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DENTON, - - - - MD.

Spoil the rod and spare the child is the modern way.

After all, how appropriate that epitaphs are usually graven.

A steel famine is predicted. This will call for iron endurance.

Perhaps the millennium awaits the discovery of a serum against old age.

The great trouble with the European status quo is that it won't stay put.

Don't count your chickens until you're sure the incubator lamp doesn't leak.

Cipriano Castro says he is going to remain permanently in Teneriffe. Thanks.

In New York an ordinary taxi driver was arrested on supposition that he was a robber.

Another blow at the American workingman with a tax contemplated on all incomes over $3,000.

St. Louis policemen demand an eight-hour day. He who runs may read the time by the stars.

According to the census, there are 125,000 idiots in the country. But only one kind were counted.

Two German officers flew 372 miles in six hours. This may be called both literally and figuratively going some.

People live longer in cities than in villages, say German savants. Maybe city people are more afraid to die.

Women's smoking gowns are on exhibition in New York stores. And very likely they hook up in the back, too.

Automobiles would never be driven fifty miles an hour if none were made capable of going more than twenty-five.

In Constantinople, a deposed high official dies of apoplexy. In Mexico City he is taken on an automobile ride.

Farmers in Pennsylvania flocked to a bargain sale of coffins. A bargain sale will excite a live interest in anything.

With onions selling at 15 cents a bushel there's no perceptible increase in the practice of smothering things in them.

Now that St. Louis police are to have an eight hour day, the night force will be provided with more time to sleep.

A clergyman finds that many plays teach their morals hurriedly in the last act—or during chair-slamming in the first.

General Sung of China was killed by assassins who were really looking for General Sing. Chinese tenses are terribly fatal.

The use of cosmetics is said to be very old. Apparently that is also what some of those using them think of themselves.

An eastern physician says that womanhood will supply the drunkards of the next century. Rather, lack of womanhood.

Ten months is said to be the life of the average $10 bill. But the experience of most of us is that it lingers only a few days.

Hundreds of New York teachers are said to hold their jobs by keeping their marriages secret. But have they no fool friends?

A dentist is asked to pay $1,000 for pulling the wrong tooth. Some dentists have to wait a year for filling the right ones.

Men, here is a harbor of refuge. A leading Chicago milliner says the niftiest kind of spring hat can be "built" for 59 cents.

A domestic theorist advises mistresses to allow their servants to use the family piano. But why add to the horrors of civilization?

In all candor it must be admitted that it must be exceedingly annoying to a thirsty man to get hold of the syrup bottle by mistake.

Fifty thousand dollars is a neat sum, useful in old age. But it's long odds that an aviator so reckless as to be willing to fly across the Atlantic to get the money would never live to a ripe old age anyway.

Did you ever observe that the people who are always clamoring to "muzzle the press" are the ones who need the most watching?

People who were annoyed by the beautified nickel will suffer paroxysms at the attempt of the reformers to take the "e" out of money.

This season's hobble skirts are to be even tighter than ever before. Although requiring less cloth, the price, it is assured, will not shrink in proportion.

France is in need of lobsters. They might take a few that are to be found around stage doors in this country without the supply being missed.

Dusseldorf, Germany, is to have a tower nearly twice as high as the Eiffel tower in Paris and the man in the moon will have to watch his steps.

A Harvard professor advocates a law prohibiting marriage on less than $5 a day. If he can show how it can be generally obeyed there will be no difficulty in getting it enacted.

TARIFF RATES GO THROUGH

House Passes Lumber, Tobacco, Sugar and Farm Schedules

OPPOSITION GROWS BITTER

Consideration of Metal Duties Finished—Agricultural Rates Stir Up Hot Debate—Fight Over Cattle Tax—Duty on Sugar.

Washington, D. C.—Four important tariff schedules, lumber, sugar, tobacco and agricultural, were passed by the House with the Democratic steamroller working without a creak in every instance. The sugar schedule providing for free entry in three years went through with a whoop. An amendment by Representative Mann to strike out the free sugar clause was defeated 186 to 88.

Opposition members were in an ugly frame of mind. Republicans and Bull Moose, resentful of the work of the Democratic steamroller, continued to batter at the bill, but they were defeated at every turn. Their amendments were turned down as fast as they were presented. As time goes on the feelings of the Republicans and Bull Moose are becoming more bitter, and it required a special rule to put the bill through in record time in accordance with the ambition of Leader Underwood.

