

GHOST STORY.

Man Appears Mysteriously in His Sweetheart's Photograph. Threatening Her Life Apparently. It So Frightens The Young Lady That She Breaks Her Engagement, and the Young Man is Much Worried.

A letter from London, Eng., says one of the weirdest phenomena in the history of photography has caused Miss Gladys Manning, a beautiful Southampton girl, to break her engagement with Lieut. Gordon Waters, now on service in India.

In every one of a dozen photographs the camera revealed a ghastly figure with dagger in hand hovering over her. She recognized the figure as her fiancé and immediately broke to engagement, believing that it was a warning of what would happen should she become his bride.

The course of true love runs smooth for this couple until the day when she was called to London. He expected to return to England on a furlough in a year and take his bride home to India with him for the remainder of his service.

Letters were exchanged with regularity during six months and the preparations for the wedding had been commenced. Then one day an old friend, an unsuccessful rival of the Indian officer, paid a peevish call. He was on his way to America in a few days and begged for a photograph.

Miss Manning had no recent pictures and was easily persuaded to sit for new ones. The next day she found time during her shopping trip to London to call at a well-known photographic studio.

Two days later, instead of the expected picture, came a short letter of apology. Would she please make another appointment—an old friend had ruined the plates.

Her London trips were very frequent just then. She sat again without a murmur. Again a letter of apology instead of proofs. This time the letter was larger and spoke vaguely of strange actions of the light.

The photographer's request for a third sitting was granted, with the kindly expressed hope that nothing would happen this time. Several strangers were about the studio during the third attempt. Miss Manning observed with the well trained perspicacity of a woman's eye that they were watching her with evident curiosity.

Though this espionage was annoying and irritating to her, she was not displeased even when one of the observers stole up and snapped her with a hand camera. Miss Manning's assistance was further increased when for the third time a letter of apology arrived instead of proofs. There was no explanation.

The photographer begged her to come to his studio a score as possible during some one with her. He would, he said, endeavor to explain why it was impossible to photograph her.

Mr. Manning and her daughter took the next train to the metropolis. The photographer led them to a private room and produced a handful of proofs showing the plates to the mystified women, he asked of Miss Manning: "Do you happen to know a very tall young lieutenant with dark skin and light hair?"

"Why, yes, I do," answered Miss Manning, glancing at her mother. "Well, perhaps you can account for these plates," said the photographer handing them over. "I never had anything like this happen to me but once before."

With successive gasps of amazement the young woman looked at the plates and then at the proofs, which showed things much more clearly.

In each case her picture was clear and quite good. They were the average work of a first-class photographer. But in every case there loomed close to her a strange, ghostly, yet distinct figure. In the figures right hand was a dagger.

There was no question of identity. It was Lieutenant Waters, tall, frowning and sinister. Sometimes the Lieutenant's figure was on the left, sometimes on the right of his fiancée, but more often behind her. In every plate the dagger was held close to Miss Manning. Three plates showed him holding it point downward just above her head. In others it was at her throat and breast. The pose of the mysterious figure showed that it was not in the act of striking a blow, but held itself balanced in readiness to stab.

So ominous and threatening was the effect that the two women were quite overcome. "What do you think it means?" they asked.

"Were you thinking of worrying very hard about him?" he asked in reply.

Miss Manning was quite sure that during the first two sittings her mind was full of shopping, and at the third her thoughts were trying to account for the curious picture appearing. "I heard of a ghostly figure having been thought transferred from your mind to the plate," he said. "I have of this happening often to other photographers, but it happened to me only once."

Pressed for details of this one previous case, the photographer reluctantly gave them. They were far from reassuring.

FLAYS OIL TRUST In Message to Congress President Roosevelt Brands as COLLOSSAL ROBBERS

The Standard Oil Combines, Which He Says Has Enriched Itself by Crimes.

Commissioner Garfield's Proof of Monopoly's Guilt the Basis of Charge s.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress Friday indulged in a severe denunciation of the Standard Oil monopoly, charging it and the railroads of the country with all manner of offenses against the Interstate Commerce and Anti-Trust laws. The charges against this vicious monopoly were aimed psychologically with the approaching vote in the Senate on the rail rate bill, the President's pet measure, which he is determined shall go on the Federal statute books. It is believed laying bare of the flagrant and persistent violation of the law by the Standard Oil monopoly is two years behind the times.

