. State Library

A DVERTISING

IS TO

BUSINESS

WHAT STEAM IS TO MACHINERY

That Great Propelling Power.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

"EXCELSIOR" IS OUR MOTTO.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1 00

VOL. XXII. New Series--Vol. 9, (6-18)

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1906.

NO. 31

Send in Your Ad. Now.

## TRINITY COLLEGE

Four Departments---Collegiate, Graduate, Engineering and Law. Large library facilities. Well equipped laboratories in all departments of science. Gymnasium furnished with best apparatus. Expenses very moderate. Aid for worthy students.

Young Men wishing to Study Law should investigate the superior advantages offered by the Department of Law in Trinity College.

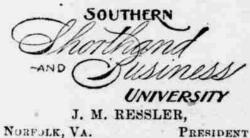
For catalogue and further information, address,

D. W. NEWSOM, Registrar, DURHAM, N. C.

DO YOU WANT A

## POSITION?

3,500 Young Men and Women this School since its establishment nine years ago, and we offer \$1,000 to any graduate who has not received a position. What we have done for others we can do for you! Write teday for our catalogue and for particulars regarding first Five Scholarships issued in each county.



O. F. SMITH, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL.

Office Formerly Occupied by Dr. Hassell.

WILL H. JOSEY, CENERAL INSURANCE AND AGENT, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

NR. J. P. WIMBERLEY,

OFFICE BRICK HOTEL SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

A. & ALBION DUNN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practice wherever their services are required.

H. W. MIXON, REFRACTING OPTICIAN,

WATCH-MAKER, JEWELER, ENGRAVEE Scotland Neck, N. C.

R. A. C. LIVERMON,



OFFICE-Over New Whithead Building Olice hours from 9 to 1 o'clock; 2 to bo'elock, p. m. SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

POWARD L. TRAVIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law,

The first Turkish bath in London under municipal control was opened recently. The cost of a bath is fifty

In Money Loaned on Farm Lands.

GALVESTON'S SEA WALL

makes life pow as safe in that city as on the higher upland. E, W. Goodloe. who resides on Dutton St., in Waco. Tex, needs no sea wall far safety. He writes: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption the past five years and it keeps me well and Before that time I had a cough which for years had been growing worse. Now it's gone." Cures chronic Coughs, LaGrippe, Croup, Whooping Cough and prevents - Pneumonia Pleasant to take. Every bottle guaranteed at E. T. Whitehead & Co.'s drug store. Price 503 and \$1 00. Trial bottle free.

"I am very fond of music." "Would you like to have me play

for you?"

"I said I was fond of music." Old maids would be scarce and hard to

Could they be made to see. How grace and beauty is combined By using Rocky Mountain Tea. -E. T. Whitehead & Co.

An expert manicurist says that the manicure habit will cure children of the stubborn habit of biting their

clean inside. Clean insides means clean stomach, bowels, blood, liver, clean, healthy tissue in every organ. Moral: Take Hollister's Rocky Moun-E. T. Whitehead & Co.

EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

OBSERVATIONS OF PASSING EVENTS.

THE world just some how has regard to the words and maxims of one who lives a long time, learns a great deal or accumulates much money. Russell Sage's Vacation And when one individual attains unto all three his life's principles of thought and action become eyen more engaging than if he had been noted for only one of the others. Such a man was the late Russell Sage. He lived to be about ninety years o'd, was in many things a wise man, and we believe he has been called the largest money lender in the world. One of his ideas about work and business was that love of one's work and an even temper about it is all the vacation needed. He began work when he was quite a young boy and there is no record, so far as we know, that he rested until he was quite old. He was accustomed to think and say that an employer ought not to have to give his employe two weeks time to rest, with full pay, every year in order to keep him. He asked what would the employe think if his employer should say," You must work two weeks for nothing or I can't give you a job next year." The rule, he thought, ought to work both ways. And so perhaps many who clamor for a vacation would do just as well without it if they could learn to love their work and do it without worry, as the great master financier did.