At the beginning of the session the House put through a remnant of the metal schedule left over. The three other schedules named were passed just as they were reported.

Members of the opposition fretted and fumed, but to no purpose. When the critics of the bill reached a point in their frenzy where they threatened to blow up. Leader Underwood put on pressure and debate on the paragraph under discussion was brought to a close. Mr. Underwood had the votes and that's all there was to it.

The lumber schedule stirred up excitement, members from sugar States were reduced almost to tears over the sugar schedule, while those from Western States became almost riotous when the rates of the agricultural schedule were read.

Underwood, the Democratic leader, at first was liberal in the allowance of time for debate on the various schedules. He lost patience somewhat later and insisted on curtailing time for discussion.

FLOODS COST R. R.'S $20,000,000.

Property Loss Was $11,000,000—Interrupted Traffic Loss About $9,000,000.

Philadelphia.—Revise figures now place the damage and loss from floods of seven roads in Ohio and Indiana during March and April at $20,000,000. Half of this amount covers the destruction of bridges and tracks and the remainder was due to interrupted freight and passenger service. The roads and the amount which each lost in property are:—

Pennsylvania, $3,000,000; Big Four, $3,000,000; Baltimore and Ohio, $2,500,000; Monon, $2,000,000; Toledo and Ohio Central, $300,000; Lake Erie and Western, $200,000; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $150,000.

On the Big Four alone nineteen massive steel bridges were destroyed, forty-one miles of track were washed away, three stations ruined, 800 feet of timbered trestle washed away and numerous concrete culverts destroyed.

On the Pennsylvania, fourteen bridges were wrecked, six of them being among the largest on the system, more than thirty miles of track were washed away, as well as many more miles of ballasting.

The Baltimore and Ohio lost twelve bridges including the great steel girder structure at Zanesville, Ohio, which cost $250,000

WILSON ON STUMP IN JERSEY.

President in Newark and Elizabeth Pleads for Jury Reform.

Newark, N. J.—President Wilson returned to New Jersey to speak in support of a proposition to reform the system of drawing grand and petit jurors which is to be considered at a special session of the Legislature. He spoke to large audiences in Newark and Elizabeth, and denounced what he called the influences that are seeking to thwart the reform in scathing language. The President's remarks were not confined to the jury reform measure as such. He did not, as it was expected he would, declare specifically either for a jury commission named by the presiding Supreme Court Justice or for one named by the Governor. He said that he was originally in favor of the first scheme, and that he still thought it best, but explained how he had yielded his judgment in the conference of Democratic legislators to those who favored commissioners named by the Governor.

WOULD CALL IT "MARGERIN"

Senator Penrose Introduces Bill to Fix Standing of Fake Butter.

Washington. — Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill amending the laws regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, changing the name of the product to "margerin," forbidding the sale of colored "margerin" and providing a new scale of special taxes to be paid by the manufacturers and dealers in various forms of substitutes for butter.

RAILROADS DEMAND 5 PER CENT.

Officials Soon to Make Demand on Commerce Commission.

New York.—The principal railroads of the country will shortly ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to raise all freight rates five per cent.

This decision has been reached on the advice of a committee of high railroad officials.

If the application is successful it is understood that another and additional demand for five per cent. will be made within the year.

FREAKISH STYLES SEEN IN PARIS



Even the gentlemen of France stopped and gazed at these beautiful Parisians in their most startling display of spring fashions at the Longchamps races.

FINDS CRUELTY IN AUBURN JAIL

Convicts Deprived of Food and Sleep for Petty Offences

MANY MEN BECAME INSANE

Dr. Gerin Accused of Brutality—Case Recommended to Grand Jury—Criminal Prosecutions May Follow Exposures Made.

Albany, N. Y.—In a report just made public George W. Blake of New York, who has been investigating the administration of Auburn Prison for Governor Sulzer, charges that a change be made in the wardenship.

The present warden is George W. Benham, who has served since December 15, 1905. He was continued in office by Col. Joseph F. Scott when he became Superintendent of Prisons, following the resignation of Supt. C. V. Collins. Mr. Benham's resignation has been on file in the office of the Superintendent of Prisons since January 1, but until the Senate confirms the nomination of a superintendent no appointment of a wardan can be made. Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn, a member of the Democratic State Committee, is a candidate for the wardenship. Colonel Scott's refusal to appoint Mr. Rattigan was a factor.