In 1904 the same charges against the O. I. combine were made by Congressman William Randolph Hearst in all his newspapers, and in December of last year he proposed a remedy in the shape of a bill to increase the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and to create an Interstate Commerce Court, which would have made impossible a continuation of such defiance of the United States laws.

The bill served as a model for the Bach-Townsend bill, and was killed by the Administration. For years the Government has paid no attention to the repeated accusations against the Standard Oil Company, whose crimes are plainly enumerated by the President and Commissioner Garfield today.

Despite the superlatives of the denunciation, the penalties used by the President and Commissioner Garfield which accuse the Standard Oil monopoly of divers and sundry offenses against Federal laws, the Department of Justice, in almost the same breath, announces that it will try to prosecute only under the Anti-Trust law, which the maximum penalty for which is only a fine of a sum, which would be considered paltry by the millionaire defendants.

In other words, should all the Standard Oil officials, all the railroad chiefs of the country be convicted, they would merely have to sacrifice their pens at the bottom of checks for sums infinitesimal as compared with the profits secured from the illegal and secret rates and rebates, and go on committing the same crimes against the laws of the land. Then, by putting the screws under the price-list anew and backing a cent or two on to the rate for oil, the trust would get all its money back with enormous interest.

Commissioner Garfield's investigations unearthed undeniable proof of the guilt of the O. I. Trust and the railroads, and his specific charges formed the basis for the President's message and recommendations to Congress.

He winced no words and used no emasculated phrases in denouncing the Standard Oil Company as a vicious business organization, reared upon the loot from illegal methods of doing business.

He accused the officials of the company of criminal methods and stripped the fabric of their boasted organization bare; showed it to be a mass of corruption; a combination defiant of every law of the land, and even of decent business amenities; a heartless and wily destroyer of competitors and a menace to the country.

The revelations in the report of Commissioner Garfield are almost astounding. They expose, so far as the Standard Oil Company is concerned, exactly the same methods that William R. Hearst has unmasked in the coal roads trust and the alliance between the Sugar Trust and the great railroads. It is significant to note that Commissioner Garfield's exposure illuminates the situation with examples of precisely the same kinds of rebates, refunds and other illegal favors as the coal cases and the sugar cases have developed.

In other words, it tends to prove what Congressman Hearst and many writers and investigators have contended for a long time—that the Standard created the system and perfected it and the coal roads and the Sugar Trust and the other trusts are only imitators and followers of the most gigantic trust of them all.

Standard has organized capital been so ruthlessly pilloried. Commissioner Garfield presents an array of facts and figures that would convince the most skeptical and he does it with a clearness that a child could understand.

He not only convicts the Oil Trust of flagrant and persistent violations of the law, but accuses its officials of deliberate lying. He says that at the beginning of the investigation the officials of the Standard Oil said the company had not obtained and was then not obtaining secret rebates from the railroads. He then proceeds to show that the company has habitually received and is still receiving such rebates, and he cites case after case in proof.

Probably no more opportune time could have been elected by the President to send the report to Congress just as the Senate is about to begin voting on the railroad rate bill. The President believes the fact revealed by Commissioner Garfield constitute the best argument yet presented that the only effective remedy for secret rebating and open preferential ratings is through government regulation, with only such restrictions as are necessary under the Constitution.

One of the most significant features of the report is that when the attention of the railroads was called to certain specific instances of rebating discovered by Mr. Garfield, they discontinued the practice thereby acknowledging their guilt.

The President's only recommendation in his message is that the immunity law be corrected, that the free alcohol bill be passed, which would be a set-back for the Standard and that the further exploitation by the trusts of coal and oil lands owned

THE COMING INSUP. RECALL OLD FATHER, Says Weaver, "As I inherited it Children, But They'll Break the Will."

To a symposium entitled "Socialism in America," and published in the New York World, General James B. Weaver of Iowa contributes the following:

To the Editor of the World: The movement toward socialism in the United States and elsewhere is strictly defensive and abnormal. It resembles the movements of opposing armies in the field. The socialists profess that the multitude shall own and operate everything rather than that a few shall absorb all. It is economic war, and lying hidden within it are dislocations fearful to contemplate. The same plutocratic force which engendered socialism in the old world have begotten it here and are giving it growth, strength and vitality.