1111

It becomes more and more certain that the medical and scientific world lay great stress on the fact that typhoid fever is largely a result of infected The House Fly and Milk milk or disease germs carried by the common house fly. As to the milk it would seem possible for most people to keep it pure and clean; but the house-fly who can dodge? He creeps and climbs into all kinds of places and at once pays a visit to your face, confining his perambulations to your nose and mouth so that you may get the benefit of his loath some infection. Into the kitchen they swarm where they can spread their intection into all the food that is being prepared for the family, and the cook seems powerless to keep them out. One of the most effective means of keeping the fly from the trays, dishes, pots and baking pans, and from the food after it has been placed upon the dining table, is a good strong screen in each door to such room. And yet the average cook does not take to screens. They are inconvenient and troublesome, and while there is no case of fever in the house or immediate neighborhood there seems no very great necessity for keeping the screen door closed. Too much care can not be taken against these means of spreading typhoid fever, for few diseases are more to be dreaded. Perhaps after so long a time there will be some way found to manage the house fly against typhoid fever as the mosquito is now hedged against

1111

carrying yellow fever.

THE MANUFACURERS' RECORD, published in Baltimore, recently printed a number of letters from I nitting mills throughout the South concerning the labor conditions which prevail with that in-General Labor Condustry. The letters show an unsettled condiditions. tion of labor and a restless disposition on the

part of such laborers. The response from the Weldon Manufacturing Company was as follows: "The industry is feeling severely the scarcity of labor, and cannot increase to appreciable extent until there is more labor available. Our plant would surely have been double its size but for this lack of help." The reply of the Enfield Knitting Mills said : "The greatest problem of this industry to-day is the want of good steady and reliable labor. The labor of the South will not work steady. What we need is a good class of immigrants." And these conditions are not peculiar to knitting mill labor. It is true of almost all kinds of labor. There seems to be a restlessness and an unreliableness in labor that is a postive hendrance to almost any kind of industry that men engage in here. You cannot count on the constant, year-in and year-out service of laborers unless you have them under binding contract to that effect. Many a munufacturing enterprise is crippled because the laborers are unreliable and will not stick to their jobs. Many a farmer loses a part of his crop because some laborer takes a notion to leave him in the nick of time. It is indeed a vexed question, and thus far no one has arisen who can lead the employing world out of the difficulty.

1111

THE editor of the Windsor Ledger has recently visited New England, and gives some interesting impressions of that section and its energetic University Graduates people. He says everybody up there works there are no idlers and no illiterates, few fools in Overalls. and fewer lazy people. Education is the first

thought, says our neighbor editor, and young men do not think that an education exempts them from toil and labor. He says that he visited a duck farm conducted by two graduates, one from Harvard and the other from Princeton. These duck farmer graduates from the University did not do their work from the parlor or the office or in the latest cut, creased trousers, but were in overalls themselves hard at work making money. He saw another young man, the valedictorian and honor man of his class, who went to work on the first Monday after his arrival from college driving a baker's cart around the city. We are glad that the editor of the Ledger made these observations and has given them to his readers as he has. It goes to emphasize what a great many people in the South do not appreciate; namely, that too many young people spurn work just because it is work. Many a young man and young woman will make great exertion in bodily exercise in fun and trolic who spurn the same amount of exercise at any kind of labor, simply because it is labor. We do not wish to be understood as saying anything again t frolic and fun-they are natural outlets for the spirits of the young; but what we refer to is the inconsistency in some who would really be ashamed to be found at real work. There is a danger with many young people of thinking too much of pleasure and too lightly of the real important interests of life. But the examples of the Harvard and Princeton graduates at work in overalls is one worthy tha emulation of many other young men of the country.

When applied and covered with a Scrub yourself daily, you're not hot cloth Pinesalve acts like a poultice. rheumatism who will take a dose of Best for burns, bruises, boils, eczema, skin diseases, etc.

tein Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. E. T. Whitehead & Co., Scotland Neck Leggett's drug store, Hobgood.

Any one suffering from Kid: ey pains, backache, bladder trouble or Pine-ules upon retiring at night will be relieved before morning.

Little Early Risers The famous little pills.

RUSSIA IS A RIVAL, SCIENCE AND THE MEDIUMS PRESERVING POLES.

COMPETITOR OF AMERICA IN INDIA OIL FIELDS.

Advantage Lies with Our Producers in Advanced Methods of Refinement, Transportation, Etc.

