THE STORM KING. I am Storm-The King! I live in fortress of fire and cloud.

You may hear my batteries, sharp and In the summer night When I and my lieges arm for the fight, And the birches moan,

And the cedars groan,
As they bend beneath the terrible spring
Of Storm—The King!

I am Storm-The King! My troops are the winds and the hail and the rain; My foes the lakes and the leaves and the

The obstinate oak That guards his front to my charge and stroke. The blooms on the lea,

The ships on the sea, And they writhe and break as the war guns ring

Of Storm-The King!

I am Storm-The King! I saw an Armada set sail from Spain To redden with blood a maiden's reign baffled the host With blow in the face on the island coast

And tore proud deck To splinters and wreck. And the Saxon poets the praises sing Of Storm-The King!

I am Storm-The King! I scour the earth and the sea and the air, And drag the writhing trees by the hair. And chase for game The desert dust and the prairie flame, The mountain snow,

And the arctic floe, And never is folded plume or wing Of Storm-The King!

THE 0 F 1 T. EY MARY PEABODY SAWYER.

*********** UT it must be done. Wil-** liam," said his wife, her * head slightly raised and her gray eyes sharp with suppressed excitement. "I should be dreadfully mortified not | to go on.

to do as much for Elise as Charles does for his children. Well, not exactly as much in every way, no, of course, we really couldn't expect her to have so much jewelry and as many new frocks. But to have Elise look old ashioned and not have suitable things for her little parties-why it is positively embarrassing to her and humiliates me."

William Soliday avoided his wife's gaze, and methodically arranged his necktie. He was a plain man, with a kindly smile when he was not disturbed by his ambitious wife and daughter.

"Well, William, can't you tell me whether you can let me have two hundred dollars or not this week?" "I don't see how I can, Eliza." I've

had a hard winter at the store and a good many accounts overdue. I wish I could make as much money as Charles, but I can't seem to do it, anyway. He is a good talker and smart. You know, Eliza, that I've worked hard for the last twenty-five years, early and late."

"Oh, I don't accuse you of being lazy." remarked Mrs. Soliday, tartly: "what I would like to see is something to show for all your work. Charles doesn't get to his office till nine and is always through at five, and makes at least a hundred dollars a week in salary and commissions."

"I'll teil you right now, Eliza, that though Charles is my cousin, I would not be in his line of business for a thousand a week. It's no use to continue this talk any longer, Eliza. I hope to be able to supply you and Elise with all the necessaries of life, and a little more, but as for fitting out Elise so she can run around with the set that her cousins belong to, I cannot even attempt it."

This closed the conversation for that morning, and while Mrs. Soliday sat in her room finishing her daughter's graduating gown, her mind dwelt bitterly on her cramped life with its petty economies.

She had really loved William Soliday, thirty years ago. He was a clerk then, in her father's store, and a genial, honest young fellow. But when the business was his, he did not seem to know just how to make it pay. He bought a good line of stock, and he had to sell at a close margin to compete with the cheap articles displayed by his rivals. Then he paid his help a fair price, and his roomy, well-ventilated store cut still deeper into his profits. She suspected that some of its old customers had not paid their bills for a long time; in fact, when a man was out of work or there was sickness, William never would push his claims and sometimes he lost a good deal that

As Eliza Soliday thought, her cheeks burned and the smouldering fire of discontent burst into a brighter blaze. She had not minded the scrimping so much when Elise was little, her clothes cost such a small amount, and she had not begun to have her social ambitions awakened till the last year or two.

have either a handsome piece of jew- and meander with him down life's elry or a gold watch as a souvenir of pathway." graduation day, and there were photographs, spreads, class pins, dances, and the usual accompanin:ents of the leaves you without wood and you have

festive time. specially designed favor.

their mother's fashionable dressmaker, and nothing would be lacking to complete their stylish appearance. The dotted Swiss muslin which Mrs. Soli- is not what it is cracked up to be .day was rapidly finishing looked coarse | Osborne (Kan.) News.

and cheap in her eyes, and she threm it on the bed with a completely disgusted expression on her handsome

That day Mrs. Soliday spent a few hours with her sister, who lived out in the suburbs. Returning home in the laté afternoon, she was obliged to sit in a closely-crowded car, and her eyes were startled by headlines in a special edition of an evening paper: "Charles Soliday Arrested. About to Escape with His Plunder. Denied Wrong-Doing, but Finally Broke Down and Confessed."

