. About 7 o'clock Burns came, and was handcuffed before he realized what had happened. Twenty minutes later the door opened and the proprietor stood in their presence.

"Good-morning, Mr. Kendig," was his greeting, in chorus:

He was too dumbfounded to respond, but bowed to acknowledge that the jig was up. On receiving the same warning as the engravers, he surrendered his plates, his press, and nine tons of paper for bogus stamp printing. The party then went after Jacobs, and captured him without trophle confiscating his factory and stock. levying upon his balance in bank, and generally providing for the recoupment of the government's losses from his frauds.

Meanwhile, by instructions of the chief, McManus had proceeded to the office of Newitt in Philadelphia, and taken him into custody on a charge of attempting to bribe a government officer. Everything had been to timed that no one of the conspirators had ers, and it was supposed now that the last depth of the plot had been sound-

ed. Newitt, in his negotiations with-McManus, had made a special point of keeping all knowledge of what was going on from his partner, whom he represented as a man of extreme probity. But Jacobs and Kendig, in the first flush of candid confession, informed Chief Wilkie that all . their dealings in the bribery matter had been with Ingham, and that they had never given any money to Newitt So therefore sent to Lancaster at once a detective descended in due course upon Ingham, and the virtuous and the wicked partners were lodged together in fail. It was thought best

> Donney. The two engravers engaged for their counsel ex-Governor Pattison and John

But Mr. Pattison advised them not to trifle with justice, and through his intervention the plates were dug up and put out of harm's way. While in jail, however, they resolved to make another effort to blackmail the government. The necessary materials were smuggled in to them, and they rigged up a tent of blankets, beneath which they could work at night by the light of a taper without being seen by the guard in the corridor. Under these trying conditions they produced plates for printing a very clever counterfeit policeman, acting as their picket of the \$20 note bearing the portrait of Hamilton. Bredell lured his father into helping him by a pretence that he had invented a mechanism for ironing cuffs in a laundry, and needed a small model to accompany his applithe Lancaster district had assigned cation for a patent. The son furmanufacturer. His chief comrade in his deputy, one Downey, to inspect nished the drawings, and the father the Jacobs and Kendig factories. Sus- made the machine, which was actually picion had been aroused by the fact | a press for printing false notes, and so small that it could be packed in an ordinary cigar-box, with space to spare. With this apparatus Bredell and Taylor ran off a few bills, providing the paper in the same way as for the \$100 note first discovered. Taylor's brother Harry was taken into the secret, and the plan was, after a few of the counterfeits had been circulated, to send one to the treasury for judgment on its genuineness. It was then expected that the government, discovering so dangerous a counterfeit possible for themselves by carrying at large, would be ready to make almost any terms with its authors to

> have it suppressed. This scheme failed, through an accident not necessary to describe here. Harry Taylor, who had undertaken the handling of the notes outside, and a poor creature named Hayes, whom he had employed as his, tool, were arrested within five days of their beginning operations. This last defeat seemed to break the spirit of the engravers, who again confessed their guilt, but charged their junior counsel with having advised their course; and on the strength of their representations Semple was arrested, but after two trials he was discharged

> on a verdict of "not guilty." The trial of Newitt and Ingham resulted in their conviction, but an attempt to corrupt the jury was discovered, and two more men, named Fairbanks and O'Dea, were arrested for the offence. In all, 13 persons have been brought to the bar of justice in this remarkable case, and 12 convicted.

> Between the counterfeit stamps, which Jacobs had already used on millions of cigars before his capture, and the false silver certificates, the malefactors might today have been rolling in wealth, and government and public proportionately poorer, but for the miscarriage of the first \$100 note. How came the defective seal on a

Poor human nature! The engravers ad been originally mere employes of formation about the Secret Service." Jacobs, who was to pay them \$25 s thus opened, McManus apiece, weekly, till the profits of the scheme reached a certain figure. The disproportion between their salaries and their ambitions stirred their impatience, till they decided one day to test the plates already made by printing a few notes and trying them on a bank. The right kind of carmine ink was too expensive for their purpose, and, as this was a strictly secret side speculation, they could not borrow any money of their richer partner. was bright enough while fresh, but soon faded. The success of the experiment was immediate and complete, and they put out note after note. Their greed, as we have seen, was

their undoing .- Harper's Weekly. QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The lantern of the Lundy Island lighthouse is 540 feet above high water, and can be seen 31 miles. The Cape Clear light is 450 feet above the

In only two cases have baronetcies been conferred on women in England. Once was in 1686 on the mother of General Cornelius Speelman. The other was Dame Maria Bolles, made so by Charles I.