The illuminating oil trade of British india is at present almost exclusively controlled by Russia. Of the 22,500,000 gallons of kerosene oil imported into Bombay during the fiscal year 1904-05 the czar's empire was credited with more than 17,000,000 gallons, valued at nearly \$2,000,000. This oil, however, is not the highest quality of illuminating fluid, states the New York Tribune. Russia has never been able to meet the United States in competition for the higher grades of oil, but for some years she has practically controlled the market of British Indian in low grade and low priced oils.

For these oils, however, other competitors have appeared in the market, which threaten to take away ultimately her present supremacy. Dutch Borneo has within the last three years inkerosene to Bombay from 500,000 to 3,-

Burma ofl also shows a remarkable advance, and its first shipment to Bombay was recorded last year. Being a part of British India, politically, Burma imports her oil into Bombay duty free, which, of course, gives her a great

advantage over the Russian producer. The American producers of kerosene have lately been devoting considerable attention to the importation of Russian oil into Bombay. It is believed that with advanced methods of refinement, system of bulk transportation and immense installations the United States Borneo and Burma, in the kerosene markets of India.

The Russian oil sent to India is produced near Baku, on the western shore of the Caspian sea. From there it is carried across Trans-Caucasia, some the Black Sea, on tank cars, holding ten tons each, like those which were used in the Pennsylvania oil fields over 30 years ago. The cost of railway freight is \$6.50 a ton.

At Batoum the oil is loaded on oil steamers, which transport it across the Black sea, through the Bosporus and Dardenelles, down the Aegean sea, across the Mediterranean, through the Suez canal, through the Red sea and the Arabian sea to Bombay, the distance traversed being some 6,000 miles, although Bombay is only about 2,000 miles in a straight line from Baku, the point of departure.

It is thought by the producers of the United States that in their facilities for transportation they have an advantage which will enable them easily to wrest from Russia the predominance which she has held in the oil trade of British India. Russia, herself, however, is doing a good deal to lessen the costs of transportation, and this must be taken into account in forming plans of action in the contest.

A pipe line to unite the wells at Baku with the port of Batoum has been completed, and this cannot fail to have an important and far reaching effect on the Russian oil industry. The length of the line is 570 miles. It crosses the watershed of the province, and will carry crude oil from Baku to be distilled and shipped at Batoum.

The total capacity of the tanks and 112,507 tons. The saving in freight by the pipe line is estimated to be equal to one-half of the old car freight, which will prove an important factor in the competition to hold the oil markets of British India.

The increase of exports is estimated to amount to more than 500,000 tons a year, and it is calculated that as the result of the construction of the new pipe line a lessening of the cost of oil to the consumer can be made of about two cents a gallon. The American producers must be able to meet this reduction, and, possibly, increase it, if worked by Russia.

Shipments of American Tea. This year 12,000 pounds of choice tea will be shipped from what is at present he only tea farm in the western hemisphere. The farm is at Somerville, S. C. In the face of difficulties that at times seemed insurmountable, but, on the other hand, with the kindly assistance of the United States government, the Somerville tea farm has grown to a point where it can offer serious competition with the best grades of tea shipped from China, India, Formosa or Java. But, above all, it has been demonstrated that, barring the question of labor, the finest tea can be successfully grown at home, and there is nothing that gladdens the heart of an American more than the discovery that he can enter into competition in a field hitherto denied him.-Technical World.

There Are Others. "Why do you always tell that story about how you used to drive the cows to pasture whenever we have company to dinner? I don't want people to know that I got the pails ready for vou!" said Mrs. Wouldbeswell.

"Oh, what do you care?" said her husband. "In these days of rubber gloves you can't tell who's doing her own dish washing."-Detroit Free Press.

Wrong Place.

Tommy? Ma Twaddles-He needs a lesson, and I'm impressing it on his mind. "Well, you've got a queer idea as to where the lad's mind is situated."-Chi-

Walting works wonders if you work while you walt.

cago Journal.

Facts Once Held to Be Miracles, But Conceded by Modern Thought.

Spiritualism is the successor of the mediaeval occultism and of the older magic. To-day science, without accepting its manifestations, studies them; and in these troubled waters almost all the facts upon which the new metaphysics is founded have been fished up. Like magnetism, says Vance Thompson in Everybody's, it has drawn the attention of physicians to the phenomena of induced sleep and has given many of the date for the study of who believe, like the ancient pythonesses, that they are possessed by foreign spirits, have served for the study of the change of personality and telepathy. And it has shown that the prodigles, diabolic and divine, recordfabulo s as the critical fancied.