Mrs. Soliday felt her heart stop beating for a moment, then plunge like a runaway horse. Charles Soliday, whose wife and daughters she had envied-she could not believe her own eyes. Mrs. Soliday was too excited to remain in the car when it approached her locality, so signaling to the conductor, she left the car and walked rapidly toward her home.

Hurrying into the house she was met by Elsie, who had heard the news. The girl was as excited as her mother. and they talked over the astonishing

situation. "Isn't it dreadful for Bertha and Bernice," said Elsie. "They didn't come to school to-day, and the girls said that their mother had hysterics and fainting spells all day. There's father coming now."

"Tell him I am upstairs and I want to speak to him right away," said Mrs. Soliday as she hastened out of the

William Soliday looked very soberly at his pretty daughter, then turned and walked slowly to his wife's room. She met him at the door and the tears were running down her cheeks.

"Oh, William, can you ever forgive me," she began.

"There, Eliza, don't take on so," said her husband, dropping heavily into a big chair, and taking the trembling woman in his arms.

"But to think that Charles has doneand where he is, and where you might have been if-" here she was unable

"Don't cry so, Eliza. It will be all | ket. right in time," continued Mr. Soliday, patting his wife's shoulder and hardly realizing what he was saying.

"Oh, but. William, I would rather live plain, and not have new things and know that my husband was an honest man. And you were stronger than I was, because I was afraid of what people would say and I might have driven you to do something desperate just as Charles has done," and she began to sob with renewed violence.

"Now, Eliza, just listen a minute." said William Soliday. "I had a chance to make fifty dollars to-day; that is, I received it on an old account that I never expected to be paid. If you want it to buy some pretty things for the little girl-"

"Oh, William, it's more than enough," returned the wife. "She will only need a part of it and I want you to have some for yourself. I can't have my good man looking shabby," she ended with a smile around her mouth and her husband was too wise to object.

Among the lovely young girls who were graduated there was none more bewitching than Elise Soliday, in her simple gown and without any jingling trinkets. The Soliday twins were not there, and with their withdrawal from the class, the element of extravagance which threatened to be the dominant feature was eliminated. In girlish fashion the swing of the pendulum was toward extreme simplicity of dress, to the relief of those whose

means were limited to a small outlay. "Our Elise was the prettiest girl in the class," said Mrs. Soliday to her husband that night.

"How could she help it-with such a mother," he replied without a moment's hesitation.-Boston Cultivator.

Hunting Foxes With Eagles.

The hunting of foxes with eagles takes place among the Kirghese, in the southwest district of Siberia, in the autumn and early winter, when the foxes' coats are ruddy and perfect.

The eagles are powerful birds, of such weight that a small wooden support is carried by the eagle-bearer. A well-grown bird of more than usually fierce temperament will occasionally kill a wolf. Directly any game is seen the birds make their flight and swoop

down with great precision. "One of these birds has, to my knowledge," writes our correspondent, "killed seventeen foxes in the last six weeks. I can vouch for this killing of foxes by eagles, for I personally took all these photographs and saw the whole sport from beginning to end.

"Years ago I wrote a letter to the Field telling how foxes swarm up smali pine trees in Florida when a 'kill' appears imminent. I have frequently seen them do so, but I was politely told what an Ananias I must be."-London Sphere.

Just Meandering.

A city girl writes: "It is a fond dream The other girls in the class were to of mine to become a farmer's wife

"Ah, yes, that is a nice thing; but when your husband meanders off and to meander up and down the lane pull-Charles Soliday's twin daughters had ing splinters off the fence to cook dineverything that any one had, and far ner, and when you meander along in more. Their father was to present the wet grass in search of the cows till them with watches, suitably engraved, your shoes are the color of rawhide and their mother had promised them and your stockings soaked, and when elegant gold bracelets, with diamond you meander out across twenty acres studded clasps. They were to enter- of plowed ground with a club to tain the entire class at an informal drive the hogs out of the cornfield and dance, followed by a supper, at which | tear your dress on the barb-wire fence. each guest would be presented with a when you meander back home to the in Pine Bluff. house, find that the billy goat has but-The girls' gowns were to be made by ted the stuffin' out of your child and find the old hen with forty chickens in the parlor, you'll put your hands on your hips and realize that meandering

TEXTILE NEWS OF INTEREST SUIT AGAINST MANY

Notes About Cotton Mills and Other Southern Industries.