Mr. Blake, in his report filed with Governor Sulzer, says he found "brutality, violation of the law, waste, and general incompetency in the prison." He says twenty-eight prisoners have become insane during the past year, and that the testimony of trutworthy witnesses "indicates that cruel punishment deprived some of these prisoners of their reason, that the prison doctor is careless and unfeeling, and that he has repeatedly refused to attend upon women during confinement."

Referring to Dr. John Gerin, the prison physician, Mr. Blake says:

"He is an autocrat. Abundance of evidence shows that he is brutal in his treatment of the sick, neglectful of their needs, and that he flagrantly violates that section of the prison law which defines his duties. No effort has ever been made by any of his superiors to compel him to moderate his severity or to curb his intolerant and incompetent administration."

Mr. Blake says he did not call Dr. Gerin as a witness. "I feel," he says in the report, "that his administration of the hospital should be the subject of a thorough investigation by a grand jury."

"Every nook and cranny of the prison reeks with tales of cruelty of this man," continues the report. "If he desires he has the power of ordering into an isolation cell any sick man he pleases, and the unfortunate prisoner immediately falls under the suspicion that his mind is unbalanced."

MOTHERS DROWN BABIES.

One Throws Child from Bridge and Another Throws Baby Into Water.

Logansport, Ind.—Mrs. Nellie Paugh, 36 years old, threw her two sons, Donald, aged 12, and Delbert, aged 6, from a bridge into Deer Creek, and then jumped into the stream. The mother and the younger boy were drowned, but Donald swam ashore.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mrs. Joseph Semer threw her six-weeks-old baby into Robinson Run. The body was found.

KILL MOTHER AND CHILD.

Dynamiters Destroy Cripple Creek Home of J. T. Bacon.

Cripple Creek, Colo.—The home of James T. Bacon, a miner and former member of the Colorado Legislature, was blown up with dynamite, killing Mrs. Bacon and her five-year-old daughter.

Bacon was rendered unconscious. Who exploded the dynamite is not known. Mr. Bacon was 26 years old and a daughter of Rev. A. B. Meming of New York.

AUSTRIA TO WAR FOR SCUTARI

Flower of Her Army Rushed to Montenegrin Frontier

KING NICHOLAS IS DEFIANT

London Convinced There Will Be War Despite Attitude of Powers—Germany Is Reported as Willing to Back Up Her Ally.

London.—A sensation was created in the European capitals by the report that Austria-Hungary had officially announced her intention of taking immediate independent action against Montenegro.

It is recognized that, once hostilities are begun, it will be difficult to see where they are going to end.

Already Germany has decided to support her ally, Austria, to the bitter end, although she first will do her utmost to avert hostilities. Italy also is expected to join Austria.

Austria's military preparations are assuming huge proportions. Emperor Franz Josef held repeated conferences with his ministers and military chiefs.

The Alpine troops from Tyrol are being rushed to the Montenegrin frontier. All railroads southward have been commandeered for military purposes. Civil inhabitants of Cattaro, an Austrian port dominated by the Montenegrin fortress Lovchen, have been ordered to leave immediately.

Montenegro, meanwhile, is making the most complete preparations to resist an attack. She will have the support of Servia the instant the Austrians march across the frontier.

Heavy selling of stocks in London on Continental account followed the report of the decision of Austria to take the Scutari matter into her own hands.

There were heavy declines in Vienna, Paris and Berlin. In London the storm subsided before the end of the session, and there was some recovery.

Cettinje, Montenegro.—Crown Prince Danilo of Montenegro was received with an ovation upon his arrival here to hand over to King Nicholas the keys of the fortress of Scutari. The members of the royal family afterward marched in procession to the cathedral, the Queen and each of the ladies giving her arm to a wounded soldier.

MOTHER PENSION BILL SIGNED.

Pennsylvania Law Provides for Board of Women Administrators.

Harrisburg.—Governor Tener signed the "mothers' pension bill," introduced by Senator Sheatz, of Philadelphia, providing monthly payments to indigent, widowed or abandoned mothers' at home.

The law will be operative when the Governor appoints not fewer than five nor more than seven women as administrators or trustees.

DR. C. W. ELIOT DECLINES.

Cannot Take Chairmanship of Bay State White Slave Commission.

Boston.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot declined the chairmanship of the State White Slave Commission, tendered by Governor Foss.

