

The Charlotte News

Published daily and Sunday by
THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO.
W. C. DOWD, President and Gen. Mgr.
City Editor
Business Office
Job Office

J. C. PATTON, Editor
A. W. CALDWELL, City Editor
A. W. BURCH, Advertising Mgr.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
The Charlotte News
Daily and Sunday.
One year \$8.00
Six months 4.50
Three months 2.50
One month .85

The Times-Democrat
Daily
One year \$2.00
Six months 1.00
Three months .50

Advertisement
The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the following notices: Obituaries, Notices of Memorial Services, Cards of Thanks, communications exposing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and all other notices are charged for at the rate of five cents a line. There will be no deviation from this rule.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1911.
FRUIT GROWING A COMING INDUSTRY.

Several large companies have been formed during recent years to promote orchards in the Brushy mountains. In the Blue Ridge range equal interest has been manifested of late in up to date and scientific orcharding. Conditions which affect the growth and development of fruit trees are being carefully analyzed and the increased yield already reported shows that the efforts expected. Those who are in position to know whereof they speak, who have studied conditions on the West, where fruit growing is one of the leading industries, declare that no section of the United States surpasses parts of North Carolina in possibilities for a rich field from this source.

Several days ago the Associated Press carried a brief dispatch, telling of the findings of Chicago's weather forecaster on an investigation of conditions in Western North Carolina. A friend has just sent in a copy of the Chicago Record-Herald, which contained a front page display story describing the wonderful possibilities for fruit culture in western Carolina. We make room for the same in full, believing it will be read with interest, since it shows that through a somewhat new avenue our state is beginning to attract attention:

"Prof. Henry J. Cox, Chicago's own weather forecaster, has returned from a survey of the North Carolina fruit belt and brought word of a new scheme by the weather bureau to help settle the North Carolina mountain slopes, first by telling prospective pioneers how they can make a living there, and then supplying them with a system of weather forecasts.

Prof. Cox was assisted in the work by W. M. Hutz, state horticulturist. The region surveyed showed great agricultural possibilities, and a general awakening of interest in agricultural affairs is in evidence throughout the fruit belt.

"The main purpose of the preliminary survey was to designate sites for the location of weather forecasting stations to keep the fruit growers of the mountain regions informed regarding the weather conditions, and in this way prepare the growers for the periodic frosts which occur in those regions.

Says Possibilities Are Great.
"Another purpose of the co-operation of the weather bureau and the state agricultural board is to collect accurate data regarding agricultural interests of the various mountain slopes in North Carolina for prospective settlers.

"There are wonderful agricultural possibilities in North Carolina," said Dr. Cox. "In many sections where the conditions are almost ideal for fruit growing there has been practically no development. In the working out of Prof. Moore's plans for the establishment of forecasting stations at intervals along the mountain slopes the best interests of fruit growers may be furthered.

"The conditions found on the mountain slopes of North Carolina demand considerable scientific investigation. Many peculiar temperature there. At some of the mountain conditions have been discovered there. At some of the mountains it has been found that the temperature is higher on the slopes than either on the summit or down in the valley. Unexpected conditions like this have caused great financial loss to many of the growers.

Big Orchards, But No Fruit.
"At Blowing Rock, N. C., we found an orchard of 30,000 trees which has yielded practically no fruit. We found the altitude there about 4,200 feet, which is too high in that latitude for successful fruit growing.

"At some of the mountains we found the fruit ripe both in the valley and on the summit, while on the slope it was still green. The reason for this phenomenon is that the air becomes cool and tends to settle down toward the valley. The data gathered on our survey will be used to acquaint fruit-growers with such conditions.

"It is a fact that North Carolina is awakening to a realization of its resources. Several very excellent railroads are being constructed. These roads, from the transportation of fruit alone, ought to be successful.

"It has been said that country that it is a great land for men, but not for women and children; I suppose from conditions which have been prevalent there for years, that this is true in some measure. The mountaineer is a queer person. But the lazy type is dying out, and its

place is being taken by the young and active fruit grower, who eventually will cause the mountain slopes of North Carolina to be reckoned among the great fruit growing centers of the world."

"Following the survey in North Carolina, Prof. Cox transferred the scene of his experiments to the vicinity of Cape Cod, Mass. Prof. Willis Moore has planned to establish a number of weather forecasting stations there also. The mission of the stations there will be to keep the forecasters of cranberry marshes informed regarding the probability of frosts.

