RLISLE MERCURY

ARREN R. FISHER, Ed. and Pub.

ARLISLE, KENTUCKY.

# BRIEF NEWS NOTES FOR THE BUSY MAN

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK, TOLD IN CONDENSED FORM.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

Complete Review of Happenings of Greatest Interest From All Parts of the Globe—Latest Home and Foreign Items.

## Washington

Secretary MacVeagh asked for the resignation of Gideon C. Bantz as assistant treasurer of the United States because he is said not to be in sympathy with the administrative policy of the secretary of the treasury. Mr. Bantz will be succeeded by Christian S. Pearce, at present chief of the division of banks, loans and postal savings.

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Carmi A. Thompson was sworn in as treasurer of the United States, succeeding Lee McClung. In accepting his commission Mr. Thompson said he would retire from political life with President Taft March 4.

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Charles D. Hilles again is private secretary to the president. The chairman of the Republican national committee has resumed his position at the White House, taking the place of Carmi Thompson, appointed treasurer of the United States.

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O. H. Briggs of Freeport, Me., was appointed by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh superintendent of supplies, heading the general committee which purchases all supplies for the executive branch of the national government. Mr. Briggs succeeds Dr. T. C. S. Marshall, resigned.

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## Domestic

With the jury standing 11 to 1 for his acquittal on the charge of having strangled to death Rosa Menschik Szabo, Burton W. Gibson declared at Goshen, N. Y., that he felt nothing but bitter disappointment in the fact that his trial resulted in a disagreement.

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"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the case of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso, on trial at Salem, Mass., for the murder of Anna Lopizzo, who was killed in a Lawrence textile strike riot last winter. When the three men heard the words freeing them from the charge they embraced and kissed each other.

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The National American Woman Suffrage association convention at Philadelphia, after adopting resolutions praising President Taft for appointing a woman as head of the national children's bureau, commending the crusade against the traffic in women and indorsing arbitration to prevent wars, adjourned sine die.

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Ortie McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, while being crossed-examined by Senator Kern in the "conspiracy" trial at Indianapolis, told of a plot suggested by the McNamaras to destroy the whole city of Los Angeles by explosion and fire, to make history on the coast date from the destruction of that city, instead of from the date of the San Francisco earthquake.

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Jerome Quigley, hotel clerk, former fiance of Miss Cecilia Farley, stenographer, acquitted by a jury at Columbus, O., of the murder of Alvin E. Zollinger, will not make Miss Farley his wife, according to an announcement by him. It had been announced that Quigley intended to marry the girl providing she was acquitted of the murder charge.

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Reports from many points in southern South Dakota and northern Nebraska tell of the most disastrous prairie fires ever known. One fire starting in the Pine Ridge Indian reservation swept through the Rose Bud agency and south into Nebraska. The town of Crookston was in danger for a time. This fire ran over 100 miles.

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Fire in the Santa Monica mountains, California, bursting out afresh, swept through Dry Creek and Cold Creek canyons toward Malibu ranch. Ranchers and their wives, totaling more than 400, are fighting the blaze. Four ranches have been destroyed since the fire began.

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To emphasize its denial that it had discovered a cure for baldness, the anatomy department of Stanford university has dismissed an attache who had announced that he conquered the bacteria which destroys hirsute roots in the scalp.

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Fire in Longport, N. J., destroyed several business buildings and for a time the entire city was threatened with destruction. After a terrific fight the flames were reported under control.

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"Gyp the Blood," "Whitey" Lewis, "Lefty Louie" and Dago Frank," the gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, were sentenced by Justice Goff in New York to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing during the week of January 6.

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The board of arbitration intrusted with the settlement of the dispute between 52 eastern railroads and their engineers has reported awarding substantial increases over the wages on some of the roads, the settlement being virtually a compromise.

The demands of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will not be submitted to a board of arbitration such as that which settled the engineers' wage dispute, President W. G. Lee of the trainmen said at Cleveland.

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Two plants of the Corn Products Refining company, owned and controlled by Standard Oil interests, were destroyed by explosion and fire. One was in Brooklyn, one in Waukegan, Ill., but the blasts that wrecked them came within a single hour. The Brooklyn plant was the Union Sulphur mill. That in Waukegan was the company's dry starch house. In the Waukegan explosion twelve men were killed and twenty-three injured. In the Brooklyn explosion fifteen men were crushed and burned, but luckily none lost their lives. Both accidents are attributed to spontaneous combustion.

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Howard James, director of purchases of the Great Northern railroad, and Samuel P. Plechner, purchasing agent of the same road, were instantly killed in St. Paul, Minn., when the automobile in which they were driving turned turtle and crushed them to death.

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Indictments against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Big Four and Chicago, Indiana & Southern railroads were returned by the federal grand jury in Chicago, charging violation of the Elkins act in the payment of rebates. A separate bill charging the receiving of rebates was returned against the O'Gara Coal company.

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## Balkan War

According to a dispatch from the correspondent of the London Standard at Constantinople, the Turkish minister of war has been ordered not to accept the Bulgarian proposals for an armistice and peace, and to await fresh instructions. The dispatch continued: "A majority of the Turkish ministers are in favor of continuing the war."

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The first meeting of the peace envoys representing Turkey and Bulgaria looking to the terms in an effort to end the Balkan war took place at the Beghtche, near Biyuk Chekmendye, a small town in the center of a neutral zone, declared such for the purpose of carrying on the negotiations.

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The first classes of the reserves of six Austro-Hungarian army corps have been called to the colors, according to a dispatch from Vienna. Three of these army corps are stationed in the north and three in the southeast of the empire.

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## Politics

The official count of the November 5 vote shows that Woodrow Wilson had a plurality in Nebraska of 36,333.

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Leaders of the Republican party from every state in the Union are to assemble in New York December 14 for a series of conferences to devise plans for a great forward movement by the party and to map out a program for the next four years. President Taft will be the principal speaker at a banquet in the evening of December 14.

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Several hundred workers of the Progressive party held a love feast at Indianapolis, Ind., at which former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, defeated candidate for governor, was hailed as the party's next candidate for the presidency.

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A decision of the appellate court handed down at Los Angeles apparently insures a plurality of about 150 votes for Woodrow Wilson in California.

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Official figures given out on the Kansas vote on suffrag show that the amendment carried by a majority of 16,079. Seventy-four counties voted for it, 30 against it and there was a tie in Brown county.

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Alleged miscounting of votes on a constitutional amendment permitting women to hold office in Louisiana has resulted in the indictment of 17 election officers at New Orleans. Ballot boxes, it is charged, show padding of the returns against the amendment.

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## Personal

The National Woman Suffrage convention at Philadelphia re-elected Dr. Anna Howard Shaw president.

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President-elect Wilson was obliged to cancel all his engagements in Hamilton, Bermuda, because of a slight attack of indigestion.