Sen. or Hanna's prophetic vision was clear and accurate. His economic and political theories are to continue. He contemplated a continuance of the present plutocratic regime and he had at that very time been elected by monopolistic wealth for eight years' service as president of the United States. Visions of gigantic trust combinations and ship subsidy schemes controlled his great brain. Under such conditions, of course, nothing could avert the socialistic issue in 1912. He would have forced exactly that issue had he lived and succeeded in his ambitions. His bankers and associates have prophesied a life and death struggle between a class of persons created by the state, called plutocrats, and natural forces of fish and blood created by the Almighty. The former, reinforced by an allied army of speculators, have driven the men of fish and blood into the overcrowded market of day laborers, have absorbed the sources of wealth, including the soil; have starved the laboring man at war with them selves, while the government in all its branches is used chiefly as a police force to keep the peace while the corporations get in their work.

The allied corporations say robbery shall do business but that robbery and that robbery shall be eliminated. They have forced labor to say that that which does not belong to the worker shall not work, and they will say whether or not he may join.

The pat generation, like an imbecile old father, has disinherited its children. They will break the will.

The senate of the United States at this moment is creating socialists faster than they can be organized and equipped. It is a great scandal to permit a station and is destroying it by a process faster than anything else. It is a scandal to permit a station and is destroying it by a process faster than anything else.

One of the best known New York actresses, Miss Blanche Bates, has turned farmer as a relief from the nervous strain of theatrical work.

In Bavaria the women clean the streets. It is only a few years back when trousers were in fashion, that women performed the same work here.

The only woman fire alarm agent in the world is pretty Nellie Bennett of Levee, who sells power and shot gun and represents the Outdoor Life Magazine.

A man in Pennsylvania sold his wife for \$3 and then spent the money for a pair of trousers to the purchaser. Some women would sell their husbands for less.

An Indiana woman succeeded in laying in a stock of fourteen husbands before the authorities deemed it best to interfere and clip the wings of her monopolistic spirit.

The man who breaks (if an engagement) without an explanation, should be waited upon by the girl's father or brother and an explanation demanded. This will be merely for satisfaction.

Randolph Milbourne, the Washington, D. C. music teacher, who wears woman's clothes, has got around level o' jions by wearing a large silver badge bearing the inscription, "R. Randolph Milbourne. I am a man."

To shut out an o' j'ional view from side or rear windows mix a little mastic varnish and white lead in equal quantities and apply to the inside of the panes with an old paint brush. It will be a good imitation of ground glass and will wear a long time.

A Chicago professor recently predicted that the industry of the twenty-first century would be controlled by woman; and Supreme Court Justice David A. Brewer, in an address before Vassar, suggested that "the next half century may extend full suffrage throughout the union."

When you've a good wife and true, Who, let fortunas be foul or fair, Of whatever may come to you, Will cheerfully bear her share; Who has proved she's a brave, true helper.

Perhaps far more than you know, It will lighten her end of the burden, If you kiss her and tell her so.

Government Maps. It may not be known to some of our folks that the Government of the United States is making a minute survey of the entire country, and is issuing complete and accurate maps of every square farm-house, every cottage, creek, together with every water shed and elevation; and that these maps are for sale, so far as printed, at a merely nominal price—a few cents each. The person to write for information is Chas. D. Walcott, director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. It may be that you particular neighborhood has not yet been surveyed and mapped, but perhaps it is; we have told you how to find out.

Killing Frost. A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says information was received in this city from the superintendent of the North Carolina test farm at Statesville stating that all the cotton and corn in that section was killed by the frosts last week. Other crops are believed to have suffered severely. Cotton has been killed or injured in many of the States, and farmers have had to plant over.

Young Man Dead. Capt. Benjamin Kennedy, commandant of the Welch Neck School at Harville, died in Columbia, W. Va., Wednesday night after an illness of six weeks. He was twenty-eight years of age, having been born in J. neville, Union county, on March 16, 1878.

WANT TO KILL IT. An Appeal to Waite Against the Dispensary System.

The address below has been sent to The News and Courier for publication. It will be observed that it is signed by a number of gentlemen who have been conspicuous in their opposition to the S. A. C. dispensary.

To the Democratic Voters of South Carolina: As citizens of South Carolina, we are opposed to the dispensary system, we, the undersigned, call upon our fellow citizens of like opinion to unite for the purpose of organizing the opposition to the dispensary system.