Most of the railway stations in Russia are about two miles from the towns which they respectively serve. This is a precaution against fire, as many of the Russian dwellings are thatched with straw.

The oldest steam engine now at work is believed to be a Newcomen winding engine at Farme colliery. Rutherglen, near Glasgow. It was built in 1809, and has worked continuously to the present time.

Tattooed on the body of a man who lost his life in the South West India Docks were a crucifix, elephant, tombstone, dog, eagle, figures of Punch and Judy, cross-flags, and the word "Love" in large letters.

A peculiar snow observed on Mont Malet in the Alps has been reported by M. A. Brun. It is called "Caucasian snow," and is very porous, with grains reaching an eighth of an inch in size. The slight adhesion of these grains gives great liability to avalanches.

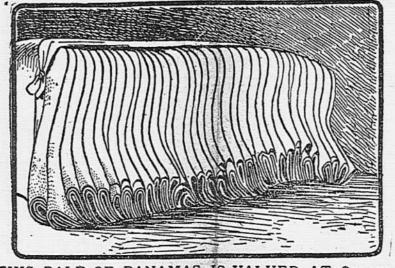
The difference of color between green tea and black tea depends on the fact that the first is obtained from leaves dried as soon as they are gath ered, while in the case of the black tea, the leaves are allowed to ferment before drying. Black tea therefore, contains much less tannin than

A unique specimen of ocean life has been captured at Lionolulu for the United States fishing vessel Albatross. now cruising in that vicinity. It is a small fish which has four feet. They are webbed like the feet of a frog. and are apparently the link between foot and fin. The specimen is said to be one of a few such fish found in the world.

Hated Rivals.

Karper-Well, I'd like to know what's the difference between a "shop girl" and a "saleslady,' anyway, Harper-I give it up but the differ

ence between salesladies are sometimes fierce.-Philadelphia Press,

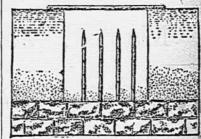


THIS BALE OF PANAMAS IS VALUED AT \$14,400. One would hardly think that the value of this "bale" of "Panamas" is \$14.-100. Yet such is the fact, for it contains no less than 144 hats, which means \$100 apiece. The bale is shown just as it arrived from a village near Mount Chimborazo, Ecuador. What appears a single hat is really a parcel of four, making a gross in each bale. The hats are transported over the Andes in this shape on muleback, and are blocked and prepared for the market in Ameri-

TRAPS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Ingenious Devices of the Cunning Moros For the Destruction of Troops in the Philippines.

ERVING as an enlisted man | boo of the country. Bamboo posts trenches, barricades and blockades erected by the ingenious Filipinos, who always calculate these fortifications with a view of retreating from them in the event of being pushed by the American troops. But I never saw tack and the space between packed



trenches and barricades of the order ofthose utilized by the cunning Moros.

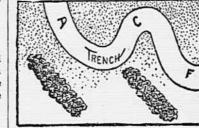
The writer accompanied the first

large expedition against the Moros, in serve the entrenching customs of the of them, are the tribes engaged in war with the Americans. The coast and river tribes are friendly, and many of the members of these tribes were hired by the American troops to carry rations. the interiors where the lakes are

cated. The lakes are fine stretches of water, about thirty-five miles from Malabang. We find barricades of all kinds across the roads to obstruct the

progress of the troops. Trenches of

varied styles are seen. The sketch here a cross section of one of these trenches, shows the device employed-a light bamboo covering. Earth is placed on the covering, and the passing troops are supposed to break through the top and tumble upon the sharpened bamboo points below. If the troops fell in upon these points serious results might follow, but care



is used, and, as a rule, places of this kind are avoided.

We found many trenches arranged so that the occupants could keep up a continuous retreat and still remain under cover. A drawing of this scheme is presented. These trenches are made alongside the roads or trails, and, in addition, there are stone barricades piled at proper angles. The enemy is stationed at (d), for example, and maintains its fire upon the oncoming troops from this point until the proper time comes for making a retreat. Then the occupants retreat back to (c), and open fire: then back to (f), and so on as long as the trenches continue.