The former head of Harvard, who is president of the American Federation of Sex Hygiene, said that he could not undertake further responsibilities with due regard for his present duties. He, however, expressed sympathy with the movement.

NO COMMISSION FOR IT.

New Brunswick, N. J., Defeats Second Attempt by 68 Votes.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Commission government was beaten here by a majority of 68 votes. This was the second attempt made in New Brunswick to introduce the new system of local government. The defeat of the plan is ascribed to a more complete and effective organization of the officeholders who are almost entirely Democrats.

Mayor John J. Morrison, Republican, headed the movement.

WALSH TELLS GRAFT STORY

Witness Against Four Former New York Police Inspectors

HANDCUFFS ON PRISONERS

He Evades Pitfalls and Comes Out of Ordeal with Essentials of His Story Intact—Bares Illegal Levy in Harlem—Ex-Inspectors Shackled.

New York.—The secrets of the police graft ring which has mulcted a half million dollars in tribute from Harlem in the last five years alone were ruthlessly exposed by one of their own agents—former Police Captain Thomas F. Walsh—in the Supreme Court.

Suffering from one of the most dangerous forms of heart disease, and so weak that he had to be supported after he had testified, he was the sole witness against his erstwhile superiors, Inspectors Sweeney, Hussey, Thompson and Murtha.

Walsh tried to spare himself, but the opposing lawyers spared no detail tending to discredit him and belie his words.

He squirmed away from cunningly dug pitfalls and, on the whole, came out of a contest that men stronger physically, mentally and morally than he might well have feared, with his story substantially unaffected.

He was questioned first by Assistant District-Attorney John Kirkland Clark. Then he was taken in hand successively by Francis Wellman, representing Hussey; John B. Stanchfield, for Thompson; George Gordon Battle, in behalf of Sweeney, and finally by A. S. Gilbert for Murtha.

Walsh wove the name of Sweeney into every charge he uttered. Thompson was pronounced a sharer in the graft Walsh collected, but not once did Walsh connect Thompson with any phase of the plot outlined by the State.

Murtha, too, Walsh said, had profited by blackmail he, the Captain, had procured; but that was all Walsh had to say so far as Murtha is concerned.

Walsh accused the inspectors of raising a $10,000 bribe fund to silence Sipp, and he charged them with sharing in the graft he collected in Harlem.

The four former inspectors were far from calm. Each was smarting under the humiliation of having been led into the Appellate Division handcuffed together, and the disappointment attendant upon the refusal of that court to sustain the writs of habeas corpus sued out on the preceding night by their counsel. They showed plainly that the dismissal of the writs, which meant that they would have to remain prisoners in the Tombs until the close of the trial, as originally ordered by Justice Seabury, was a heavy load to bear.

INTEREST ON FEDERAL CASH.

Active Depositories Must Give Monthly Returns.

Washington. — Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced a change in policy which will result in the immediate transfer of $10,000,000 of the Treasury cash to the banks of the country and probably further deposits from the Treasury's cash balance in the future.

The secretary has decided that beginning on June 1 this year all government depositories, active as well as inactive, will be required to pay interest on government deposits at the rate of two per cent. per annum on average monthly balances. This interest is to be credited semi annually on January 1 and July 1 of each year.

Secretary McAdoo estimates that approximately $1,000,000 annual income will be added to the government coffers as a result of his action.

SULZER BILL IS KILLED.

New York Senate Rejects Primary Measure, 42 to 8.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Sulzer's direct primary bill was killed in the Senate by a vote of 42 to 8.

The Brown Republican primary act was beaten 28 to 18.

The Brown bill repealing the Levy election law was defeated 28 to 18.

Governor Sulzer promply met the Senate's defiance by announcing that there would be an extra session. He said:

"There will be an extra session on the Statewide direct primary bill. The call will not be long delayed. Democrats and Republicans who to-day voted against my bill will support it. It will be passed."

During a five-hour debate in the Senate on the Sulzer bill, the Governor was assailed by Democrats and Republicans as a "Czar," "Boss," "Tyrant," "Anarchist" and "Despot."

COULD USE CANAL IN FALL.

Ready Then for Battleships if Necessity Arose, Says Commissioner.

Washington. — The Panama Canal could be utilized as a means of transit of battleships from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean some time in October if the exigency should arise, said officials of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

More than 99 per cent of the total of 4,446,530 cubic yards of concrete to be placed in the locks is finished and ready for the water.

THE ART OF MILKING COWS.