At all events science admits that there is a force—call it psychic as with Baraduc, or the odic force of Reichenbrach-a force which can be its mark on the photographic plats, creased the volume of her export of which emanates from every living being, which acts at a distance, which the public as well as private interests. saves or destroys. Plato knew it. Great wizards like Cardan made use of it. The charitans like Cagliostro ervation treatment of poles and of the blundered upon it. The scientists have value of the seasoning in relation to the last word.

What definite facts has science actelepathy is indubitable. That may seem a bold statement; it is a commonplace for those who are in touch with the latest experiments of the metaphysic clinics. Only a few years ago-before Pasteur came-it would have been deemed sheer idiocy to talk will be able to meet sucressfully the of studying typhoid fever or cholera or competition, not only of Russia, but of erysipelas in a laboratory. Telepathy from the question of the best season is an acquired certainty-as much as Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood, which three acedemies of physicians declared impossible.

And the explanation of the strange phenomena: Are they hints and in-500 miles, to the port of Batoum, on stigations from another world—the intervention of spirits of the dead., of angels or demons? This is the opinoccult, those who worship in the hundred and one little religions of mysticism. Science does not go quite so far. It declares:

1. There exist in nature certain unknown forces capable of acting on

(This covers all the objective phenomenà of metaphysics, such as the transport of bodies from one place to another, luminosity, etc.) 2. We possess other means of know-

ing than those of reason or the senses.

(This applies to the subjective phenomena of metaphysics, including telepathy, second sight, clairvoyance.) GENESIS OF SALLY LUNN. This Was a Toothsome Delicacy

Popular a Century or

More Ago.

How many of our readers know the excellences of a Sally Lunn? The world whirls round so fast that it is what a Sally Lunn is, says London had their town houses in Edinburgh pipes of the line is, roughly speaking, and when Edinburgh could offer society second to none in distinction and the rate of seasoning was the third of

chic.

It was when the new regiment of Fencibles, raised by Lord Breadalbane | ion that poles soaked from two to four at the end of the eighteenth century, was turning the heads of Edinburgh terially increased rate. belles that the custom of giving tea parties became the fashion. Prince lotte of Wales, loitered in Edinburgh on his way south from a visit to Taymouth castle, and many of the principal hostesses of the city fought for the honor of entertaining him to tea. Miss Sarah Lowndes, "a lady of the first afterward by her name, "Sally Lowndes," a name which slipped easily into the "Sally Lunn" known to this day to north country pastry cooks. Soon afterward Miss Sally married and a daughter of hers became the wife of Maj. Dallas-Yorke of Walmsgate, Yorkshire, the mother of the present duchess of Portland. We have never inquired if the ducal tea tables at Welbeck or at Grosvenor square are furnished with the excellent and fluffy dainty so nearly linked with the ancestress of her grace.

Busy Young King.

Alfonso, the young king of Spain, leads a busy life, made up of work, and study, and sport-such a life as is what has endeared him to his people. In no monarchy was the king's majesty more hedged about with ceremony. The young king has broken it all down. His ancestors gloomed behind He has gone to the people. He is part of the national life. And his frank and boyish good fellowship has done more to make the monarchy safe than "all the king's horses and all the king's men."

Notorious Name. In the early part of the last century a firm of contractors named Jerry Bros. Pa Twaddles-Why are you spanking | carried on business in Liverpool, and earned an unpleasant notoriety by putting up rapidly-built, showy but illconstructed houses, so that their name eventually became general for such builders and such work in all parts of the world.

> Law rules the world but love is law unto itself.

MEANS OF SEASONING TELE-

Economy in the Use of a Product Which Is in Great Demand and Rapidly Running Out.