"The scheme which the cranberry growers resort to is unique, said Prof. Cox. 'When a frost is expected, water from a reservoir is turned into the lowlands in which the cranberries grow. The water covers the berries and protects them from frost.'

A POUND OF STEAK.
We should like to ask Patton, of the Charlotte News, or Simms, of the Raleigh Daily Times, to solve this one: A man eats a pound of beef steak and yet weighs no more. What becomes of the pound?—Wilmington Dispatch.

If the man bought the "pound" of beefsteak from a Wilmington butcher, he might not weigh any more, but up this way, when a man gets on the outside of a "pound" of beef of the quality and weight our butchers give, he is just a pound heavier than he was before the operation. We would suggest to Colonel Cowan that he change butchers, and he probably will not longer be vexed with such problems.—Raleigh Times.

When a man eats a "pound" of the Raleigh beefsteak, lauded by Simms, he weighs no more. He rests no more; he smiles no more; he sleeps no more—in fact, it only requires a few pounds to put him in a state where he is no more. But this is all irrelevant since no Raleigh citizen ever owned or ate that amount at one time.

FROM OTHER SANCTUAMS.....

Praying for Rain.
Low water in the Catawba river shuts down 162 cotton mills and throws 70,000 operatives out of work. North and South Carolina people are holding special religious services and praying for rain. What they ought to do is to ask forgiveness for their sins and do works meet for repentance.

In other words, they should renew the devastated forest cover and store the floods that now run to waste. God gives us a world, but if we destroy or waste it, we suffer. The way to pray is to do.—Omaha News.

Don't Sulk and Lurk in the Dark.
After passing through a peevish stage and handling the water situation in its city in really masterly manner, Charlotte's water board again got the r.v-o-u-s., or really angry, and commenced to hold secret meetings, which brought down the wrath of many upon its head. Just what it may be noted, because municipal bodies have no business holding secret meetings. In the first place, there should never be anything of concealment from the public and if there is something wrong somewhere, City officials are but employees of the people, and every firm has a right to know what its employees are doing during business hours. What would a business man think if his clerk went off in a corner to make sales and placed the money in the cash register without punching the keys so as to show the amount of sale? What would he think if the clerk would leave the store at times, merely informing him that he was going off on the firm's business without specifying the nature of the business? The same man would not stand for it, and neither should, nor, will the voters, in the long run.

Secret meetings also breed suspicion. It is not always necessary to publish broadcast certain contemplations, but these contemplations must be of very peculiar and delicate nature, to even be withheld for the time being. As a general rule, every citizen has a right to attend the meeting and hear such matter discussed, or to examine the minute book. The people also have a right to read newspaper reports of the meetings, and the newspapers should publish such. Secret meetings leave the people entirely in the dark and generally lay a foundation of quick sand. For future consideration and benefit the people are entitled not only to know that the municipal body adopted or rejected a certain thing, but how each member voted, and what were his ideas. If this be not so then the people will live in utterly oblivious of the ability and the impulses of their servants. It is necessary to know how each alderman, councilman, or commissioner, by whatever title the official is known, thinks and voted. Only in this way can the people judge of his capacity. Other elections are coming and they want to be in position to know how to vote intelligently. So, let us demand a personal privilege in keeping with the spirit of this free country, they are entitled to know the stand and the impulses of their city officials. And if an official is frank and fearless, he should not hesitate for the people to know what he wants done and what he does. If he is not of this type, he is not worthy of the position directly on the start. For a matter of understanding, for intelligent future consideration and harmony the people should know all the business of the city of which they are a part and help to support. Of course, primarily it is their business and they should demand to know all about it, or bounce those who would create discord, suspicion and act in careless or reckless manner because they know the people are not looking. Many a man will take a big risk at night that he wouldn't take in the daylight.—Wilmington Dispatch.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK FOR GAFFEY, S. C.
Special to The News.
Gaffney, S. C., Aug. 12.—Postal Inspector G. M. Brown was in the city today making his annual inspection and making arrangements for the opening of the Postal savings bank at this place. August 19th, Mr. U. G. Hester, of the department, will have active charge of the postal bank.

Gentle Raps at The News

Admits His Guilt.
The Charlotte News asks: "Will Farmer Phillips tell us if he grows pine on that Moore county farm of his?"
Yes.—Greensboro News.