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Eloquent tribute to James Schoolcraft Sherman were paid by President Taft in a letter and by United States Senator Elihu Root, former Senator Chauncey M. Depew and others in speeches at memorial exercises held at the Republican club in New York city in honor of the late vice-president.

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John T. Brush, millionaire owner of the New York Giants, died of locomotor ataxia in his private car at Louisiana, Mo., while being rushed to southern California in a desperate effort to save his life.

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Isidor Rayner, United States senator from Maryland, is dead of neuritis in Washington, from which he had been suffering for five years, following an acute illness of six weeks. Mr. Rayner lay in a comatose condition for nearly a week before passing away.

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Theodore Roosevelt declared in New York that he has no direct interest in the proposed Carnegie pensions for ex-presidents. At the same time he declared for legislation for the deserving aged and infirm that will provide pensions for widows and orphans.

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James B. Duke, the tobacco magnate of New York, has realized the chief of his many ambitions when Mrs. Duke presented him with a baby girl. The youngster is Mr. Duke's first child and comes to him in his fifty-seventh year.

# NEW RATES IN FORCE

COMMISSIONERS HEAR COMPLAINTS AND GRANT LIGHT CONCESSIONS.

It Is Estimated That New Rates Will Save People of Kentucky $300,000 Per Year.

Frankfort.—Except for a concession of five cents on the hundred dollars in the rate on brick, metal-roof buildings in the country, and ten cents on tobacco barns and their contents in the country, the reduced insurance basic rates on all dwellings in the state and farm buildings, promulgated by the State Insurance Rating Board two months ago, went into effect Dec. 1. Chairman Ruby Laffoon and Commissioners Matt C. Clay and N. O. Gray, were in session, going over the complaint of the insurance companies against the reduction and finally declared the new rate. They received no intimation of how the companies will accept the order as amended; but said they are convinced that the rate is fair to the companies.

The two amendments to the new rating makes the rate on brick-metal roof buildings in the country 65, instead of 60 cents, and tobacco barns and contents $1.30, instead of $1.20. As it now stands, the rate on tobacco barns will be reduced 20 cents.

The board estimates that the new basic rate will effect an annual saving to the people of Kentucky of $300,000. Premiums and dwellings and farm property last year aggregated about $1,350,000.

### Interesting Inheritance Decision.

With Judges Winn, Settle and Lassing dissenting, the court of appeals held in a Kenton county case that the natural mother of an adopted child, dying in infancy, cannot take by descent property rights descending to the child from his foster parents. The court held in substance that under the laws of descent and distribution the inheritance of a natural child, dying in infancy without issue, descends to the kindred of that parent from whom he received it. They construed the law to intend that a person's estate shall not descend to a stranger to the blood, and "an adopted child, inheriting as though he were the child of his foster parents, takes subject to the same limitations, and when he dies in infancy without issue the property under the statute descends to the kindred of that parent from whom he received it."

### Frugal Wife Entitled to Savings.

"Where the earnings of a husband are not more than reasonably sufficient to provide comfortably for and support his family, hire household labor and furnish his wife and children with some of the pleasures of life," said the court of appeals in affirming the Jefferson circuit court in the case of the Ford Lumber & Manufacturing company vs. John P. Curd, "he may give his earnings to his wife, and if she is willing to deny herself pleasures and little luxuries that she might have and to dress plainly and live frugally and do her own cooking and household work in place of hiring help to do it, and by this close household and personal economy is able to save enough to buy a humble home, his creditors cannot take it away from her."

### Many Take the Examination.

The following applicants for positions as county road engineers took the examinations before Commissioner of Roads R. C. Terrell: Guy S Dunning, Trigg county; W. G. Whitt, Greenup; M. G. Sullivan, Whitley; C. D. Rogers, Casey; R. M. Basham, Breckinridge; A. D. Hudson, Henry; W. F. Howard, Harlan; Jacob Straus, LaRue; H. W. Rouse, Boone; J. W. Conley, Boone; J. J. Sharp, Washington; T. H. Benton, Ohio; J. G. Baxter, Madison; Lindsay A. Botts, Henry; T. K. Watkins, Henry; Calvin Bilyue, Oldham; R. A. Bateman, Marion; John W. Gunn, Fayette; J. E. Moseley, Christian; M. C. Newland, Lincoln; J. R. Mayes, Washington; J. H. Clark, Colloway; R. L. Dixon, Leslie; C. W. Goodridge, Boone.

### Court Sustains Jefferson Decision.

The court of appeals refused to interfere with the verdict of a Jefferson county jury, which awarded to Mc Campbell, Figg & Burnett damages for the death of eleven sheep and the crippling of another, shipped by them from Louisville over the L. & N. and connecting lines to Jersey City in July, 1911. They brought suit against the L. & N. for $332, the amount they lost on 247 sheep, alleging that besides the twelve killed or crippled, all had lost weight on the trip. Although they recovered partial damage, they appealed on the ground that the court had erred in instructing the jury and they were entitled to peremptory instructions, but the judgment was affirmed.

### Newport Ordinance is Good.

It lies clearly within its police powers of a municipality, says the court of appeals, for a municipality to adopt and enforce regulations, requiring street railway companies to provide stools on front platforms of their cars for motormen to sit down, and affirms the judgment of the Campbell county circuit court, which dismissed on demurrer the suit of Albert Silva against the city of Newport and Police Judge William Buten to test the validity of an ordinance adopted by the Commissioners of Newport.

Articles of incorporation of the Abigail Mining company, of Danville, with $40,000 capital stock, were filed in the office of Secretary of State C. F. Crecelius. The incorporators are Mitchell Taylor, George P. Crow, J. S. Van Winkle and T. S. Lanier, of Danville; J. P. Harper and Ad Metcalfe, of Joplin, Mo., and J. B. Stone, of Kansas City. The company is authorized to mine for zinc and other minerals, lease and buy and sell land, etc. They expect to begin early operations in the mountain districts.

# JACKSON APPOINTED

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND NAMES SUCCESSOR TO RAYNER.

New Senator Is Republican Committeeman and Prominent in Business and Politics.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Baltimore, Md.—Gov. Goldsborough announced the appointment of William P. Jackson, Republican, to succeed the late United States Senator Isidor Rayner.

He will serve until the legislature, which meets in January, 1914, fills what will then be an unexpired term of three years. The legislature at that time also will elect a successor to Senator John Walter Smith, Democrat, whose term will expire in 1915.

Mr. Jackson, who is a resident of Salisbury, on the Eastern peninsula, has been closely associated with the governor, socially and politically.

Mr. Jackson is 44 years old and a business man of large and varied interests, chief of which is the manufacture of lumber. He is reputed to be a millionaire.

