VOICE OF FORAKER.

Ohio Senator Heard at Opening of Republican Campaign.

Prosperity of the Nation Under Republican Control — Honor and Good Name Preserved at All Times.

The Ohio republicans opened their campaign at Delaware Saturday, October 19, on which occasion Senator J. B. Foraker was heard in a strong address which awoke much enthusiasm in the large assemblage of representative republicans of the state. Senator Foraker said:

"The campaign upon which we are entering is of unusual character.

"The nation is passing through a great sorrow.

"We feel more like mourning than disputing.

"We would gladly forego all discussion that we might tarry longer at the grave of our dead president, silently studying the great lessons of his life and trying to fathom the awful mystery of his death.

"But the world moves on and the living have claims.

"The official head of the nation has been murdered, but the life of the nation remains untouched. Our great leader is dead, but the government lives and the duties of citizenship survive. They command us and we are here.

"In another respect this campaign is unusual.

"'Unchangeable democracy' claims to have changed—to have taken a 'departure;' to have been born again; to be different and better this year than last.

"They exultingly point to the fact that at their state convention they declined to compliment or in any way whatever recognize Mr. Bryan, and refused to indorse the platform on which he and they all stood last year.

"For this they ask thanks and a vote of confidence. We cheerfully give them the thanks, but the confidence is another matter. We have had experience. Their performance is not new. It recalls

Some Ancient History

that excites distrust. They proclaimed their most notable 'departure' in 1871, but they have been pretty regularly in the business ever since. They were then under the leadership of Clement L. Vallandigham. He was at once the ablest and the most audacious democrat Ohio ever produced.

"With high-sounding phrases they resolved to accept the results of the war which had ended six years before, including the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution, 'as a settlement in fact of all the issues of the war, and to acquiesce in the same as no longer issues before the country,' and pledged themselves to 'bury out of sight all that is of the dead past, namely, secession, slavery, inequality before the law and political inequality,' and devoted and consecrated themselves 'thereafter and forever to the full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without discrimination of race, color or condition.'

"Standing on such a platform there could be no more talk about slavery, secession, coercion, or 'a white man's government.' Thenceforth the nation must be conceded to be greater than any state—greater even than South Carolina—and the negro must be recognized and treated not only as a man, but as the political equal of all other men. That was, indeed, a departure; it was in fact a complete surrender of all there was of democracy in that day.

"It was an awful thing to bury it all at once.

"No wonder it was six years after Appomatox before they could make up their minds to accept such wholesale bereavement. But as one defeat followed another, they began at last to perceive that some things were indeed settled, and, when finally convinced that there was no other alternative, they made the doleful business as spectacular as possible.

"With a great fluttering of flags and beating of drums they marched out of the graveyard into the highway of progress, proclaiming a change of heart and promising good behavior. And then, as though that condoned all the vicious past; as though, after years of persistent error, it was better to finally accept the truth, although driven to it, than to have been its champion all the while, they turned to the people and asked to be restored to power.

"Their sublime effrontery was equaled only by the overwhelming rebuke that followed at the polls. The people were rejoiced to learn that they had confessed their sins and promised to reform, but they were not prepared to intrust them with the government. They naturally wanted some proof of sincerity and some guarantee that a party that was so radically wrong on the great problems that had been solved would not be wrong again on other questions that might arise. They thought it well to impose a probationary period; and did so.

"The people were wise.

Thirty Years

have since come and gone. During this period the democratic party has adopted and advocated every heresy, every ism, every fallacy and every evil that has appeared in American politics, and then, in turn, abandoned the same, except only the latest, which they still uphold as their present stock in trade.

"Taxation of government bonds and notes, the payment of government obligations with greenbacks, free trade, free silver, government by injunction and open alliance with populism and communism, coupled with a persistent and malicious violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, are but a few of the many mistakes and ruinous policies and propositions to which it has given its adherence and support.

"When it finally got into power it was more than mere disappointment. What it advocated in the house it abandoned in the senate. The Wilson tariff law was the only measure of national character and importance that it was able to enact, and that brought discredit upon the government, disaster to business, and loss and misery to millions of American homes.

"That statute holds a lasting place in the recollections of the people and in the history of the country as a monument to the incapacity of the democratic party.

"Its whole attempt to govern the country was a disastrous failure. It forfeited public confidence and went out of power thoroughly discredited as a public agency. It has since steadily gone from bad to worse. It has seemingly reached the point where it is incapable of even proposing patriotic and acceptable policies.

"These are harsh criticisms, but they are far less severe than democratic leaders are pronouncing on themselves.

"They now confess that they were wrong last year, and for years before, in regard to questions of vital character and importance that affected our financial honor, our industrial development, our foreign policies, our national obligations and our prosperity, happiness and good name as a people.