It Is to Be Taught in the Plainfield (N. J.) Public School.

Plainfield, N. J.—Believing that boys and girls should have a practical education aside from the ordinary studies taught in the school room, Supt. A. B. Vossler of the North Plainfield Public School is planning to include in the school curriculum the art of milking cows, poultry raising and vegetable gardening. Mr. Vossler has taken the matter up with the Board of Education, and the plan has its approval.

NO FEAR OF PANIC

PRESIDENT EXPECTS NO BUSINESS UPHEAVAL BECAUSE OF TARIFF REVISION.

BUSINESS WILL ADJUST SELF

If Any Plants Are Shut Down, Say Democrats, It Will Be for Political Effect—Expects Senate to Pass Bill.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—President Wilson does not expect any business upheaval because of the changes in the tariff. He thinks that business will adjust itself rapidly to a competitive basis and be just as prosperous as it has been in the past, and this in the face of the fact expected by the Democrats that prices will be lowered to the consumers of the country. It will be remembered that some time prior to his inauguration Mr. Wilson had something to say about hanging higher than Harmon men who maliciously should create panics. The president was criticised for saying this and was called to account for it by a good many newspapers.

There was no word from New Jersey after this speech was made and the critics had been given a chance to say what they wished, that Mr. Wilson was at all disturbed by what he read and what he heard concerning his "higher than Haman" utterance. It is known today that he thinks that if sugar plants or any other manufacturing plants shut down following the enactment of the new tariff bill they will do so for effect, and that they will be glad enough to start the wheels going after a short period of silent and thoroughly understood protest.

Democratic senators and representatives of the progressive kind are talking today about the possibility of the shutting down of shops "with malice prepense" after the tariff bill goes into effect. They seem to think that Mr. Wilson's words before his inauguration and his known feeling since he became president, will check any attempt on the part of the protected industries to make what the Democrats call "a grandstand play" against the new schedule.

Senate Will Pass Bill.

President Wilson has been receiving reports from progressive Democratic senators which have given him a more cheerful view of the probable tariff outcome in the senate. The senators who have been cheering Mr. Wilson may, of course, be overhopeful, but they have given the president what he apparently thinks are genuine reasons for a belief that the upper house will put through the customs' measure in the shape in which the Democratic majority in congress apparently desires it to go through.

In talking about the tariff measure after they had seen the president the progressive Democrats, whose hearts are cheerful on the subject, prefaced their words by saying that the senate today is known to be more progressive than the house, "and if the house shall pass the bill in the shape that Mr. Wilson wishes why should not the senate, more progressive, put it through also?"

The obvious answer of the critic to these prefatory words will be that while the house may be more conservative than the senate, as it is at present constituted, the Democratic majority in the lower chamber is overwhelming and a commanding part of their majority is willing to stick to the party program even though it does not meet the wishes of individual Democrats.

The president has been told that there will be no material changes made by the senate in the tariff bill as it comes over from the house.

Some of the progressive Democrats in the senate, men who have been inclined to hold fast to the free-trade faith, think that Mr. Underwood has kept the rates too high on some articles of import. They say that sugar and wool and a few other things have so occupied the attention that sight has been lost of some of the other schedules which they think well might be given the surgeon's treatment. It seems likely, however, from what some of the progressives of the senate say, that if they can keep the wool and the sugar legislation intact as it is drawn by the house, that it will be injudicious to attempt to carry the matter much further.

To Hold Open Caucuses.

It seems now virtually to be assured that before the present session of congress comes to an end the Democrats of the house will be holding open caucuses. This may not seem at first blush to be a very startling statement, but it is full of significance of the change which has come over the minds of the leaders of the parties on the subject of taking the public into their confidence when they are caucusing on matters of legislation or upon the question of what men shall be given the chief offices in the house of representatives.

Never in the history of congress until the present session has there been an open caucus of any party in the house of representatives on any vital matter. Already this year there have been two open caucuses, one of the Progressives and another of the Republicans, the members of the latter party having elected to open their second caucus of the session to the public.

The Democratic tariff caucus was held behind closed doors, but the doors were not ordered to be kept shut until several of the Democratic leaders had urged vehemently that they should be open, and the press and public should be admitted in order that there could be no misunderstanding of the minds of the Democratic members towards the great subject of tariff reform. If the tariff bill, which the Democrats had under consideration in caucus for about two weeks, had been one affecting any legislation except the customs' the chances are, it is said, the doors would have been thrown wide open. The insistent demand by many Democrats that caucuses hereafter shall be public it seems almost unquestionably will result in wide-open proceedings when the next caucus of this session comes, but if the leaven does not work as quickly as that it probably will work with sufficient strength to force open caucuses at the next session.