### THREE DEAD; FOUR INJURED.

Olive Hill, Ky.—Robert Hedge and a young son of Robert Erwin were killed at Smoky Valley, this county, when the boiler of a grist mill exploded. Bob Baker has since died of his injuries and Willie Knipp is not expected to live. Willard Erwin had a leg broken and was otherwise injured. athias James and Finley Oney were injured, but will recover.

### RICHARDSON KILLS SELF.

New York.—After telephoning to a brother that he was about to commit suicide, William A. Richardson, member of a well-to-do, socially prominent family, shot himself while standing before a mirror in his apartments. In a note beside the body were instructions to have a library book, "Misery and Its Causes," returned.

### JUSTICE PEELLE TO RESIGN.

Washington.—Stanton J. Peelle, formerly of Indianapolis, authorized the announcement that he will retire as chief justice of the United States court of claims on February 11, when he reaches the retiring age. Judge Peelle expects to take a trip abroad soon after he retires.

### DEER HUNTER KILLED.

Gettysburg, Pa.—George March, postmaster at Hampton, killed himself while deer hunting on South Mountain. The trigger of his gun caught in a branch of the tree, causing accidental discharge of the weapon. The full load entered near the heart.

### MILLS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Columbus, O.—W. W. Mills, a banker of this city, was elected president of Marietta college, to succeed the late President Dr. A. T. Perry. Mr. Mills has not yet definitely accepted the position.

# CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red $1.04@1.07, No. 3 red 94@$1.02, No. 4 red 77½@92c.

Corn—No. 2 white 51@52c, No. 3 white 49@50c, No. 4 white 45@49c, No. 2 yellow 51@52c, No. 3 yellow 48@50c, No. 4 yellow 40@49c, No. 3 mixed 48@49c, No. 4 mixed 45@48c, white ear 45@48c, yellow ear 46@49c, mixed ear 45@48c.

Oats—Firm market Friday. No. 2 white 37@37½c, standard white 36@37c, No. 3 34½@35½c, No. 4 white 32@34c, No. 2 mixed 34½@35c, No. 3 mixed 34@34½c, No. 4 mixed 31½@33½c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $18.50@19, standard timothy $17.50@18, No. 2 timothy $16.50@17, No. 3 timothy $14@14.50, No. 1 clover mixed $17@17.50, No. 2 mixed $15@16, No. 1 clover $17@18, No. 2 clover $14@16.

Cattle—Shippers $7@8.50, extra $8.75@9; butcher steers, extra $7@7.85, good to choice $6.25@6.85, common to fair $4.75@6.10; heifers, extra $6.35@6.50, good to choice $5.50@6.25, common to fair $3.75@5.40; cows, extra $5.50@5.75, good to choice $4.50@5.25, common to fair $3@4.25; canners $2.50@2.75.

Bulls—Bologna $4.75@5.50@5.65, fat bulls $5.25@5.75.

Calves—Extra $11.50, fair to good $9@11.25, common and large $5.50@11.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $7.65@7.70; good to choice packers and butchers $7.60@7.65, mixed packers $7.50@7.60, stags $4.25@6.75, common to choice heavy fat sows $5.25@6.85, extra $6.90@7; light shippers $7.25@7.40; pigs (110 lbs and less) $5@7.15.

Sheep—Extra $3.85, good to choice $3.40@3.75, common to fair $1.50@3.35.

Lambs—Extra $7, good to choice $6.50@6.90, common to fair $4.50@6.35.

### OLD BARRACKS BUILDING BURNS.

Washington.—Fire destroyed the administration building, comparatively new, and the old barracks building of the Maryland Agricultural college at College Park, Md., near here. The loss is $200,000. Fire apparatus was hurriedly dispatched from here. The fire was discovered in the roof of the administration building, where a dance given by the students was in progress. The young men saw their partners to places of safety and then formed bucket brigades in an effort to check the flames.

### MINISTER ROBS A GRAVE.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—Charged with robbing a grave, Rev. G. W. Adkins, a Baptist minister, of Brazil, Okla., was found guilty by the jury in the district court at Poteau, Okla. Adkins is 50 years of age. Adkins and three other men, said to be members of the same church, were indicted, charged with robbing the grave of Wiley Kincade, an Indian, who died and was buried near Brazil 53 years ago. It was supposed that Kincade's relatives buried several thousand dollars in the grave.

# WITH COMPETITION ABSORBED

# EXACT, EVEN JUSTICE

WHAT THE COUNTRY LOOKS FOR FROM THE DEMOCRATS.

Work of Reforming Trusts Must Be Impartially Done and No Spirit of Persecution Allowed to Mar the Needed Changes.

When congress meets in extra session, with Democrats in control of both houses, there will be strong temptation to "get even" with a group of trusts that have looted consumers for many years and turned a part of their plunder over to the Republican party as campaign contributions.

The temptation is natural and human; but it must be resisted. Even trusts must have justice from a Democratic administration. Not more than justice, for that way lies a crime against the people; not less than justice, for that way lies reaction.

The sugar trust, owned and controlled by friends of Mr. Roosevelt, is in many ways the most contemptible organization between the oceans. It has robbed consumers by high prices. It robbed the government by false weights. It has bribed public servants, corrupted legislation, tried to control the foreign policy of the United States.

Yet even the sugar trust must have justice; even, exact justice. Changes in the sugar tariff must be made for the advantage of the American people, not for the disadvantage of the trust. Criminal prosecutions—if prosecutions come—must be made to enforce public rights, not in a spirit of revenge.

The sugar trust must not be persecuted by the Democrats merely because it was given a license to plunder by Mr. Roosevelt.

What is true of the sugar trust is true of the Perkins harvester trust, of the steel trust. They must be punished for their crimes, not for their politics. They must be treated with cold, impartial justice—and there is nothing on earth of which they are so much afraid.

Justice will break the grip of the steel trust.

Justice will stop the robberies of the woolen trust.

Justice will free farmers from the greed of the harvester trust.

Justice will do these things in such wise that they never can be undone.

The people have waited long for a reckoning with tariff-fed, trust-organized privilege. The day has arrived. The reckoning must be made so fair and so final that there can be no excuse for calling in a beneficiary of privilege to audit the books.

Monopoly abolished by violence may be restored by mistaken sympathy. Monopoly abolished by justice is abolished forever.—Chicago Journal.

### Party Will Not Be Hasty.

For the present the best thing the president-elect can do is to give business positive assurance that executive action on his part will not be hasty nor impulsive in the prosecuting of the radical reforms he has promised. However much admiration there may be for the man personally, his program contemplates serious changes in economic conditions, and business naturally is going to put a timid foot forward until it is clear what kind of a president we are going to have. It is to be assumed, however, that Wilson as a keen student knows that the prosperity of the individual is dependent upon continuing industrial and commercial activity and that he fully appreciates the dangers of sweeping tariff revision.—Baltimore American.