In this sketch the reader may observe a plan of a barricade which is built with the intention of giving a reception of bamboo points to any one jumping the same. It is frequently neces sary to rush the trenches of the enemy, and the Moros know this, so that they prepare the back of the barricades with the sharpened points as indicated. The points do not show from the front, and the chargers are often unaware of the pricking points until they strike upon them. We found many barricades made entirely with the thorny undergrowth of the jungle. This substance possesses wirelike points, which tear the clothes and the skin. It is



columns are delayed

be shattered freely with these pieces. product from the mountains with which they make a cementing material to erect the masonry.

The Moros are as ingenious as the



through the Philippine War, I are placed in the earth at intervals. came across many odd Then the necessary cross pieces of the same stock of smaller diameter are at through the uprights, and these Evided or split bamboo. Then another artition is put up about three fee: with earth, sod, brush etc., resulting in substantial barricade through which iot, as a rule, cannot pass. All along the line of march to the

Ekes one would see a man, every now and then, fall straight forward, full gth, throwing his rifle ahead of him. examination of the path would ow the trap (i), consisting of a single ece of thin bamboo, adjusted on little egs, and set just high enough from le surface to trip anyone who was

I never was in a country where the enemy displayed so much ingenuity n the setting of traps. I served as a April, and had an opportunity to obsoldier in Cuba, and have been at it Moro soldier. There is on the Island not until I took the Moro trail to the of Mandanao what is known as the lakes with the American expedition three or four years in these islands, but lake tribes, and these tribes, or part of April did I see arrows set to shoot out across the path near one when he

> tripped the raw hide or hempen cord. The Filipino had devices of this kind, but they did not always work, and the soldiers would play with the contrivances. But no one plays with the Moro path-shooting arrow gun, arranged as represented in the sketch. Here the arrow lays in the hollowed section or tube of bamboo, close to the surface, and this tube is fixed with a bow, as shown. The bowstring is hauled back, and connected to a trip clutch. This clutch is connected with a cord, which extends across the trail to a peg. As a man passes over the trail his toe catches the cord, the bow is let loose and the arrow flies .- From the Field, Isle de Mindanao, Philippine Islands. -New York Times.

> The Last 1812 Pensioner. In the town of Ava, Oneida County, New York, there is still living Hiram Cronk the last surviving pensioner of the War of 1812. He was born in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer County, April 29, 1800, and spent his early years in Wright Settlement, near the present city of Rome. Hiram enlisted in the army when but fifteen years of



HIRAM CRONK.

age, and served about a hundred days at Sacketts Harbor. He was not in any conflict, however. His father and two brothers, Jeptha and John, also saw service in the second war with Great Britain. After the war Hiram took up the trade of itinerant shoemaker, traveling about the country. That and farming have made up his life work. He is a Democrat and a Methodist. Physicians in Roman Times.

Every person of voting age owns a physician, if we are to judge by the common use of the personal objective pronoun, "My doctor!" This remarkable claiming of possession was handed down to us from the Romans, who had very difficult to force a passage no physicians for 500 years. When through these obstructions, and the people got sick they died. The small number of great physicians introduced We had the artillery with us, and into Rome were only slaves, and a phybarricades built of ordinary stone could sician among the patricians was a species of luxury, like a cook. Every rich But the ingenious Moro finds a kind of man had his perfumers, his bathers, sandstone in the hills with which he his harpers and his physician. Musa, builds his barricade. This stone is the celebrated physician of Augustus, just spongy enough to let a shell pene. was a slave. He was freed and made trate without breaking the material. a Roman knight, after which physi-The natives secure a sort of limelike cians became persons of consideration -New York Press.

Rather Poor Singing. An Indiana lover who sang "Good Morning, Carrie," beneath his sweetheart's window, was shot by an irate neighbor, who claims that he thought it was a tom cat .- Memphis Commer cial-Appeal.

Absence may make the heart grow and barrigades of the abundant bam- fonder, but so do presents.

8THE FALLEN CAMPANILE

Best Vantage Point For Gaining Bird's-Eye View of Venice.