Drought And Milk.
During the recent drought in Charlotte the Mark Tapley who edits the Charlotte News consoled the people by telling them that there was one consolation—there wasn't enough water to enable the milkmen to water the milk. The Winston-Salem Journal quotes from a paper sent by Mr. Henry E. Fries, who is spending the summer in Europe, this paragraph from a London paper:

"Owing to the continued drought the milkmen of the Caterham district have decided to increase the price of milk one penny per quart."

Perhaps the Charlotte News wasn't right after all, or it may be that only in London is the price of milk regulated by the quantity of water to be obtained. During the recent water famine, when a mother had to pay twenty-five cents for enough water in which to bathe her baby, a friend in a neighboring town asked: "Why doesn't she bathe the child in a rum bath? I have heard it was very good." This was paralleled by the Queen Queen, who, when told that the people of Paris could not get bread to eat, asked "Why don't they eat cake?"
—News and Observer.

Here's to You Witchard!
Who would have thunk it? Witchard of The Greenville Reflector has had a birthday, bless his—now we were about to say "bless his dear old heart," but we refrain because under the circumstances, he might get ruled over the use of the word "old." Just how many years young he is has not been stated, but as a "man is as old as he feels" why, as an outside judging by appearances, we should say he is not over twenty-five. He is as frisky as a young colt and as charming as one of the coy nymphs that revel in the waves at Wrightsville Beach (when we say that you know we have said something), and as popular among the neighbors as the Old North State as a pretty debutante with a fat bank account. His charms will never grow old, and may he never get bald-headed. Of course, we know his locks will never get silvery. But here is the way Witchard broke the sweet news gently to his host of friends and admirers:

"Almost everybody, if they are good, has a birthday once a year, and being like other folks in that respect the editor of The Reflector also comes around for one annually. This is his day. It was on the 8th day of August, so and so many years ago, that he first began making trouble in this world and has been keeping it up ever since. How many? No, we are not going to tell that now, less it might shock Jim Coman, Bob Phillips, Joe Patton, and the other boys. They think we are just a gay kid, and we are going to let them keep on thinking that way, at least for another year. But it is good to be here, and it is with a feeling of gratitude that we come to you and bid you good night and start out on another mile of life's journey, even though with it is the realization that every lap is just one nearer the end. We try to make the best of each year, putting in the best service of which we are capable, and so we hope it will be as long as our years come and go."—Wilmington Dispatch.

WANTS NEWSPAPERS TO SPEAK OUT ON TARIFF.
Editor of The News:
The tariff question seems now to be more prominently before the public mind than it has been in the last 50 years. The country owes a boundless debt of gratitude to the high-class magazines for calling the attention of our more intelligent citizens to some of the abominations of our antiquated tariff system. But very many of our people do not read the magazines, and depend largely on the newspapers for their information on public questions. You would be surprised to find how few of the common people (including merchants, doctors, farmers, mechanics and such like) have any distinct conception of the tariff. Perhaps nine out of every ten, even of those who have had the attention called to the subject will tell you that we are obliged to have a tariff for revenue. They seem not to know that unquestionably the best people in the world (the English and Scotch) who have by far the best government in the world have no tariff. They do not realize that our tariff system is the principal cause of the graft and corruption that are the disgrace of our American institutions. Would it not be well for our newspapers to turn on the light now while the people are taking an interest in the subject?

The republicans are continually singing the praises of the tariff. In almost every issue of the Charlotte Observer you will find an article pleading not only for a tariff, but for a protective tariff, and if our democratic editors do not speak out and tell the truth about it, the tariff will be long until North Carolina will suffer the disgrace of being classed as a republican state.

H. K. REID.

HAVE YOU NOTICED?
(Correspondence of The News.)
The passengers on the Southern station, living on South Third on street, usually get to the Square just as the car South is moving off.

That the property owners paid much more for the bitulithic that has been put down, than was the bid made, when several companies were in competition, for the street work that is to be laid?

Should water before sweeping.
Do you think it well for the city to allow street sweeping without sprinkling first? The filthy dust is considered in other cities as very dangerous and never done without watering first. All of the hotels and eating houses have complained. If you will look into this I am satisfied from every standpoint of health, you will use your best efforts to have same discontinued at once, and it certainly could be. Germs and filth of all kinds in clouds are scattered in all places on Tryon, Trade Church and Fourth and other streets. It is certainly fearful. Please help us.