So nearly of one mind concerning the dispensary system are the people of the State, that it is only by their failure to unite for action that the dispensary can be preserved. It is only by default that the dispensary can win another victory, before the electors or in the Legislature, and it will be foolhardy for those who desire its overthrow to sit idly by and see the pernicious system again enthroned in power in our Commonwealth.

Every sincere, patriotic citizen must regret that this issue should be again the paramount question in a South Carolina campaign. But so long will it continue to be the paramount issue, and it should, therefore, be the desire of every thoughtful citizen to see this festering sore removed and a healthier condition secured. To all those who believe the State dispensary system to be an evil and propose its abolition, we call for a meeting at the time being laid aside, the demand, first, now, be made that the State dispensary system shall be destroyed.

On trial now for thirteen years, it has failed all the time by strong support and as truly protected by unceasing criticism and watchfulness. There is no need to point out the evils which the State monopoly of the whiskey traffic has bred. Corruption, at the fountain head and in its branches, drunkenness and murder, and misery have been the result of the pernicious political machine of gigantic proportions, with a bearded lobby in Columbia, and a willing ringleader in every county, the monster has waxed fat, insolent and defiant. The will of the people has been perverted and suppressed, and when finally demanding expression that demand has been thwarted and circumvented by appeals to the trivial technicalities of the law.

In eighteen counties the people have spoken and in all these except two their voice has in thunder tones repudiated the system. In other counties they are ready to give up the sum to the State to give up the system. In this primary, where the life or death of the dispensary is at stake and should be decided, it is vitally necessary shall be active and united. It is only by action and not by the conscience of the nation a it is not socialism. It is simply the mighty tread of true democracy and Christianity walking hand in hand. Do not be alarmed. The altar of cross nor the government will honestly and conservatively align itself on more with the people. But let me assure the reader that the safety of both persons and property demands that this shall be done speedily and without sham.

How to check the growth of socialisms: First—There must be less money spent for military and naval establishments and more for reclaiming our unwatered and empire, thus furnish work for destitute people, and they should help poor settlers if need be to get a start. Our policy in this particular must be broad, liberal, aggressive and must be inaugurated at once. The army of foreigners daily landing upon our shores can then be consistently required to settle upon and cultivate this reclaimed land.

Second—We must take up the question of land reform, nationally and in States. Land monopoly is monstrous, un-Christian and univerted.

Third—There is but one way to control the railroads. It is not necessary that the government shall own and operate our vast rail system. The Senate to pass an act authorizing the government to construct or purchase three transcontinental lines—north, south and through the center of the continent. If such a law were passed the present lines would be quick to sell at reasonable rates. Questions of connecting with these lines and all subsidiary and collateral matters would be easy of adjustment.

Fourth—We must elect United States senators by popular vote.

Fifth—The struggle for community control of public utilities must continue—and it will. Restore the competitive equilibrium even if we have to discourage corporations for private utility. If they will insist on destroying competition and crushing the individual, to that extent destroy them by recalling their charters. If it is a question of which shall live—the corporation or the man—let the man survive. The duty of the state is to be tried first before the nation takes the wide scale contemplated by your question.

Sixth—Finally, nominate and elect a conservative ticket in 1908 whose every name will inspire confidence in all classes. It will not be hard to find such a ticket, but it will have to be selected wisely. No namby-pamby administration at war with itself can possibly grapple with the mighty problems now pressing for solution.

JAMES B. WEAVER.

Get Acquainted with Machinery. Some men are born kickers. He who kicks about a new piece of farm machinery not working just right, would have less to kick about if he would spend a little time, on a rainy day, studying the instructions issued by the manufacturer. Much valuable time is lost by the farmer not knowing his implements, and how to use and care for them. The maker of a tool, whether it be a carpet stretcher or a mowing machine, knows more about its working parts than any one else. Therefore, read up and get acquainted with the new machines.

Rate Legislation. The railroad rate bill is still the storm center in politics. The Democrats generally, favor a measure that would give adequate relief to the people without doing injustice to the railroads.

The consolidation of transportation facilities has reached such a point in this country that seven combinations control practically all the railroads and wield such vast power that the people are unable to prevent abuses. The Democrats want a law giving the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to fix reasonable rates and forbidding any interference by the courts, or such a limited court review, as will prevent the nullification of the work of the Commission by interjectory court orders, and leave the rates fixed by the Commission in full force until the final hearing and decree in the case. But a number of broader possible review by the courts including the power to suspend the Commission's rates by an interjectory order or temporary injunction before the final hearing. Judging from the debates in both Houses, Congress will hardly pass the bill without providing for some sort of court review; but the Democrats will insist on limiting that power.