### Business Has No Fears.

Nothing could better illustrate the desperate straits to which opponents of triumphant Democracy were driven than the eleventh-hour panic cry that ruin would come in the trail of Democratic success. A government Democratic in all its branches after March 4 next is a practical certainty; yet business shows no indication of suffering a check. On the contrary, it is steadily growing in volume, and the crops this year have been as large as any grown under an undimmed Republican sun.

### Mr. Wilson a Man to Respect.

He is a man to be respected, and the opposition to his election has been purely political and has never transcended the bounds of legitimate political warfare. He enters office with an emphatic majority in the electoral college, one which has been seldom equaled. The defection in the Republican party, which still left aggregate opposition to Mr. Wilson numerically superior to his support, gives him no mandate as a warrant for departure from a conservative type of administration.

# TWO MEASURES IN DEMAND

Provision for Income Tax and Direct Election of Senators a Duty Laid on Democratic Party.

Democratic triumph should mean the prompt success of two popular measures—the income-tax amendment and the direct election of United States senators by voters.

Victory for the income tax is almost won. The votes of only two more states are needed for ratification. This is not a partisan political measure. Within four years it has been advocated in both party platforms in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine; in Indiana, Kansas, Wisconsin and Michigan; in Utah, Colorado and California.

Both Democratic and Republican this amendment is, therefore; yet we count Democrats its safest friends. For the Republicans in Massachusetts, Utah and Rhode Island went back on their state platform pledges to beat the amendment, and in Maine and elsewhere they tried it with less success. This measure should be ratified before March 4. If in the coming revision of the tariff there should be some sacrifice of revenue it should be no longer possible to raise in defense of robbery the old plea that it is the only way to keep the government running.

The amendment providing for the direct election of senators is but beginning its scrutiny by the states. Two of them only have passed it. It also should be promptly ratified, that we may have no more of Senator Wool, Senator Cotton, Senator Glass, Senator Steel, Senator Coal, Senator Copper, Senator Railroad and Senator Bank.

These two measures are of the sort which will prove that the truest progressivism is True Democracy.

### Enforce Anti-Trust Law.

Governor Wilson's prescription of imprisonment for the heads of trusts is not vindictive or cruel, or even excessive. The anti-trust law was enacted twenty-two years ago; it has been enforced over and over again. By this time all the trust magnates must understand what the settled policy of the country is with regard to all these industrial aggregations that are suppressing competition just so far as they are able to. Now it is time they took notice of this and made their business methods conform to the deliberate and matured opinion of the country.

### Wilson a Free Man.

Wilson will go into the White House untrammeled by promises. Not only is it understood that he has made no promises to the politicians, but it is admitted generally that he has made no promises to the American people. He will go into office a free man, possessing a keen intellect, an undoubted sense of duty and responsibility, and with a remarkable indorsement from the American people.

### No Mortgage to Mammon.

Governor Wilson has succeeded without the use of any bonanza campaign fund. It is a glorious fact about his election that his administration is not mortgaged to the predatory rich. It will not be necessary for him to act ungratefully to anybody, because he owes no debts except to the whole people.

### Tariff Imposition.

The tariff, according to Senator O'Gorman, imposes a tax of $115 a year on each family. So now you know what becomes of the money you expected to have for your vacation fund.

### Not Frightened by Democracy.

It is worth notice that, according to the financial reports of the New York Tribune, which believed prosperity would fly away from us if Taft and protection were defeated, the average price of fifteen railroad stocks on the day before election was 138.467, and the closing price on the day after election was 140.625. The corresponding figures for twelve industrials were 89.792 the day before the election and 91.167 the day after. The financial and industrial world received the election news with entire tranquillity.

### Justice to Laboring Man.

How the employers' liability act—a Wilson law—works in New Jersey is shown in the damage suit of Boren Krause. Krause was injured in a shipyard and was willing, on his lawyer's advice, to take $2,000 down. The court rules that he cannot legally accept this sum. The law automatically awards him $10 a week for 400 weeks, or $4,000 in all. Why his lawyer wanted him to get only half, but all at once, can only be guessed. The state is looking after its own.

Stops Lameness

You can loosen and stop lameness in no time with Tuttle's Elixir. You can keep the horse right at his work. Tuttle's Elixir makes the cure surely and quickly. This is the remedy used by reliable horsemen and horse owners everywhere.

Tuttle's Elixir

has cured hundreds of thousands of horses, added to their selling value, and increased their capacity for work. It is the best horse insurance you can have. It makes your horse worth more to you, and more if you want to sell it. But the time to cure any ill most quickly is when it starts. Use Tuttle's Elixir at the first sign of colic, lung fever, or colds, sparin, lameness, curb, shoe boils, swellings, and you will stop the trouble almost before it begins. Tuttle's Elixir is also the best leg and body wash ever invented. By adding water you can make a lotion just the right strength for your own horse.

You can buy Tuttle's Elixir from any dealer. If not, send us his name and 50c in stamps for a large bottle.

FREE ...

ALREADY LAUGHABLE.

Austin—Ah! Evelyn, I sometimes wish that I had been a humorist and could make people laugh.

Evelyn—But you don't have to be a humorist for that, Austin.

### Curious Russian Law.

Russia has a law which to outside observers seems almost to put a premium on theft by which stolen goods become the property of the thief if he can prove that he has had possession of them for over five years. In the thieves' market—which is, of course, licensed by the police—goods that admittedly have been stolen (more than five years before) the openly offered for sale, and the place is a veritable mecca for the light fingered gentry and their enterprising friends, as also for the more honest members of society, who secure many a tempting bargain.

### Worth Three Times a Diamond.

Nearly all the emeralds mined today come from Colombia. And, in spite of the supposed higher value of diamonds, the emerald is the most precious of gems. Carat for carat, a flawless emerald would bring perhaps three times the price of a flawless diamond in the jewelry market. India, the storehouse of precious stones, is credited with producing the first emeralds, but the Oriental emerald is not identical with the modern gem, as it is a variety of the ruby, of green color and extremely rare.

### Education and Larger Life.

It seems to me that the woman who cannot cut out a garment better because of her geometry and her drawing lessons, who cannot speak English more distinctly and with fuller vocabulary because of her study of French or German, who cannot find a hundred uses for her chemistry in the little everyday emergencies of her housekeeping, has not succeeded in getting from her studies all that they had to give her.—Home Progress Magazine.

It may be all right for a man to have a past, if it will only stay past.

### Boomerang.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—I'm afraid you won't do. As nearly as I can find out, you have worked in six or seven places during the last year.

Miss Brady—Well, an' how many girls has yerself had in the same toime? No less, I'm thinkin'.—Boston Transcript.

### A Civil Answer.

"Do many strangers settle here, landlord?"