The monthly summary of cotton crop conditions in the Carolinas is reported by the correspondents of The New

York Journal of Commerce follows: North Carolina-On the whole cotton has shown general improvement. Rather too much rain is a general complaint, but since the middle of the month the weather has been favorable and nearly all correspondents report the plant doing well. Some shedding is complained of, but other elements of deterioration are rarely mentioned.

South Carolina-Reports are somewhat contradictory, heavy rains early in the month producing a large sappy weed with little fruit; but since the 15th inst. weather has been very favorable, the plant is doing well and fruiting nicely and fields are clean. However, correspondents almost universally concede a substantial degree of improvement.

It is stated in mill circles that negotiations are now pending by which cotton mills of the Tennessee Manufacturing Company, located in North Nashville may change owners within the next year, Joseph H. Thompson, representing capitalists headed by W. R. Odell, of Concord, is conducting the negotiations, and the mater will be definitely determined within the next few days. Mr. Odell is a wealthy cotton manufacturer, and it is said that if he acquires the property it will mean a great deal to the industrial affairs of Nashville. It is understood to be the plan of the new company, if the deal is consummated, to equip the mills with new and modern machinery, and operate them on a large scale. This would mean the employment of a large number of persons.

A Shanghai, China, dispatch of the 25th says: Now that the boycott on American goods has begun in earnest, the Chinese guilds have taken a step that will practically close up the American trading companies. The agents of the large American firms have been ordered to leave their employers. To-

At guild is threatening to refuse to discharge American kerosene ships. There is a steadily growing opinion among the leading American warehouses that Japanese influence is secretly behind the movement.

day there was no kerosene on the mar-

A Memphis, Tenn., dispatch says: It is stated now that the Union Cotton Mills Company, of Atlanta, Ga., have decided not to locate a cotton mill and bag factory. The decision was predicated, it is said, on information received from a small town in Mississippi, purporting to give advice regarding the labor conditions in Memphis. When Mr. Carter, the representative of the company was in Memphis, he was driven around the city to the various industries, saw the conditions as they were, and was given the average wage rate. He is reported as saying that labor conditions were favorable. A little later a letter was received by the Industrial League from Mr. Carter, stating that his company would not locate here. Memphis has no cotton mills, and is not inducing such concerns to locate there.

The National Automatic Needle Company, of New York, has written to Charleston, S. C., offering to establish a branch factory there conditioned upon a site being furnished and a subscription of \$50,000 of stock taken in the concern. Charleston is to be given the vice-presidency and three members of the board of directors. It remains to be seen what will be done. The same proposition has been submitted to several other cities and the communication from the New York parties states that the first city which accepts the proposition will get the factory.

The stockholders of the Hamer Cotton Mill, at Hamer, S. C., at their annual meeting, declared a dividend of - per cent. Among those present were M. V. B. Brinckerhoff, of New York; H. K. McCormac, of Rowland, N. C. John S. Thompson, of Little Rock, and R. L. Thomas, of Wilmington, N. C. There was a meeting of the directors of the mill the same day at which time R. P. Hamer, Sr., resigned the position of president on acount of his advanced age, and R. P. Hamer, Jr., was elected president, retaining the position of treasurer and secretary.

A charter has been issued to the Dillon Storage Company, which is capitalized at \$3,000. R. P. Stackhouse is president and Wade. Stackhouse secretary and treasurer. The purpose of the company is to store cotton. Another organization having the same purpose is the Orangeburg Warehouse Company, capitalized at \$6,000 .This company was chartered last week, the officers being J. S. Harby, president, and Robert Lide, secretary and treas-

TEXTILE NOTES.

(Manufacturer's Record.) The Sanford (N. C.) Cotton Mills has declared a semiannual dividend of

The Cowpens (S. C.) Manufacturing Co. has declared its usual semiannual dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. The busness League of Aberdeen,

Miss., is negotiating with manufacturers relative to the establishment of a cotton-rope mill in Aberdeen. It is reported that Leroy Springs, of

He is president of a \$100,000 and a \$150,000 mill company in his city. The board of Trade, Pine Bluff, Ark., states that Messrs. Lutes & Lutes of Philadelphia, Pa., are the Northern

capitalists its secretary is negotiating

with relative to building a cotton mill The Crescent Manufacturing Co. of Spartanburg, S. C., will add from 50 to 100 knitting machines to its knitting mill, present equipment being 50 knit- ing the engine over on its side. Wightters and complement of sewing machines, etc. Probably the dyehouse and the cab window, while Heichemer pressing-room will be improved.