An Old Preacher. A Methodist minister who had been preaching for seventy-seven years is worth some little attention. The distinction belongs to E. V. Richard Bymer, of Brixton, England. He was a preacher when William IV was King of England and Andrew Jackson was President of the United States.

20 men ever gains anything by trying to belittle others. Remember this young man and act on it.

The Republicans in Congress are divided on every proposition that looks towards reform, but they are all united on the "pork bill" and "for the old flag and an appropriation."

KANSAS undertakes have formed a trust. Hereafter funeral expenses must be guaranteed or the deceased will not be buried. Thus do many a man's worse pursue him to the grave.

IMMIGRANTS are coming into Texas at the rate of 1,000 a day, and New York and Boston at 16,000 a day. This country will have to continue to do some tall assimilating to digest so much raw food.

REPUBLICAN senators seem to dread to vote on the Srook case, and many of them intend to repudiate the bargain made with the Mormon church by Perry Heath in 1900 which gave the Republicans the electoral vote of Utah.

The ship-subsidy steal is one vote shy of being reported favorably by the Committee of Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Gen. Grosvenor and the lobbyists have expended all their efforts so far for nothing.

A German scientist says the time will come when the supply of water will not be sufficient to supply life on this earth. This may be true, but the trouble is too far off for us of this time to worry over it.

The standpatters will hardly dare stand out against abating the tariff on building material to the unfortunate San Francisco sufferers, though they will still continue the tariff tax on homes for the balance of us.

The advantage of an indirect tax like the tariff is, as one of the principal standpatters said, the foolish gese don't know who is plucking them but the Republicans are discovering that the voters are getting their eyes open.

An eminent minister of the gospel says ninety-five percent of the sons of rich men are worthless and do nothing but spend the money they inherited. While this may be true, yet they are some use in the world by robbly helping to keep money in circulation.

The city of Johannesburg, South Africa, prohibits all advertisements regarding liquor and gambling on a penalty of \$12, or two months' imprisonment. That is good law, and better still we are told it is strictly enforced.

The people of Porto Rico have found that wearing shoes is a cure for the "lazy bug" disease. That is not always the case in this section of the globe. Some folks here have two or three pair of shoes have the "lazy bug" disease to an alarming extent.

SECRETARY Shaw is so thick with the Rockefeller City National Bank and other Wall Street bankers that he is virtually paying interest on the gold they are importing from Europe by advancing the cash without interest, on security other than United States bonds.

It was only a year or two ago that Senator Lodge voted to strike out the imprisonment clause of the anti-trust act and now he proposes imprisonment for railroad managers guilty of granting rebates. Has Senator Lodge repented or is he using that old Republican dodge of trying to fool the people?

The United States government and various states spend at least \$1,000 on the health of sheep and cattle for every dollar they spend to protect human life," said Dr. W. A. Evans, director of the Columbus laboratories, in a lecture at the tuberculosis exhibit at the municipal museum recently. "That is easily accounted for. The almighty dollar is our national god. There is money in sheep and cattle raising, but none in man raising. Consequently we raise sheep and cattle and let men die. Do you see the difference?"

DIVORCE decrees granted in one state do not bind the defendant if he or she resides in another, according to a decision of the United States supreme court, and as a result thousands of men and women who, after separation in states where laws are lax have married again, face the possibility of having themselves declared bigamists, and their children illegitimate.

Hard to Please. Two men were arrested recently in New York for causing a lot of citizens to laugh and cheer and another man was gathered in on the same day for refusing to look pleasant when ordered to cross the street. The police are growing awfully particular.

OLD AGE PENSION IN WALES. Has Markedly Increased the State Debt.

Among the claims made for the New South Wales old-age pension act, prior to its passage, were that (first) it would lessen the number of indigent persons in the various state institutions; (second) it would remove much worry on the part of people growing old as to provision for the future; (third) it would have a tendency to encourage relatives to assist in the support of the aged, thereby avoiding the reflections usually cast upon them when an aged relative became objects of charity; and (fourth) it would ultimately diminish the taxation required under the old system.