Reasons for Secrecy.

There are particular reasons why the Democrats wanted their tariff conference kept secret. It must be remembered that the tariff is a "local issue" and one or two other things must be remembered in order to appreciate the reasons given for Democratic secrecy in conferences at this stage of the legislative game. In recent years members of congress have come to realize that the country thinks a senator and a representative have duties to perform outside the domain of legislation affecting only the states and districts which they represent.

In the Democratic caucus local demands that the tariff must be maintained on this thing or that thing have been urged insistently.

It is possible, even probable, that there are other reasons why the Democratic tariff caucus has been secret, and this reason will hold true for all past secret caucuses of other parties. Members of congress do not like to have it said of them that they are the representatives of special interests. Not many of them are in this day, but some of them were in times past, a charge which would lie more truly against the senate of a few years ago than ever it would against the house. A representative pleads for the retention of the duty on certain articles made in his district. As he views it, and as other members view it, it is an easy thing for the public to put the special manufacturing concern in the place of the representative's constituents and to say that he represents the particular interest involved in the case.

In the secret caucus also trades are made, or if not actual trades, combinations are formed between the representatives of one manufacturing district and the representatives of another so that by the coalition duties valuable to the districts represented by the members of the combination may be kept in the bill as it is to be reported to the house. It is possible that not as much that will not stand the light of day is done in the secret caucuses as most people suspect, but the throwing open of the doors and the consequent full reporting of the proceedings will do a good deal, many representatives claim, to lift the cloud of suspicion and to check the rain of criticism.

Will Not Hurt Farmer.

The Democrats in the house and senate seemingly believe that the tariff bill when it has the effect of law will not injure seriously the agricultural interests of the country. They say that they realize a reduction in the duties on the products of farm, plantation and range may cut a little something from the profits of the men engaged in getting a livelihood from the soil, but they claim that a reduction in the duties on things which the farmers use will more than offet any damage done by reduced duties on farm products.

In the Democratic house caucus there was a strong effort made to raise the duties on things which are produced on the farm, but the effort was unavailing. Another determined effort was made to bind the caucus to a duty of 15 per cent on raw wool. As far as the house can se make it raw wool will be on the free list, and it was placed there with the full consent, in fact, in part by the request of President Wilson.

Reduction in the duty on citrus fruits also was made the object of attack in the caucus. When this provision of the tariff bill is reached the debate in the house California and Florida will be heard from and the representatives from those states will do what they can to secure at least a "compromise raise." The leaders of all schools of tariff thought in congress, however, are one today in saying that it will be virtually impossible to prevent the passage by the house of the tariff bill as it will be reported by Mr. Underwood.

REALLY HERSELF THE THIEF

Woman Thought She Was Only Recovering Her Own Property, but She Was Wrong.

A well-connected lady residing at the classical city of Oxford, England, unwittingly stole $25 in a railway train a few days ago. She was about to leave for London to do a day's shopping when her husband presented her with a £5 note.

On the journey to town, it seems, she had occasion for a brief space of time to quit the compartment in which she was traveling, and in her hurry she left her bag in the train. Immediately on her return she anxiously examined her bag to see if its contents were safe, when, to her dismay, she found that the £5 note was missing. The only other occupant of the compartment was another lady who was at the time peacefully sleeping. At this lady's side was a small bag, and without a moment's hesitation the Oxford lady proceeded to open it. To her great delight she found what she made sure was her £5 note inside. The bag was closed and quietly placed at the side of the sleeping owner, and not a word was said for the rest of the journey. The lady did her shopping and duly returned home in great good spirits with her purchases. Before she had time to explain her adventure in the train her husband broke in with: "You are a fine sort of woman; do you know you left the £5 note I gave you on the dressing-table?"

The wife was stupefied, and although every effort has been made to trace the unfortunate lady who was "robbed," her identity is still a mystery. Possibly she never knew of the felony committed at her expense on the train.—London Mail.

Right Kind of a Job.

Try to get a job so important they will say you have handed in your resignation if you get tired.—Atchison Globe.

Daily Thought.

Riches take wings, comforts vanish, hope withers away, but loves stays with us. Love is God.—Lew Wallace.

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