COL. ROOSEVELT ON WITNESS STAND
Colonel Theodore Roosevelt on the witness stand, testifying before the house committee investigating the "steel trust." The exponent created a ripple of excitement when he took the stand, unannounced. Among other things, he declared that his assumed responsibility for everything he did in the steel trust matter while acting as president and chairman of the board was that he was to do over again, when he would act the same. He explained at length his giving permission to the deal by which the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company became a part of the United States Steel Corporation.

Underwood-Bryan Break a Significant Political Event

Washington, Aug. 12.—Probably the most significant political event of the past six months is the break between the democratic house of representatives led by Oscar Underwood, and William Jennings Bryan, three times the candidate of his party for the presidency.

Already astute politicians of both parties are trying to figure on the results of this rupture. They are trying to determine how far its effects will be felt in the campaign next year, and what bearing it will have upon the next presidential fight.

Some of the politicians are convinced that the systematic attacks upon the present leaders in the house by Colonel Underwood are nothing more or less than the Nebraska's initiative moves in a fight to capture the nomination for himself next year. He is being accused by creating distrust in the present leadership, in the hope of creating a demand for his own leadership.

There are others who contend that the Underwood-Bryan controversy means merely that the westerner will beat the next convention, and defeat the election of the democratic nominee whoever he may be. They doubt if the "Peerless Leader" has another nomination for himself in mind, but they say he is determined to "rule or ruin."

Then there are a few of the optimistic who believe that the whole thing will blow over, and that the Bryan and Underwood elements of the party will get together by the time the big fight comes. They do not explain just how their hopefulness comes about, yet they remain hopeful.

There can be no doubt that the present democratic majority in the house is favorable to the Clark and Underwood leadership. The practical unanimous applause given Mr. Underwood when he arose to defend himself of the charge of using his power as chairman of the ways and means committee to protect his personal interest, shows clearly enough that the sentiment there is against the Nebraska.

This is the most remarkable phase of the whole situation. There was scarcely a democrat in the house who did not cheer wildly when Underwood denounced Bryan. And it was this same house that stood on its feet and waved tumultuously when Bryan took his seat on the floor on the opening day of the present session. The applause then was for the man, not the political leader.

Since that time the enthusiasm for the colonel has unquestionably cooled. And this is because the members of the house and the people back of these members feel that Mr. Bryan is trying to dictate the policy of the party from his position as private citizen.

The recent list of questions which the Nebraska framed and put out to be answered by all possible candidates for the democratic nomination next year was taken in session. The a piece of impertinence. It was ignored where it was not denounced.

On top of all this the colonel picked out a list of democrats whom he seemed to regard as qualified to be candidates for the democratic presidential nomination. While the list included a host of the prominent leaders of the party there were a number of big men whom the Nebraska did not mention. Every friend of a "possibility" not included was, therefore, infuriated.

These are some of the things which the democratic congressmen resent in Mr. Bryan, and some of the things which have turned the tide against him. No less than three years ago a democratic congressman from New Jersey made a bitter attack upon the Great Commoner and his speech was received in silence. Not a word of congratulation was given him, not a look of approval was cast in his direction.

Now Representative Underwood rises and in five minutes has the whole democratic house in an uproar. He tells that body that Bryan has made a false charge, one that completely discredits the Nebraska. And when he does it he gets an ovation that bus and join in the reputation of the undisputed leader of his party.

And so it happens that the managers of both parties are wondering what is to come of it all. They all agree that the colonel has his friends among the people. To deny that would be folly. He has thousands of friends and warm friends too, but he has not the leading man of the present-day democratic party behind him, and from appearances, he will not have them should his ambition lead to another nomination.

The effect of this controversy upon the political fortunes of Mr. Underwood is being widely speculated upon in Washington. Already an Underwood presidential boom has been started, and this before the break with Bryan. Now the house has committed itself to Underwood, not only as floor leader, but as a violent opponent of Mr. Bryan.

Some of the Alabamian's friends therefore believe that this break, coupled with Underwood's masterful handling of the tariff situation in the house, means that he is today the most promising man in his party in or out of congress. Some of the more enthusiastic believe that he can win the nomination of the presidency, if he conducts himself in the regular session in December as he will be in the special session and he will be in the same rank with Woodrow Wilson, Judson Harmon and Eugene Foss.

Whatever else the present situation has developed it has demonstrated the fact that William Jennings Bryan is no longer the "peerless leader" of his party.