Another Move in the Now Famous **Equitable Scandal**

START MADE IN WAY OF TRIALS

New York Attorney General Institutes Action for the Return to the Society of Any Money or Other Property Acquired by the Officers and Directors, or Lost or Wasted by a Violation of Their Duties.

New York, (Special.)—An action was instituted by State Attorney General Mayer in the Supreme Court, New York county, in the name of the people of the State of New York against the Equitable Life Assurance Society, its officers, directors and members of the executive and finance committees, all of which are named in the complaint. The defendants are: The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and James W. Alexander, Louis Fitzgerald, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry C. Deming, Cornelius N. Bliss, George H. Squire, Thomas D. Jordan, Charles S. Smith, Valentine P. Snyder, Alvin W. Krech, Wm. Alexander, John J. McCook, James B. Forgan, C. Ledyard Blair, Brayton Ives, Melville E. Ingalls, James H. Hyde, Alexander J. Cassatt, Jacob H. Schiff, James J. Hill, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, Wm. C. Vanhorne, Gage E. Tarbell, Marvin Hughitt, Charles B. Alexander. Thomas Dewitt Cuyler, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Jos. F. DeNavarro Bradish Johnson, Edward H. Harri man, Levi P. Morton, August Belmont, Darius O. Mills, Robert T. Lincoln. George J. Gould, John Sloane, George T. Wilson, Thomas T. Eckert, Wm. H McIntyre, Henry M. Alexander, Henry C. Frick, Samuel M. Inman, Henry C. Haarstick, David H. Moffatt and Hen-

ry R. Winthrop. service of the summons and Monday many other defendants, including Jae. H. Hyde, were served through their private counsel. The defendants are allowed 20 days in which to file an-

The compalint refers to the Frick committee report and the investigation made by State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, and is based on information and belief. The complaint society itself, account for their official conduct in the management and disposition of the funds and property committed to their charge; that they pay the Equitable Society "any money and the value of any property any of them have acquired to themselves, or transferred to others, or lost, or wasted, by violation of their duties;" that any office holders in the Equitable Society, upon proof of misconduct, be removed and a new election held by the board of the society, to supply the vacancy; that the net surplus of the society after deducting sufficient to cover all outsanding risks and obligations, be paid to, or credited to, or applied for the benefit of, the present policyholders in equitable proportions, in accordance with the charter and with the law; and asks any further relief "as

may be just, equitable and profitable." The complaint charges that the individual defendants, as directors, "negligently, improperly and improvidently performed such duties as have habitually and continuously done, or suffered to be done, wronfgul, illegal and improper acts," causing great loss and damage to the society. The defendants are further charged with having "acquired or permitted transfer to others, money, property, etc., of the society.'

The Three Rawlings Sentenced. Valdosta, Ga., Special.—Sentences of death were passed upon J. G. Rawling, Milton Rawlings and Jesse Rawlings, Monday night. The date of execution is the 15th of September. When asked what he had to say why sentence | The consensus of opinion has been that should not be passed, J. G. Rawlings

"My conscience stands erect. You can no more pluck it than you can the brightness of the sun. The sentence can do no more than kill. Pass it." Sentence was next passed upon Milton, who accepted it without a word. When Jessie's sentence was read, he leaned toward the court and said, "Not guilty," then busa into tears. Leonard was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Frank Turner, the negro preacher charged with being accessory before the fact was found guilty with a recommendation of mercy. A motion for a new trial in the case of the Rawlings was filed and the 9th day of September was the date fixed for the hearing. Alf sentenced later.

No Thoughts of Peace. St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Reports received from the army at Manchuria show that while the peace commissioners are preparing to open negotiations which may result in bringing the war to a close, the Russian soldiers at the front are not relying on these efforts,

but preparing to strike a blow which will demonstrate their ability to continue the strife indefinitely. An account has just reached here of a speech made to the soldiers by General Linevitch, in which he said: "We must prepare a blow against

Chester, S. C., contemplates building a | the Japanese which will prove that Russia will be able to protract the war million dollar cotton mill at Cheraw. indefinitely in the event that unfavorable peace terms are offerd by the Japanese.

Engine Jumps Track.

Cleveland, Ohio, Special.-Fireman Charles Heichemer, of Cleveland, was instantly killed and Engineer A Wightman severely hurt, when the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad engine on which they were Monday morning was wrecked. The storm Saturday night had forced a layer of sand several inches deep over the rails, throwman was hurled forty feet through was buried under the engine.