"They all settle, an' them without no more baggage than you got settles in advance."

A Treat Anytime

Crisp, delicately browned

Post Toasties

Ready to serve without further cooking by adding cream or milk.

Often used with fresh or canned fruit.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.

# MADE TRAMP MINER'S HEIR

It is not often that a man feeds a stray fowl and has it magically turn into the goose that laid the golden egg, but that is just what has happened to Joe Harris of Knoxville, former auctioneer and member of the Tennessee legislature and now in his old age a poor poultry dealer. Twenty-five years ago Harris fed, clothed and staked a tramp miner, William Robinson, whom he picked up on the streets of Knoxville, and the other day through London solicitors he learned that he is the beneficiary of Robinson's will. The one time tramp died recently in Melbourne leaving an estate said to exceded two million dollars.

When he befriended Robinson Harris was a famous auctioneer and went from city to city through the south conducting sales. He was a picturesque figure. Tall and gaunt, a little stooped, always in frock coat and high silk hat. Harris attracted crowds wherever he went. He had a tremendous stock of funny stories and knew how to tell them so that when he mounted a stand to cry his goods men pushed as close as they could to listen because they were sure of entertainment. He was quick to see funny incidents and could always get back at any wag who tried to be facetious with him. Sales were often delayed until his services could be secured.

He made from three to five hundred dollars every day he worked and sometimes by taking a commission would make as much as $10,500 a day. Generous to a fault, he spent and gave away money as fast as he earned it. No one in distress was ever refused help by him.

One day as he waited for a train in Virginia he saw a woman crying in the station. She held a baby in her arms while a little boy about five years old sat beside her, trying to console her.

"What's the trouble over there?" Harris asked a native of the place.

"She's been turned out and has to go home to her folks," came the answer.

"Why?" asked Harris, touched by the woman's grief.

"Did you see that rich Col. W— at the sale today? Well, he sold her husband a little house for $1,000. They were to pay for it on the installment plan. Her husband died last week owing the Colonel $271, so he turned the woman and the children out because, he said, he knew they could not finish the payments."

"That amount don't represent a day's work for me," said Harris. "Call some responsible man. I'll leave the money to finish paying for the house." Harris was already opening a wallet containing more than $1,000 which he had just made in that particular town. "Let the poor thing stay in her home!"

The train was whistling, and Harris handed over the amount, adding, "I'll be here again Monday and will settle any minor expenses incident to the deal."

The favor was forgotten by Harris until a day or two ago he had a letter from the little boy, now grown to manhood. He had read an account of Harris' good fortune and wanted to congratulate him. He and his mother had never been able to write their thanks for his kindness to them because all they knew of their benefactor was that his name was Harris and that he was an auctioneer. They did not know where he lived.

This was only one of many like incidents in his life. He once gave a beggar whom he found in a pitiable physical condition in the streets of Nashville $150 with which to go to a hospital for treatment.

It was in January, 1887, that Harris met the man who has just left him more than $2,000,000. At that time Harris operated an auction house in Knoxville. As he went into town one morning he stopped by an old freight depot that he had just bought and was having torn down. While he was looking about giving orders to the men at work, he noticed Robinson tip his shabby old hat to him. Harris stopped and looked the man in the face. Robinson was evidently hungry.

"Have you had breakfast, young man?" Robinson was then 28.

"No, sir, I haven't."

"Take this quarter," began Harris, "and go over to Ronner's saloon and get you two drinks. They'll brace you up. Then I'll take you home for breakfast."

At the table Harris offered Robinson $2 a day to oversee the negroes at work on the old depot. Robinson accepted eagerly. When Harris passed the depot at noon he called to Robinson and took him home to dinner. After the meal was over Robinson picked up a violin belonging to Harris.

"Never in my life had I heard such fiddling," declared Harris in an interview last night. "That's the same old fiddle there under my bed. I turned to my wife when he finished playing and I said, 'You can expect this man home to supper tonight. Anybody that fiddles like Robinson here can find lodging as well as food in my house.'"

So the medley played on the old fiddle changed the course of events for both men. Harris can still hear the old tune echoing down the years, but now to the accompaniment of clinking gold.

"You needn't go back to work those niggers this afternoon," Harris told Robinson as they left the house together. "You come to the auction house with me."

It was a new Robinson, freshly shaven and well dressed in new clothes from his shoes to his hat who went home with Harris that night.

When Harris went to Nashville to take his seat as representative from Knox county in the Tennessee legislature he took Robinson with him. Before starting he had his own tailor make Robinson a $45 suit of clothes. Harris had won eight silk hats on Harrison's election and he handed one of them over to his new friend.

"If I wear a silk hat to Nashville you'll wear one too," he said.

They stopped at the old Maxwell house and Harris furnished Robinson with plenty of spending money. Robinson never mentioned his relatives if he had any living. He appeared to be a man of refinement and culture, well able to take care of himself in the company of the legislators and state senators with whom he was constantly associated in the famous old hotel in Tennessee's capital. He was grateful to Harris and warm in his praise of him. He frequently expressed his belief that he would strike it rich some day and be able to return Harris' kindness.

One night as they were having a drink together Robinson declared that he wanted to play the grain market at old Col. Bell's place, and Harris gave him $50 for the purpose. Later Robinson went to the Maxwell house with $1,200 that he had made out of the $50.

"Now, Robinson, you put $1,000 in my friend H—'s bank here in Nashville. It is safe, and you can operate on the remaining three hundred," advised Harris, but a day or two afterward Robinson appeared to be much depressed and finally confessed that he had lost his last dollar on May wheat and was in debt $50 to Col. Bell.

Butte, Mont., was a mecca then for all fortune hunters, and Robinson was anxious to try his luck there. So Harris paid his debt to Col. Bell, bought him a ticket to Butte and gave him a roll of money. Robinson left Nashville March 10, 1887.

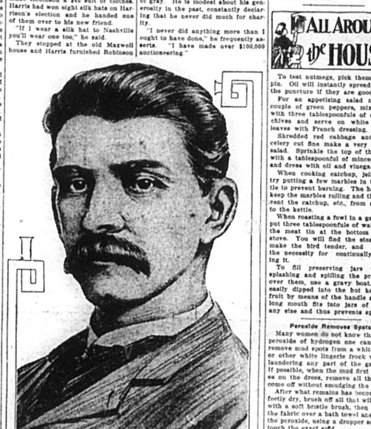
Six years later Harris heard from him. The expressman brought him a package containing $500 from Robinson, who was then at Cape Nome, in the gold fields of Alaska.

Since that time Harris has had many misfortunes. The great strain of auctioneering both indoors and out has almost ruined his voice. He suffers constantly with his throat. No longer able to conduct sales, he is connected with a small poultry business and is forced to live in a very modest way. His wife, still fond of the beautiful things to which she was accustomed until late years, has made their two rooms over an old store bright with window boxes of blooming flowers and green vines.