There was no better way of getting a it lay beneath one 300 feet below, and

Every one of our fighting mer, m the Philippines is to have a value. The article will weigh only a few ounces, but will hold a lot, and will be so strong that a man can jump upon it when it is empty without hurting it a particle. These bags, which are rectangular in shape, are now being just idea of Venice in a bird's-eye turned out for the War Department view than by making the ascent of the aby thousands, being intended to take campanile. How many will recall the place of the old-style box lockers

ground and water plan of the city as as receptacles for soldiers' necessaries. The box lockers were heavy and regret the fall of that aerial perch. The inconvenient, and on transports they campanile had no steps, but a winding, were usually stowed in the hold, with inclined plane of thirty-eight bends led | freight on top of them, so that if the troops left before the vessel was un-The lagooons, the hundred islands, as loaded the boys in khaki were likely many canals crossed by nearly four not to see their goods and chattels



hundred bridges, the details of St. for months. The new valises may be Mark's exterior, all stood out with shoved under the bunks on board peculiar distinctness beneath the spec- ship. They are of uniform size, easily tator. To the east the open sea, with packed in a wagon, and of just the

the mainland and the Alps and the mountains of Vincenza on the horizon. The campanile, a massive square tower of brick, rose to a height of 325 feet, and was forty-two feet square. It was founded about 900 by Doge Pletro Tribuno, but not finished until 1131, or soon after. The upper part was an open lantern, with a pyramidal roof added in the sixteenth century. On the apex stood a fine colossal figure of an angel formed of plates of gilt bronze on a woooden cone, this being fifteenth century work. The tower rested on a stone base, and was simply decorated with slight pilasters The Bridge of Sighs and the Library of St. Marks were said to be similarly threatened with collapse.

Venice rests for the most part

bed of clay, alternating with sand,

with a depth of several hundred feet.

The builders of the campanile dug

down some ten to sixteen feet to this

stiff clay, and over the whole area of

the footings of the tower drove in piles

of white poplar, from ten to eleven

inches in diameter, nearly touching

one another. On the top of these a

level platform was formed by the lay-

ing crosswise of oak trees, each rough-

ly squared, and on the wooden plat-

form massive footings were laid, con-

sisting of five courses of large blocks

of trachyte and other granite or por-

Above these there are six courses of

similar stone arranged in step-like ef-

the brick superstructure. In 1885 these

foundations were roughly examined,

and both the oak and poplar beams,

which at the time when they were

laid were taken from the adjacent

Oueen Bess's Bill of Fare.

note lampreys, stockfish and sturgeon,

with side dishes of porpoise. The third

course comprised quaking puddings,

bag pudding, black puddings, white

puddings and marrow puddings. Then

came veal, beef, capons, humble pie,

mutton, marrow pasties, Scotch col-

lops, wild fowl and game. In the fifth

course all kinds of sweets, creams in

all their varieties, custards, cheese

cakes, jellies, warden pies, junkets,

syllabubs, and so on, to be followed

perhaps by white cheese and tansy

cake.-St. James's Gazette.

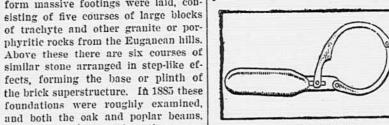
sound.

VALISE FOR SOLDIERS IN THE PHILII

PINES. right capacity to contain the soldiers outfit.-Philadeiphia Record.

Fruit Jar Wrench.

Among the newest kitchen utensils is a wrench designed for the purpose of removing the caps of preserving jars. The device is quite simple in



its construction, and is, therefore, inshores, where these trees still grow in expensive. It is made of three parts abundance, were found to be perfectly cap of the jar and grips it tightly The harder the cap sticks the tighter Dinner was a substantial affair in the reign of the maiden queen, who was by no means indifferent to the pleasures of the table. The first course on great possibility of damaging either the car occasions would probably be wheaten flummery, stewed broth, spinach broth, available for putting the caps on segruel or hotch-potch. The second concurely as it is for removing them. sisted of fish, among which we may

rier and slowhound.

Connecticut has 3,000,000 peach trees; Massachusetts, 300,000; Rhode Island, 50.000.

While some men mount upward to the pinnacle of fame others reach the height of folly.

UNCLE SAM'S GREATEST PERIL—THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.



Uncle Sam-Talk about trusts and the tariff! They are infants 'longside this question.-From the New York Times

WHO KILLS THE BIRDS?

NO. 36.

Who kills the birds? 'I," said the Woman, "although 'tis inhu-

man, I must have dead birds."

Who sees them-die? "," said the Man, "whenever I can,

For my sport they must die."
Who tolls the bell?
I," said the Boy, "I love to destroy,
I toll the bell."

Who digs their graves?
"I," said the Girl, "for a feather's "I'd dig all their graves."
—Oakfield Eagle

HUMOROUS.

Nell-Mrs. Highflyer's complexion is wonderfully clear. Belle-Oh, I can see through that.'

Harduppe-Here comes a fel'ow with money to burn. Borrowell-Well. I'm a match for him.