Senator Overman Offers Amendment
Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Senator Overman, of North Carolina, introduced as an amendment to the cotton revision bill, a provision for the revision of the chemical schedule of the tariff law. Discussion of the bill was interrupted immediately after it had been taken up by an executive session of the senate.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, had tried a little earlier during the day to secure present consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture for information as to the exact methods used in the gathering and preparation of cotton crop reports. He said he knew that at some places men were gathering information for the department who knew little of actual cotton conditions.

Mr. Oliver is Again After Water Board -- More Suggestions

Charlotte, Aug. 12, 1911.
To the Water Board:
You held a meeting last Monday, August 7, and gave out what was considered a partial answer to my letter of a week ago today. In that letter I asked that you give us the truth. Your reply was as follows:
2d. The board invited bids from consulting engineers and appointed a time for the opening of same at which meeting there were present 15 bidders and the board with all members present after carefully hearing the propositions from each bidder voted unanimously in favor of accepting Mr. Gilbert White's bid, which was the lowest, and also in view of the fact that Mr. White agreed to personally prepare the plans and specifications, and move his office to Charlotte, in order that he might closely watch the very minutest details in connection with the work, and see that the plans and specifications approved by the board are carried out to the letter. The bid of Mr. White, is the following:
Compensation for self, \$4,000.
Board to pay assistants, expenses, \$1,800.
One inspector, \$720.
One inspector, \$720.
Vehicle for engineers, \$360.
Incidental engineering expenses, \$500.
Additional to be spent in engineering, \$600.
Total, \$8,700.
Now compare the above with the following letter:
John N. Ambler,
Civil and Hydraulic Engineer.
Winston-Salem, Aug. 9, 1911.
Mr. Fred Oliver, Charlotte, N. C.
Dear Sir: Apropos of a recent article in the Charlotte Observer concerning the recent letting of the city waterworks, I wish to say that my own proposition was considerably lower than that which I understand was made by the successful engineer.

I made three separate and distinct propositions to the board, the first of which I could not get verbally from the sheet presented to them. I selected this one as under it, there could be no question as to what the engineering work would cost, as it provides that I assume the entire expense.
My first proposition was as follows:
(1) To make all surveys, design works, complete furnishing of detail plans and specifications, assist in calling for bids and letting contracts, inspect all material and appliances used, supervise construction from start to finish, prepare all estimates for contractors, and assist in final settlement with them, for 2 per cent on entire cost of work. 1 per cent of this to be due on completion of plans, and 1 per cent on completion of work. Out of this I agree to furnish all assistants and other expense of surveys, and extra inspection necessary.
Of course my 2 per cent would not have been figured against the \$350,000 appropriation, but simply on the actual cost of the work which I was told had been estimated at \$300,000. That I would have received \$6,000, and less if the works cost less nor would the city have been at any further expense for assistants, inspectors, etc.

Very truly,
J. N. AMBLER.
Gentlemen of the water board,
I accept your statement as the truth, although I could not reconcile you to some known facts. For instance you stated in the communication you had published that you gave Mr. White the contract: First, because he was the lowest bidder. Second, because he was to give his whole time and knowledge to the work. Third, because he had a splendid lot of letters from prominent people in and outside the state. All the above I could not make fit into your actions at the meeting when the bids were presented.

At that meeting you called in each engineer separately to have him present his bid in person and to explain things not fully understood, and you allowed each engineer not more than fifteen minutes of your time. You had about fifteen engineers who personally presented their bids, no two being alike in detail, as you had not furnished specifications.

You also probably had many letters of recommendation presented with each bid.

Now! I would like to know how it was possible to tabulate all the bids, read over and consider all the numerous letters of endorsement and arrive at a fair and impartial decision in less than a half hour after the last engineer presented his bid?

Yet I am told it was less than half an hour, some state not over fifteen minutes, when you called in the fifteen engineers, or all that were waiting, and you announced Mr. White as the successful bidder.

Why, gentlemen, it took the executive board two days to tabulate about eight bids for paving and to thoroughly sift and digest the various bids, and they had the city engineer to help them and all bids were to conform to their specifications, whereas you had not considered all the engineers' letters to conform to it. Certainly looks "cut and dried" before the meeting, and so far as all other engineers than Mr. White, were concerned, the meeting might as well not have been held.

I am publishing your statement of last Monday in which you state most positively that Mr. White was the lowest bidder, also a letter I have received, unsolicited, from one of the engineers who made a bid much lower than Mr. White. I hope you can tell the citizens of Charlotte that you never received this lower bid, and yet the gentlemen presented in person, I understand. It is very painful to me to believe that men, in whom I have always had implicit confidence, could, or would do as

this letter and their statement indicate, and it would please me immensely, as it would others, for you to be able to give a plausible excuse, one that would stand a most thorough and rigid investigation by the board of aldermen and a committee of tax payers.