Everything about the place is neat and clean, but very plain. There are six or eight large bird cages in the combination living and bedroom, for Mr. Harris is a great admirer of songbirds and loves to hear their music.

He does not seem elated over the news of his good luck, but will continue to go about his work as usual until the fortune has actually been turned over to him. As he sat in the light of a little oil lamp on a table beside him, never lifting his eyes from the floor as he talked, he did not appear to be over 50, for his hair and long mustache are still red, with no touch of gray. He is modest about his generosity in the past, constantly declaring that he never did much for charity.

"I never did anything more than I ought to have done," he frequently asserts. "I have made over $100,000 auctioneering."



JOE HARRIS.

He has no children except an adopted daughter, now married, who lives in Kentucky. Since the news of his fortune has gone out over the country Harris has received hundreds of letters, many of them from women who want to marry him. If he is single, they write, please notify them and they will send their pictures.

"The notoriety is the only unpleasant thing about it," he laughed, holding the lamp over his head to light his visitors down the dark hallway of the old building, which he may soon leave for a luxurious home.

### Egypt to Preserve Egret.

Mr. Dudgeon, director-general of the department of agriculture, states that the department is interesting itself in the propagation of the white egret, which is a great worm destroyer.

Unfortunately, owing to the trade that is carried on in its feathers, the species had become rather rare in Egypt. A law has now been passed prohibiting the shooting of this bird, with the result that while in the beginning of the year there were only 800 white egrets at Simbellawen there are now about double that number.—London Chronicle.

# SINGS PRAISES OF POVERTY

Writer Points Out Why in Many Ways It Should Be Preferred to Affluence.

Any man may brutally pay his way anywhere, but it is quite another thing to be accepted by your human kind not as a paid lodger, but as a friend. Always, it seems to me, I have wanted to submit myself, and indeed submit the stranger, to that test. Moreover, how can any man look for true adventure in life if he always knows to a certainty where his next meal is coming from? In a world so completely dominated by goods, by things, by possessions, and smothered by security, what fine adventure is left to a man of spirit save the adventure of poverty?

I do not mean by this the adventure of involuntary poverty, for I maintain that involuntary poverty, like involuntary riches, is a credit to no man. It is only as we dominate life that we really live. What I mean here, if I may so express it, is an adventure in achieved poverty. In the lives of such true men as Francis of Assisi and Tolstoy that which draws the world to them in secret sympathy is not that they lived lives of poverty, but rather, having riches at their hands, or for the very asking, that they chose poverty as the better way of life.—David Grayson in the American Magazine.

# EVEN A SNAIL HAS FRIENDS

French Society Has Been Formed to Prevent Him From Being "Adulterated."

A society has been formed in France called the "Friends of the Snail."

The society does not concern itself with the treatment or maltreatment of the living snail. Millions of sails may be put to a lingering death in the salt can without disturbing the minds of the members. Their friendship exists only for that aristocrat of snails, the Vigneron de Bourgogne. Especially fed on vine leaves, he grows to noble proportions, develops a notable flavor and is therefore accorded a proud position upon the gourmet's table.

The Friends of the Snail are concerned with the posthumous reputation of this king among snails. It seems that ragpickers collect his empty shells by the thousand and sell them to nefarious dealers, who wash them with potash and then refill them with a compound of calves' liver pounded up with a little brown earth and other ingredients, flavored with saffron, parsley and various seasoning herbs. The spurious snail is then sold as the true Vigneron de Bourgogne, whose price is from 20 cents to 30 cents a dozen. The inferior quality of snail, but still a real snail, fetches only from 8 to 10 cents a dozen.

The Friends of the Snail will now see to it that no shell and herb disguised liver shall in future bring discredit upon the Vigneron de Bourgogne.

# THREE DISHES LONG POPULAR

Hot Cooked Tongue a Favorite With Many—Rabbits a la Creme—Roasted Spareribs.

Hot Cooked Tongue.—Take a smoked tongue and soak it in cold water for 12 hours, then place it in a pot to boil; cover it with water, adding one carrot, two onions, two cloves and a few peppercorns. Let this boil for three and a half hours, then remove the tongue from the liquor, skin it and trim the root of the tongue, and serve with hot cherry sauce, made as follows: One tablespoon of red currant jelly (melted), one wine glass of port wine, one of claret, two large spoons of brown sauce, the juice of three oranges and one of lemon and a little cayenne pepper; boil all together for half an hour. When reduced to one-half the quantity strain through muslin and add some stoned bottled cherries. Put it in a sauce boat and serve hot with the tongue.

Rabbits a la Creme.—Truss a pair of young rabbits, soak them in milk and water to keep them white, drain and dredge them over with flour, pepper and salt. Baste well with butter. When nearly cooked add half a pint of cream to the butter you have basted with. Dredge over with flour until it forms a crust. Dish and pour the hot cream round.

Spareribs.—In roasting spareribs or loins of fresh pork try sweet cider in the pan in place of the necessary bit of water to start with, beating frequently with the cider. It will give it a delicious flavor.

# ALL AROUND the HOUSE

To test nutmegs, pick them with a pin. Oil will instantly spread around the puncture if they are good.

For an appetizing salad mince a couple of green peppers, mix them with three tablespoonfuls of chopped chives and serve on white lettuce leaves with French dressing.

Shredded red cabbage and white celery cut fine make a very popular salad. Sprinkle the top of the salad with a tablespoonful of minced onion and dress with oil and vinegar.

When cooking catchup, jelly, etc., try putting a few marbles in the kettle to prevent burning. The heat will keep the marbles rolling and thus prevent the catchup, etc., from sticking to the kettle.

When roasting a fowl in a gas stove put three tablespoonfuls of water into the meat tin at the bottom of the stove. You will find the steam will make the bird tender, and obviate the necessity for continually basting it.

To fill preserving jars without splashing and spilling the preserves over them, use a gravy boat. It is easily dipped into the hot kettle of fruit by means of the handle and the long mouth fits into jars of almost any size and thus prevents spilling.

### Peroxide Removes Spots.

Many women do not know that with peroxide of hydrogen one can easily remove mud spots from a white linen or other white lingerie frock without laundering any part of the garment. If possible, when the mud first splashes on the dress, remove all that will come off without smudging the places.

After what remains has become perfectly dry, brush off all that will come with a soft bristle brush, then spread the fabric over a bath towel and apply the peroxide, using a dropper so as to touch the exact spot.

Rub the place with a clean cotton rag dipped in peroxide, alternating the drops and the rubbing until the stain disappears. When dry lay a damp cloth over the places and press with a hot iron.