Blobbs-Harduppe is a pretty slick proposition, isn't he? Slobbs-Slick-Why, I've seen him borrow money from

Muggins-Would you consider \$13 an unlucky amount? Buggins-That

would depend entirely upon whether I was lending it or borrowing it. Wiggs-My old uncle has been mar-

ried four times. He doesn't seem to think marriage is a lottery. Wagg-No. it's more of a habit with him. First Boy-Dat kid t'inks he knows

a lot about baseball." Second Boy-Aw, he don't know de difference between a score card an' an injunction. "That's the hardest work I know,"

remarked Graphter. "What is?" inquired the casual acquaintance. "Finding somebody that's easy to work." "Life is not all sunshine," remarked the pessimistic individual. "No!" exclaimed the man who was examining the thermometer: "and that's where

we're lucky." "He isn't as great a success as a chauffeur as he was a horse trainer, is he?" "No; you see, he seems to think an automobile is like a horse-no good until it's broken."

"Is Penner making any progress in the literary world?" "Yes, indeed. He has just discovered two or three magazines that will return contributions whether stamps are inclosed or not." "I notice," complained Mrs. Henpeck, "that you never call me'dear' any

more." "No," replied Henpeck; "I couldn't, consistently." "Indeed? and why not?" "Because 'talk is cheap.' " Tom-What did she say about my poem? Dick-She said it was the most perfect lullaby she ever read. Tom-Lullaby! Why, it was a sonnet. Dick -Well, she said she went to sleep reading it.

Hook-Andrew Carnegie said the other day that it is easier to make money than to spend it. Nye-Yes; but you should remember he was addressing a convention of plumbers at the time.'

"I want some money. I don't want to go by that millinery store tomorrow -" "Huh!" John interrupted: "I should hope not. It's bad enough to go buy one hat."

"The time will come," said the Wise Guy, "when words will be superfluous. We shall know instinctively just what people think of us." "I should think you would find that quite embarrase ing," murmured the Simple Mug.

"You say the jury first stood two for 'guilty' and ten for 'not guilty.' How on earth did they arrive at a verdict of 'guilty' so quickly, then?" "Because the two men were golf fiends, and they talked continually about the game."

CUNNING OF BR'ER FOX.

An Incident That Shows Reynard's Power of Reasoning.

A well authenticated story comes from North Carolina which seems to rove that foxes, if they have not eual as shown in the accompanying cut, and reasoning powers with the human race, the circular portion is fitted over the are at least endowed with an excellent imitation. The story is vouched for by John B. Evans, chairman of the the grip, and as the pressure is dis Republican state committee; J. C. L. tributed over almost the entire outside | Harris, secretary of that committee; surface of the metal top there is no R. W. Logan, the United States commissioner, and J. D. Miller. One or the glass jar. The device is just as morning recently they were fox hunting. The weather was cool and crisp and there was just enough dampness on the leaves and grass to give the During the Roman occupation of dogs good scent. A fox was soon un-Great Britain there were five species earthed and kept running in a circle of dogs on the islands. They were about three miles in extent. A knoll the house dog, greyhound, bulldog, ter in the center overlooked the entire course and after the hunt had continued for some considerable time the fox made for a giant and venerable chestunt tree which had fallen 100.000, and Southern New Hampshire, across a raving. Into the hollow tree dashed the fox, the dogs behind about 150 yards behind. Reynard was seen to emerge from the other end of the log and soon made off through the forest.

The dogs were thrown off the scent at the hollow log, but soon caught it again across the ravine and kept up the chase for about half an hour or more. Then the fox once more disappeared in the holow log to emerge as before. The dogs again trailed on, but in about another thirty minutes the fox for the third time entered the log and still again disappeared in the forest across the ravine. The dogs were about used up by this time, though the fox appeared to be quite fresh after the third trip through the log. The hunters noticed this un, accountable circumstances and began to suspect something. They securely closed up one end of the log and when Reynard for the fourth time entered they closed up the other end. Then they procured axes and cut into the tree. Their reward came in the shape of three foxes, which had evidently been racing the dogs by turns,

Free Doctors in Germany.

Under an insurance law enacted in Germany several years ago 30,600,000 people receive in return for a nominal sum free medical attendance. The theory was that suffering humanity would receive cheap and effective relief from its bodily ills, but in practice there are many drawbacks. The doctors hired by the state hold that they are expected to do too much for the pay they get. In Munich they get only about \$75 per annum. In order to keep down expenses the doctors are incline to impress upon the patients that nothing is the trouble with them.