With the life of telephone and tele-

GRAPH WIRE SUPPORTS.

graph poles at its present limit, the 800,000 miles of existing lines, requiring 32,000,000 poles, must be renewed approximately four times before trees hypnosis and suggestion. The mediums, suitable to take their place can grow. A pole lasts in service about 12 years, on the average, but is made from a tree about 60 years old. In other words, to maintain a continuous supply five times as many trees must be growing in the forest as there are ed in all early religions were not so poles in use. The severity of this drain upon forest resources by the telephone and telegraph companies is obvious enough. Just as in the case Crookes does, neuric with Baretz, vital of railroad ties, the question of pole supply has thrust itself into prominence. To lengthen the life of poles, measured and described, which leaves and in this way to moderate demand and conserve future supplies, has become an important matter, affecting

Since 1902 the forest service has been making a thorough study of the prestreatment. In this work its first object has been, as in its studies of crossquired? The change of personality; ties and construction timbers, to make that is classic now. The evidence for the timber last as long as possible, so as to check the annual demand for renewal and thus lessen so far as possible the drain upon the forest. Cooperating with telephone and telegraph companies, railroads, lumber companies, and individuals, it has urged forward a series of experiments covering all phases of the problem for cutting, through subsequent stages of handling, to the final setting of the pole. Some of the most important results obtained deal with the seasoning Seasoning was studied in the arst

> poles become air dry, that is, lose as much moisture as they will part with through evaporation in the open air. The time of cutting was also carefully considered. Experiment proved that poles cut in winter dry more regularly than those cut at other seasons, and also show a greater loss in moisture at the end of six months' seasoning. The advantages of winter cutting are, therefore, even drying, with a minimum liability to check, and light weight-an obvious advantage for shipment by freight. Spring or summer cutting secures a more rapid loss of moisture at first, owing to the temperature, but only for three of four months. At the end of from six to eight months spring and summer cut poles are found to have dried only three-quarters as much as winter-cut poles. Spring and summer cutting, however, would result in saving in freight and increased durability if the poles are to be shipped and used within three or four mouths after cutting. The second point to be determined

> place to determine the rate at which

was the degree of shrinkage in cirpossible not one in a hundred could tell cumference during air seasoning. This was found to be very slight, averaging Modern Society. The genesis of this but little over 0.5 per cent. at the butt toothsome delicacy is to be found in and 0.6 per cent, at the top. The rap-Edinburgh society a hundred years id shrinkage of wood does not begin ago. It was before railways had made until the percentage of moisture is re-London the capital of Britain-in the duced lower than is possible in the days when Scotch peers and gentlemen case of telephone and telegraph poles in out-of-door seasoning.

The effect of soaking in water upon the problems dealt with. The experiments substantiate the common opinweeks subsequently season at a ma-

Finally, it was found that checking in the course of seasoning is not seri-Leopold, widower of Princess Char- ous when poles have been carefully cut. Rapid-grown timber, however, when so carelessly cut as to leave jagged ends, was found to split badly at the butt and at the top. This is doubtless merely the widening of cracks started when the stick partially broke it is to secure the rigch field now being fashion," then invented the cake called off instead of being cut clear through. Just how much thorough seasoning will add to the life of poles can not be told until the actual tests are made in service. The poles upon which the tests are being made have been set in a line where their behavior can be compared with that of unseasoned poles, and will be closely watched. Upon a large number of the seasoned poles a test was also made to show the value of various preservative treatments, which is expected to throw additional light on the subject of dur-

Cook's Perquisites.

E. Z. Gross, the mayor of Harrisburg, was condemning the fees and unfair perquisites which swell unduly the salaany young man might lead. And this ries of many unimportant officeholders. "Fees and perquisites," he said, "tend to cause unjust dealings. Even in the kitchen this is so.

young woman, the cook in a prominent the curtained windows of the palace. family hereabouts, came into his shop and said:

"A butcher told me the other day that

"'Gimme a fine large roast o' beef with plenty o' bones. "'Plenty of bones?' said the butcher

"'Yes,' answered the young woman. Bones is my perquisite."-Milwaukee Sentinel.

Muscular. "Yes, Harker married a physical culture girl."

"Did eh? Is she a better housekeeper than other girls?" "I should say so. She can take the toughest steak and pound on it until it is dear?"

as tender as quail."-Chicago Tribune. No man is as good or as had as he is said to be.

If You Are a Hustler YOU WILL

Advertise

.... Y O U R ....

Busine'ss

THE BOY AND THE JUDGE,

Typical Instance of a Denver Judicial Celebrity's Treatment of Youth.