### French Layer Cake.

Take eight eggs, half a pound of sugar, half a pound of flour, a quarter pound of melted butter, a spoonful of vanilla extract. Beat the eggs with the sugar, heating near a mild fire until the mixture is a little warmer than blood heat. They may be heated in a pan of warm water or on the back of the range. When well warmed remove from heat, continuing to beat until they are quite cold. This makes the cake short and tender. Add the flour with a wooden spoon, then the butter. Put into a buttered mold and bake in moderate oven for 25 minutes. Cut into three layers with a sharp knife. Fill with mocha, chocolate, caramel, vanilla or any other cream.

### Baked Apples.

Core and pare the apples. Put a little sugar, water and lemon juice into a baking dish with the apples and bake until tender, but not broken. Remove to a serving dish, fill the centers with jelly or marmalade and pour the liquid from the baking dish over them. Make a meringue with the whites of two eggs and four tablespoons of sugar and flavor with lemon and vanilla. Press the meringues on the tops of the apples, using a pastry bag and star tube or drop from tip of spoon. Bake in a moderate oven about eight minutes. Garnish with jelly.

### To Cream Butter Quickly.

To cream butter in cold weather for making hard sauce or cake, pour on about two tablespoons of hot water, and sugar immediately, and beat. It will be white and creamy in less than five minutes, and the boiling water is an improvement, if anything.

The quantity of the other ingredients is the same.

### Deviled Kidneys.

One teaspoon mustard, one saltspoon salt, pinch of pepper, three tablespoons of oil, one teaspoon of vinegar. Mix all together; dip sliced kidneys in it and broil. After broiled dust cayenne pepper over them.

### Not Locality.

"You say the man was chased by his enemies through several states. What state was he in when you saw him after their attack?"

"I should say he was in a state of collapse."

# POULTRY

## HOW TO FUMIGATE HEN HOUSE

Building Should Be Closed Tightly and All Fowls Excluded—Be Careful of Poison Used.

Fumigation is a means of reaching germs and insect life in the air of the room and in the cracks and crannies of the wood work, says the Cultivator. The house or room should be tightly closed and all fowls excluded during fumigation. A simple method is to burn the sulphur candles now sold at stores dealing in poultry supplies. The fumes of brimstone may also be produced by burning in a metallic basin (such as an old iron kettle) a number of rags previously soaked in melted sulphur. Sulphur may be mixed with a little alcohol or kerosene oil and burned, or it may be sprinkled upon live coals placed in a chafing dish. The house or room should be kept closed for several hours and then opened as thoroughly as possible to allow the wind to drive out any remaining trace of poisonous gas. In fumigating by burning substances be careful not to set fire to the building. Remember also that in most cases the substances which are used are poisonous to human life and to fowls. Carelessness in their use or in leaving them about where chick or child can get at them may have dire results.

## USING A FIRELESS BROODER

Box Protected by Wool Carpet and Heated by Small Jug of Warm Water Is Excellent.

A there are many poultrymen who prefer to raise chicks in a fireless brooder, we give here a plan suggested by W. D. Neale, which has been used successfully for two years, says the Iowa Homestead. He secured a box three feet long, sixteen inches wide and eight inches deep from his grocer for fifteen cents. An opening was made in one side of the box four inches in width and height to admit the chicks. To fit in this box, make a frame of laths two inches less in width and length than the box. The laths were placed

Fireless Brooder.

about three inches apart and nailed securely to cross pieces at either end. This frame fitted inside the box and rested on nails, two at each end, driven through the box at the desired height. These nails were withdrawn and driven higher in the ends of the box as the chicks grew so that they would have more room beneath the frame. A piece of wool carpet was thrown over the top of the frame and pressed down beneath the lath so that

Covering of Brooder.

the folds would just touch the downy backs of the chicks. On cold nights an extra piece of carpet was thrown over the box or a small jug of warm water placed inside. The bottom of the box was kept covered with straw.

# POULTRY NOTES

Never harbor mongrel stock.

Don't forget to whitewash the interior of your houses.

Expect disease and low vitality when fowls are inbred year in and year out.

Send to market all the stock that you can spare, for the prices of feed are still high.

Plump chickens are wanted in market; remember that lousy chickens will not fatten.

From October 15th to about November 20th the best prices for poultry are generally obtained.

New blood may be added to the flock, by buying some choice pullets of a reliable poultry keeper.

Lining nest boxes with newspapers makes it easy to lift out litter, paper and all. Then set a match to it.

Authorities claim that the eggs from a hen will be fertile for ten days after the removal of the male from the flock.

Do not let your young birds roost with the old hens, as they are liable to catch diseases which old hens are more subject to.

All hens which have completed their second laying season should be disposed of at once, to make room for the young stock.

Save the small potatoes and imperfect heads of cabbage and other waste vegetables. They will all be relished by the hens in the winter.

Don't delay any longer making repairs to the houses or fences, winter may be here before you are ready. At the same time, clean up the runs and walks.

Shipping coops for poultry should be well ventilated on the sides and tops to prevent fowls smothering if something is set against coops or on top of them.

Try finishing some of your poultry this fall before marketing. If it pays to convert corn into 6-cent pork, it may be better to convert some of it into 12-cent poultry.

Mark the hens that have been especially successful in hatching and rearing chickens. A few such hens are worth keeping over for this purpose, even if they don't lay many eggs.

# RIGHT CARE OF TEETH

MOST HIGHLY DESIRABLE POINT OF BEAUTY.

Increasing Daily Attention and Conscientious Visits to the Dentist Are Imperative If Good Looks Are to Be Preserved.

A good, firm white set of teeth is more to be desired than a rare string of pearls. Unfortunately, all cannot possess good teeth, but the few women who have a perfectly good white set of teeth should guard them as they would the finest jewels. On good authority, it may be stated that a bad stomach causes bad teeth, and if the stomach is not kept in good condition, no matter how strong the teeth may be, they cannot last.

Germs develop and live almost everywhere. When there is one bad tooth in the mouth, there is certain to be germs. One bad tooth not taken care of in time may lead to many visits to the dentist and possibly the loss of one or more teeth.

Some years back the dentist would be visited once a year, later on twice a year was considered sufficient, but now four times or every three months is deemed none too often to have the dentist look your teeth over. There may be a tiny cavity, so small, in fact, that it is revealed only when the dentist looks through his magnifying glass. But that cavity attended to in time will involve small cost, little pain, and result in the preservation of the tooth. Sometimes the dentist's examination may fail to reveal a small cavity way down near a root and if you yourself do not find it soon it will mean a good-sized filling when you next visit the dentist. Therefore, if longer than three months is allowed to elapse between the visits to the dentist it is easy to estimate the damage that may result to your teeth.