And has been in operation five years. The labor members of the federal parliament, desiring to pass similar laws, appointed a commission to inquire into the results obtained from the New South Wales act. Among those who testified before this commission was the director of government asylums for the infirm in New South Wales, who stated, in substance, that about six months after the act came into operation 600 old people secured their pensions; and left the benevolent asylums; that the majority returned to the institutions and surrendered their pensions, and surrendered almost as many inmates as there had been prior to the passage of the act; that the reasons given for returning were that they were better cared for in the institutions and could live more comfortably there, and that the annual cost of maintenance per inmate at the asylums was \$80. From a statement made by the state treasurer it appears that the amount expended for the old-age pensions last year exceeded \$2,500,000, while the amount necessary to support the infirm was greater than ever before, yet the population had not materially increased.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Purifying Drinking Water. It is probable that electric purification of drinking water will soon be introduced into the home. This method, already used by a number of municipal water works in Germany, is based upon the germ-killing effects of ozone, which is cheaply engendered by electricity. If an electric discharge takes place between two glass tubes, one inside the other, whose surfaces facing each other are coated with metal, ozone is developed in the space between the tubes. Electricians have tried in recent years to simplify the method of electric ozone development for purifying water. The ideal apparatus could put up in the kitchen and by utilizing the electric current of the common electric light wires, purify every glass of drinking water. In fact, such an apparatus seems to have been successfully made by Mr. Otto, a French engineer.

This apparatus is of very simple construction and takes up little space. It consists principally of a small, closed box, the metal cover of which is made conductive with the floor. In the box is an ozone developer, an inter-rupter and a tin tube. Through the latter the ozone, which first has to pass through a cotton stopper to free it from dust and germs contained in the air, is conducted into the water and mixed therewith. If much ozone has been absorbed, the water becomes phosphorescent in the dark. The most important part of the apparatus is the "mixer," action of which can be interrupted at will. The apparatus is capable of purifying about 60 gallons of water in an hour, and the cost per hour is about the same as that of an ordinary electric incandescent light.—Chicago News.

Frog Cure for Typhoid Fever. Your correspondent, like other people, lives and learns. He discovered yesterday that a toad applied to the foot of a fever patient, and kept there, would certainly cure the patient. It may be that the same is a well known remedy, known of old, but it is new here. A young man in this county has been very low with typhoid fever for several weeks; so ill, in fact, that the physicians gave him up for lost. Another young man once offered another with typhoid and took the frog treatment and was cured, and so the treatment was applied to the patient mentioned, with gratifying results. The young man is reported as convalescing. The toads, the story runeth, turn green and die, having drawn all the fever from the patient. It seems to be an excellent remedy, but it is tough on the frog.—Charlotte News.

How Foolscap Got Its Name. Everyone probably has wondered why a certain size paper, familiar to all who write, is called foolscap. As early as the year 1301 water marks were employed by paper manufacturers to distinguish their products. One of the Middle Ages, resembling what we call foolscap and known by that name, had for its water mark a fool's head wearing a cap and bells. The mark appeared on this grade of paper until the middle of the seventeenth century, when the figure of Britannia was substituted by the English manufacturers, and other marks by other papermakers. No one has, however, changed the name of the paper, so we have to this day the foolscap paper.

China's Many Canals. The canals which form a network throughout a great part of China abound in that country. The fields, which are irrigated with the water from these canals, make ideal hatching places for them.

Smallest Police Station. The smallest police station in England is at the town of Pishguard, in Pembrokehire, the building being only about 10 feet square.

Clear your mind of every gloomy, selfish, angry or revengeful thought, allow no resentment or grudge toward man or fate to stay in your heart overnight. Wake in the morning with a blessing for everything on your lips and in your soul. Say to yourself, Health, luck, usefulness, success are mine. I claim them. Keep thinking that thought no matter what happens just as you would put one foot before another if you had a mountain to climb. Keep on, keep on, and suddenly you will find that you are on the heights.

He Dropped One. A salesman had on in one of our young business men the other day, carrying in his hand a finely polished oak cabinet. "I want to sell you a piece of talking machinery," he said. "Got one," replied the young business man. "What kind?" was asked. "The best kind on earth," was the response. "Where did you get it?" was the next question. "Married it," said the y. b. m., and the salesman hiked off to look for a victim elsewhere.

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