Not according to statement published in Saturday's Observer, have decided to use, as per Mr. White's recommendation, wooden pipe for the first five miles from the river, stating the grade was only 25 feet to the mile, or 125 feet total elevation, and which will give a pressure of about 60 pounds per square inch plus the strain of pump to overcome the friction. How long do you expect to keep a wooden pipe tight under this pressure, and how long will it last?

To have the water for this city depend upon a wooden pipe under 60 to 65 pounds pressure is simply ridiculous. Mr. White says he knows of several cities North that have in use wooden pipes and of some pipes having been laid over fifty years.

I defy him to cite a single instance, east of the Mississippi river, where wooden pipe has been in use fifty years under a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch. If he can cite a single instance of such folly I will cite 100 cities that are using cast iron pipe, and not one would use wooden pipe as a gift.

Why should Charlotte again experiment with its waterworks?
The Irwin creek experiment should be all we ever want.

No! Cut out the wooden pipe experiment and give us nothing but high test, heavy weight, cast iron pipe, which once laid gives no trouble, and which will last an almost indefinite length of time, 100 years or over at least.

It is stated Mr. White has sublet contract to others for about all the engineering work requiring skill and at a price said to be only \$900; this is for the designing of pumping station and its whole outfit, pumps and power. Now what is there left to engineer, take out who his big portion of the whole? And who has he sublet this vital part of the work to?

I have been told the sub-contractors are sales agents for makers of pumps and for power machinery. Is it natural to assume there will be much if any competition?

Will others have a ghost of a showing against men who design the plant and who at same time represent machinery to be used in the plant?

I will now leave it to the board of aldermen and citizens of Charlotte to take such action as should be at once taken to protect the water bond funds being spent by and under the present water board and the contracts they have made. Some action surely should be taken without delay.

Yours truly,
FRED OLIVER.

The Greatest Fly-Swatter.
Dr. Leland O. Howard, chief of the United States government bureau of entomology, and the author of "The House Fly—Disease Carrier," just issued by Stokes, first came into public attention as the leader of the crusade against mosquitoes as bearers of yellow fever. Both by stirring up popular action, and through a book of the same title, he was largely instrumental in cutting down the mosquito-borne yellow fever of the south.

Dr. Howard is a middle westerner, who came east to Cornell for his college course. Since then he has gathered an M.S., a Ph.D., and a few other titles. Just this summer, he was given another honorary degree—by George Washington University. He has taught in Swarthmore and in Georgetown, has edited a magazine called "Insect Life" and prepared definitions dealing with the bug kind for two dictionaries. He is a trustee of Cornell University, curator of insects in the National Museum, and a member of enough scientific associations interested in bugs to use up the whole alphabet.

At present, Dr. Howard is giving his chief attention to warring on the house fly—or "typical fly" as he prefers to call it. Besides preparing his book "The House Fly—Disease Carrier," he has been working with the fly-fighting committee of the American Civic Association, and has prepared several government bulletins on what he would call "musca domestica"—or even a harsher name.

None Needed.
A young woman of Baltimore who recently entered upon the happy state of matrimony, as little as she knew that she shudders lest the butcher and the baker and the rest of the tradesmen discover her ignorance. She orders only articles with which she has some acquaintance and ends her business interviews as quickly as possible.

On one occasion this young wife was feeling rather puffed up by reason of some newly acquired knowledge of things domestic when the ashman came through the street uttering his usual cry:
"Ashes! Ashes!"

As the man neared her window she grew more and more perplexed. "What on earth is he saying," she asked herself. At last she appeared at the back door, and there she confronted him.

"Ashes?" came in a husky guttural.
For a moment she looked at him hesitatingly. Then, drawing herself up with great dignity, she replied:
"No, I do not care for any today."—Lippincott's Magazine.

MUSIC MATH CHARMS.
It took the master mind of President Taft to conceive the brilliant idea of winning over the Solid South with the dulcet strain of the Marine Band. Doubtless the leader was instructed to play nothing but "Dixie," and "Willie, We Have Missed You." Should they mistake the cue and break into "Marching Through Georgia," the President is likely to "Burchard" himself and be hoist with his own petard.