Much has been written and said concerning the care of the teeth, and in many instances the statements are extreme. One of them—that the condition of the teeth depends wholly on the care given them—is arbitrary and untrue. As a matter of cleanliness and a means of aiding the preservation and enhancing the beauty of the teeth, unceasing daily attention should be bestowed upon them, but even under these ministrations teeth will decay, lose their color and become useless, and it is not unusual to see rows of strong, white, sound-looking teeth that have never known brush or dentifrice.

Unsound teeth are due to constitutional defects, unless the teeth have been abused by being made to serve as nut-crackers or having some equally abnormal task forced upon them. Their color, too, if dark, may result from the use of iron, as a medicine, or from an acid condition of the stomach, and all brushing, cleaning and polishing that may be given them will not restore them to their original whiteness.

There are also teeth which are of a waxen-white or yellow ivory tint. The former have pearly, transparent edges, indicating a delicate constitution and like it are frail and doomed soon to decay. The latter are strong and generally belong to a person of vigorous constitution, but no amount of brushing or scouring will ever bleach them to whiteness that is not natural to them.

It is claimed by some that sweets are injurious to the teeth. Pure cane sugar candy or maple sugar will not corrode the teeth, even if one partake plenteously of these sweets. The teeth need work and exercise, and, if properly used and not abused, whatever is good for the stomach and can be properly digested will not harm the teeth.

The real harm is done when crumbs are left in the teeth, especially over night. Then acid accumulates and slowly eats the enamel, and once this occurs there will soon be a cavity.

Never use a toothpick of any kind. For removing the crumbs between the teeth dental floss is better. It should be drawn between the teeth after eating and always before retiring at night. It is not necessary to use powder every day, but it is necessary to brush the teeth morning and night with tepid water to which a pinch or two of borax has been added. This sweetens the breath and keeps the teeth clean. Two or three times a week brush them with powder, and once a month give them a general cleaning with pulverized pumice, rinsing the teeth thoroughly afterward.

A cleansing and refreshing tooth powder may be made with the following ingredients:

Equal parts of precipitated chalk, powdered orris root, borax and powdered castile soap. Weigh these ingredients, and, if a half pound or more, five cents worth of oil of wintergreen may be added. Then sift all through several times. When not using, keep closely covered.

If the practice of rinsing the teeth and mouth after eating were more generally observed, the teeth would last longer and dentists' bills would be fewer. Pour a pint of boiling water over a tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda. When cool is may be used to rinse the teeth, as this destroys the acumulation of acid. Larger proportions may be mixed and kept handy for use. It takes but a moment to rinse the teeth, and this precaution helps in a large measure to preserve them.

### Ostrich Plumes.

Ostrich plumes, like lace, are never allowed to remain in the background for any length of time, and an early return to favor is predicted for them as the season advances. The smaller hat shapes of satin and plush are so chic in form and fabric that they really require but little trimming of any kind. The "Berets" of velvet are very becoming, and real Tam o' Shanter shapes in the same fabric denote a tendency to return to the styles of 1885.

### New Scarfs Attractive.

Some of the new scarfs are quite attractive. One model is in all black—silk with longish black tassels. Others are black, with a gay lining of plaid or striped silk.

# Social Forms and Entertainments

### A Budget of Queries.

Would like to know in the next issue, if possible, if it is proper to acknowledge an invitation (if one intends going) to a luncheon, when invitation is on ordinary calling card. Also when invitation is formal. Is it proper to call after a reception or luncheon and should one leave cards? Is it proper to acknowledge an invitation to an "at home," and if so, how should it be worded? Also, is it proper at a home wedding to take place at six o'clock for a bride to wear a dress with a train without a long veil?—Jeanne.

Every invitation where the hostess provides a luncheon, dinner or supper should be acknowledged at once, or else how is she to know for how many to prepare? My theory is that every invitation should be accepted or regretted just as soon as possible. In the strict sense of the word and according to the old-fashioned rules of etiquette, calls should be made after accepting hospitality, but in this busy generation and on account of the great distances in cities one overlooks the fact that guests do not pay party calls, for it is almost impossible. A bride may decide for herself exactly the costume she wishes to be married in, and a short gown minus veil and train is proper if it best suits her plans, her purse and her convenience.

### Concerning a Shower.

Am giving a shower for a girl friend of mine and would like if you would give me a few suggestions. Do not wish to play cards, but would like to do other things. I thought for one thing I might have each guest hem a towel, and to the one doing it the neatest and quickest give a little prize of some kind. Would that be suitable?

The colors are to be yellow and white. How could I best carry them out? What would be nice for the luncheon?—Anna.

For your decorations all you will need is yellow and white chrysanthemums and carry out the scheme a bit in your menu by having a cream of celery soup with the grated yolk of hard-boiled eggs sprinkled over a spoonful of whipped cream; serve in bouillon cups; fried chicken breasts, sweet potato croquettes, corn fritters, pineapple salad, cheese crackers and New York ice cream with Sunshine and angel food cake. The towel idea is a good one, and you could give the towel for the prize.

### Concerning a Wedding.

I am to have a morning wedding with about thirty guests; may I ask several questions, and will you please help me plan for it? Are invitations sent where only the relatives in the same town are invited? Do the bride and groom stand facing the guests? Is the double ring ceremony becoming more popular?—W. J.

Indeed, you may ask just all the questions you wish. I am right here to answer them to the best of my ability. For a simple home wedding you need not send engraved invitations, but just little notes or ask the relatives and guests yourself to witness the ceremony. The double ring ceremony is quite popular, but it and the question of whether you stand facing the guests or with your back to them is just for you to decide and the clergyman who is to officiate usually has some preference to express which he will do at rehearsal.

### Reply to Teddy Smith.

Perhaps if you put it just right your boy friend will offer to send you his college pennant if you tell him you are getting a collection.

Just watch the department between now and the holidays and see if you find just what you want for your party. I put all the new ideas in the paper just as soon as I get them. I am sorry you cannot dance, it is such splendid exercise as well as amusement.

If your sister does not object I do not see why should not go out occasionally with her husband, but I would not go very often, unless "she" went, too.

It all depends upon how much you think of the boy, whether you give him your picture or not. I do not think I would. Your last two questions regarding "date" and making your hair light I cannot answer.

### Questions of Precedence.

When does a gentleman precede a lady while escorting her?—Green.

It is the man's place to proceed ahead of the lady he is with when going through a crowd, in going through a door, in getting off of a street car or railway train, in going upstairs and down an aisle.

### Country Girl's Answer.

It is perfectly proper to ask a young man to call again if you really would like him to do so. There probably would be no harm in going motoring alone, but I do not thing it wise. Eighteen-year-old girls can not be too careful of what they do, and how, and when, and with whom. It may seem a bit prudish but I assure you I do not mean it so.

### Reply to "Anxious."

I do not think girls your age need make a "curtsey." It is very pretty for the younger girls and is taught in dancing school. I think your hair down your back for a couple of years yet, is best.

MADAME MERRI.