Seven years ago, before there was such a thing as a juvenile court, a boy of nine was arrested in Denver for burglary. He was brought into the criminal court, tried as a burglar, and sent to jail. He served a term of years, during which he learned thoroughly the trade which he had been accused of plying. When he was released, writes Frances Maule Bjorkman, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews, he began to practice in earnest. He was rearrested, recommitted, and, after a second term, turned loose again, a more accomplished burglar than before. A few months ago he was shot at by the Denver police in an attempt to escape a third arrest. He was captured and brought into the juvenile court, still a mere child that ought to have been go-

ing to school. Judge "Ben" B. Lindsey, who presides over the tribunal, was confronted by a bold, hardened and unnaturally sharp young expert in crime who had mystified the police by telling half a dozen different stories. Judge Lindsey began by telling the boy that he didn't believe him to be half as "tough a kid" as the police had made him out, and that he would not be "sent up" if he was "square with the court" and made a clean breast of his trouble with the "cops."

This new treatment got from the boy his real story. He had been led into his first offense by a desire for a knife with which to make a kite. His father refused to get him one, and he broke into a barber shop and took a razor. According to the letter of the criminal law, the boy had committed a burglary. As there was no "juvenile" law at the time, he was dealt with as a professional housebreaker. Asked about his first trial, he said to Judge Lindsey:

"Aw, de guy wid de whiskers, wot sat up on de high bench locked over at de 'cop,' and de 'cop,' he gays: 'Dis is a very bad kid; he broke into ' Smith's' barber shop and took a regor, and he admits it, yer honor. Den de guy on de high bench sends me up widout givin'

me a chanct to say a wold." Thus, the boy was well started on a criminal career before he was ten years old. Fortunately, he fell into the hands of the Denver juvenile court, which had been established in the interval between his second and third arrest, while he was still able to "pull up." Instead of telling him that he was a bad boy and, sending him to jail again, Judge Lindsey told him that he was a "bully fellow" and set him free-no probation. To-day that boy is still going uphill as fast as he was going downhill before.

NOT A REAL SAFE PLACE.

There Appeared to Be Too Many Opportunities for Getting Into Trouble.

When Mr. Trent decided to buy home in the south in which he and his family could spend the spring months, during which they had found New England winds and weather to be trying, he took a fourney of investigation, relates Youth's Companion.

Mr. Trent was accustomed to be treated as if his society were eminently desirable, and it was therefore with a friendly and engaging smile that he addressed a melancholy person who was lounging on the piazza of the hotel at his first southern stopping place.

"I'm thinking of buying a place down here," said Mr. Trent, in a half-confidential tone. "Now what part of the country would you particularly recommend? The landlord tells me you've lived south for many years."

"Yes, I've lived south a long spell," admitted the melancholy man, "though I was raised north, and I'm willing to say right here and now that you couldn't find a more favorable nor a lovelier spot in this whole state, sir, than this very town. I have lived here for five years, and if I'd had anything like a fair show I should have enjoyed every minute of the time." "You haven't had a fair show?" asked the New Englander.

"No," said the melancholy one. "This is a lovely spot, and if I'd had a fair show I'd have enjoyed it; but the first year I had fever and ague, and the next year I was bit by a shark, and the third year I had an awful fight with a snake, that shook up my nerves, and

"I doubt if I should like this locality,' said the New Englander, briskly. The melancholy man looked at him with mild astonishment.

"Why, you know it's pretty dangerous living anywhere, stranger," he said, slowly, "if that's what you're thinking about."

What She Left Off.

A teacher in a certain Episcopai Sunday school had been impressing on her girls the need of making some personal sacrifice during Lent. Accordingly, on the first Sunday of that penitential season, which happened to be a warm spring day, she took occasion to ask each of the class in turn what she had given up for the sake of her religion. Everything went well and the answers were proving highly satisfactory until she came to the youngest member. 'Well, Mary," inquired the teacher, "what have you left off for Lent?"

"Please, ma'am," stammered the child, somewhat confused, "I-I've left off my leggins."-Lippincott's.

Fortune in Sight. The Heiress-And haven't you financial prospects, George, dear? George-Why, yes. I'm figuring on a sure thing that ought to net me half

a million at least. "What is the sure thing, Ceorge, "You."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

All that glitters can't be mensured hy the golden rule.