THE PROBLEM OF SEASONAL FORECASTS.

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WHO PRETEND TO FORETELL THE WEATHER.

for several years in Southern Europe,

do not convince the credulous. They

"confusion of tongues" among the pro-

pre-existent belief.

FACTS WHICH DISCREDIT ASTROLOGERS AND PROPHETS

HE infinite desirability of is passive except when it is "perforeknowing the seasons turbed" by some planet's equinox; that of for the benefit of husband- mists and vapors are injected and inmen is at once the oppor- fused into the sun by Mercury's pertunity of charlatans and turbation, and then thrown out by sothe justification of national weather lar energy to form mists and sleet on services. It avails little to decry the the earth, and that during the so-called methods of impostors or to brand them | "Jupiter period" the carrying capacity as fakirs; the court of final resort must of the earth's atmosphere becomes disalways be a comparison of results, and | ordered and weakened, so that it can such comparison every one can now | not transport and diffuse humidity, make for himself. Weather maps | thereby causing consuming droughts in showing the actual conditions on every | places and destructive cloudbursts in day are now published by practically other localities. One who actually beevery civilized nation, and are accessi- lieves that kind of absurdity is really ble to all, and all that is needed to cure | beyond the reach of influence by evithe most implicit belief in almanac dence and argument. The bare statepredictions is an honest comparison of | ment of such propositions is a sufficient these predictions for a single season refutation. with the actual occurrences as shown Students in the primary class in meby these maps. Conspicuous instances | teorology learn that the ever-changing of failure, such as those of the artificial rain makers, who a decade ago

phenomena of the weather are all referable to the action of the sun upon were given the fullest opportunity to the earth and its atmosphere, vapors test and exploit their theories, or the | and gases; that the constantly radiated colorless results of the extensive camenergy of the sun supports heat, light paign of bombardment as a protection | and electric force in the solar system. against hail, which has been conducted | The planets possess no form of independent energy whereby they may "perturb" the sun and increase its potency. The libraries of the United States

do serve, however, to illustrate the phets of these latter days, who bom-Weather Bureau contain the substance bard the skies to precipitate storms and much of the detail of all that is and bombard the clouds to dissipate known of weather wisdom, ancient and tnem. Government meteorologists are | modern, and the scientists of this bunot alone in the denunciation of the reau certainly are familiar with the esfallacies, absurdities and pernicious ef- | sence of this knowledge. Those who forts of so-called long-range forecasts. are in a position to know are well Professor Young, probably the fore- aware that every possible effort is bemost American astronomer, speaking ing made to extend our knowledge of of lunar influences, points out that the the laws that control weather condifrequency of the moon's changes is so | tions, and meanwhile to give to those great that it is always easy to find in- who are vitally concerned the most Edward H. Harriman, one the eve stances by which to verify a belief that trustworthy information obtainable. It of his departure for Japan, accepted | changes of the moon control conditions | is a matter of common experience that on the earth. A change of the moon the notable success of some commernecessarily occurs about once a week. | cial article of merit is sure to flood the All changes of the weather must, there- | market with spurious goods of the fore, occur within three and three- same class, which unscrupulous vendfourths days of a change of the moon, ors spread before the indiscriminating and one-half of all changes ought to oc- public. The rapid strides of the Unicur within forty-six hours of a change | ted States Weather Bureau in recent in the moon, even if there were no casyears toward popular favor through ual connection whatever. Now, it re- the widespread dissemination of the quires only a very slight predisposition | forecasts - a service made possible asks that the defendants, except the in favor of a belief in the effectiveness larger by the phenomenal spread of of the moon's changes to make one for- the telephone and the development of get a few of the changes that occur too the rural delivery service-has far from the proper time. Coincidence ently given a new impetus to enough can easily be found to justify entific, not to say unscrupuld is, forecasts, based upon some theor, of cy-Unquestionably there is a general de- cles or of planetary control. And the sire for an extension of the range of Chief of the Weather Bureau is beforecasts to cover the near future, and, lieved to be not only justified, but of them, now a director or directors or if possible, the coming season. If some morally enjoined to counteract as far explorer in meteorology and astronomy as possible the mischievous effects of the work of astrologers, who pretend should discover some fundamental law. nitherto unknown, whereby he could to foretell the character of coming accurately calculate the time of arri- seasons or the progress of storms and val, the force and pathway of storms ordinary weather conditions for a for weeks and months in advance, and month or a year in advance, and whose could warn the people of future floods unfounded and unreliable forecasts are

> The problem of seasonal forecasts is he would reveal the secret of his dis- receiving at the hands of the ablest covery for the benefit of future gener- and most painstaking student's of both ations, he would be honored as the continents a comprehensive consideragreatest of philanthropists as well as tion that is certain to be fruitful and the wisest of mankind. But, alas, up | far-reaching in its ultimate results.

> or droughts in defined localities, he too often given undue circulation by

would at once take rank as the great- the less careful publishers.

est scientist of the world. And then if

Some of the ablest scientists of this

country and Europe have devoted

this problem. They have consulted

weather records of all countries, tak-

ing notes of the dates of heavy storms

and making comparison with the posi-

tion of the moon and planets, to deter-

those minor bodies and the sweep of

storm eddies in the earth's atmosphere.

there is no foundation of fact or phi-

losophy for that system of long-range

forecasts. So thus far there has been

entire failure to establish a scien-

tific and practical basis for any kind

of trustworthy predictions as to the oc-

currence of storms, floods or droughts

in specified localities and at certain

dates in future months or seasons.

Though such foreknowledge is very

desirable, yet at the present stage of

human progress it is beyond the possi-

scientific research the wisest students

of mankind. Quackery in meteorology,

Modern astrologers, following closely

the lines of their ancient prototypes,

give the sun a minor or passive role,

while the moon and planets form an

all-star aggregation in the ever-shift-

ing scenes of the earth's drama. To

each planet is assigned some specialty

act on the stage, each producing a dif-

ferent type of weather, and when the

three act in conjunction the complex

Really, it is difficult to treat such lu-

dicrous matter with becoming dignity

and seriousness. A certain almanac's

description of "Each planet's peculiar

phenomena" is absolutely irresistible

as a mirth provoker to any reader who

possesses a sense of the ridiculous and

some elementary knowledge of meteor-

ology and astronomy. One is impressed

by the evident earnestness of the au-

too diligent to believe in his absurdly

fantastic theories. They are no more

believable than the myths and legends

results are startling.

titioners.

to date this man has not arrived.

So important and so pressing is the work and so promising is the field that the Chief of the Weather Bureau is much time and labor to the study of building and equipping a large observatory, wherein the best talent available will soon be employed to study the intricate and profound problems of the atmosphere, whose solution promises improvement over present methods mine if there is any discoverable con- and results in forecasting and may lead nection between the movement of in time to seasonal predictions on a truly scientific basis.

Why Women Work.

There is always a good deal of talk as to why some women prefer to earn their own living rather than marry. The wherefore might be discussed till all of the disputants reached the chloroform age and not get all the right answers; but one reason of it is that some married women have a habit of talking. And in these little monologues about their husbands they sometimes turn the limelight on a few hard facts. One of them is that there are some bility of realization. In this field of men-very often good men, too-who provide their wives with enough to eat have been most deeply sensible of the and wear, but never allow them the limitations of human knowledge, but handling of a single cent of money. charlatans and pretenders claim to hold | One man, for instance, gives his wife Moore, also condemned to die, will be a key to mysteries in earth and the \$5 for shoes, but insists upon going heavens that are hidden to the balance | with her to she that she spends all of it for that and doesn't buy a pair at a es well as in medicine, is indicated by bargain and save a little for a matinee the extravagant pretentions of its prac- that she couldn't see if she didn't scheme for the price of the ticket .- Detroit Free Press.

> 'Twere Better So. Stewart Edward White, the author. lost some money recently through the

failure of a trust company. In Santa Barbara one day he was introduced to an interesting young man

from New York. "What does that young man do?" Mr. White asked on the stranger's de-

parture. "He is attached to the Commercial Bank," was the reply. "Ah," said Mr. White, "so they at-

tach them now, do they? It's not a bad idea."-Cincinnati Inquirer. A Worthy Charity. A certain English actor, whose debts

had made him an object of interest to various bailiffs, met a friend thor, and yet it seems that he must be one day who asked him if he could spare ten shillings toward a fund with which to bury a bailiff who had just died.

"By all means," replied the actor: of the ancients. It is inconceivable "here's twenty shillings-bury two."that a learned astronomer and meteorologist actually believes that the sun | Harper's Weekly.