"They pretended then to believe what they advocated, and, necessarily, they either did or they didn't. If they did, they lacked capacity; if they didn't, they lacked sincerity. In either case they are unworthy of public confidence. But we have both cases.

"Since the state convention they have been holding their county conventions, and some have gone one way and some another:' some have adopted the state platform and rejected the national, and some have adopted the national and rejected the state; some have clung to Bryan and some have spewed him out, and some have tried to do both. This diversity of the counties has been exhibited by the states. Some have followed Ohio and some have refused to do so.

"In short, they have no common agreement and no common purpose with respect to any policy or question of national character. What their next convention will declare for, no man can tell; but all men know that it will be for whatever at the time may seem to give the best promise of success, without regard whether it is consistent or inconsistent with previous declarations. They will stand by their present professions or take another 'departure,' as expediency may dictate.

"In at least one respect, all such 'departures' are alike. They illustrate the want of fixed principle and purpose, and thus emphasize unfitness for public duty.

"No party can be equal to the requirements of government in this country that is not inspired by a national policy that is the same in all the states and all the counties. So long as democracy is one thing in one county and another thing in another county; one thing in one state and a different thing in other states, it is necessarily both incapable and unworthy, and should not have the people's favor.

"A party that cannot agree with itself should not expect anybody else to agree with it; and a party that confesses that it did not know enough last year to know that free silver was a blundering folly does not know enough to rule the nation this year; much less fit to be trusted this year is a party that was capable of advocating last year what it then knew to be ruinous, merely for the sake of party success.

"But, waiving all that, it is a good rule in politics and in government, as in everything else, to let well enough alone. We disregarded that rule in 1892 and paid the penalty of four years of very hard times.

"The country has no confidence in a party that is one thing this year and another thing next year, or one thing in Ohio and another thing in New York or Nebraska, and that lack of confidence—the result of years of vacillation and persistence in error—canont be cured in a day by platform declarations and promises.

"It is, therefore, enough of itself to paralyze business and bring disaster for the democratic party to carry any important election. The mere chance for it to do mischief is sufficient to produce panic.

"But in addition to the moral effect of this lack of confidence, and notwithstanding its 'departures' and declarations, the fact is that as to all the great questions of the day the democratic party is now, as it has been, fatally on the wrong side.

"It pretends to have learned wisdom about the tariff, but everybody knows it has not, and that it would not be in power 24 hours until its free trade tinkering would commence. As a result we would have at once a repetition of our experiences of 1893 to 1897. Whatever differences of opinion there may be on other points, there is none as to our

Prosperity.

We had it under Harrison; we lost it under Cleveland; we regained it under McKinley. Every man knows that a return of the democratic party to power could not increase it, and almost every man knows that it would destroy it. Why place it in peril?

"It is the greatest we have ever enjoyed. It surpasses comprehension. It defies exaggeration.

"We have more industries in operation than ever before. We have more men employed than ever before. They are receiving higher wages and are working fewer hours than ever before.

"Our farmers are producing more than ever before; they have better markets than ever before; they are richer, freer from debt and happier than ever before.

'Our manufacturers are busier than ever before; they are making more and selling more than ever before. There is not an idle man or an idle business, except by choice, in all this broad land.

"Such universal peace, universal employment, universal advancement, universal gain, universal prosperity, and universal happiness never before blessed this country or any other in the history of the world.

"And it didn't just happen so, either. We had the natural conditions that made it all possible, but they were not sufficient of themselves to save prosperity under Cleveland or restore it under McKinley.

"Improvident, unwise and unpatriotic legislation worked our ruin in the one case, and the reverse has brought us prosperity in the other. This lesson is plain. No man can fail to understand it.

"If we would maintain and continue existing conditions, we must keep the republican party in power.

"But nations, like individuals, cannot live by bread alone. We want and must have prosperity, but we must also have

Honor and a Good Name.

"We must have the respect as well as the friendship of other nations.

"This will be impossible unless we worthily discharge all great duties that fall upon us. Great duties are upon us now. They came uninvited, but they are none the less commanding. They have brought with them new and difficult problems. It is not a question whether we shall assume these responsibilities and undertake to solve these problems. That point has been long passed. The only question now to be considered is whether we shall go on or turn back. The democratic party tells us to turn back. It not only assails the policies we are pursuing, but it also denies the government's power to carry them out. This brings up the whole subject, and calls to mind all the great events of the last three years.

"The successes we have achieved have excled the admiration of the world. On land and on sea our flag has been everywhere victorious, and our statesmanship has been everywhere triumphant."

Cuba.

"We have given Cuba freedom from Spain. We have restored peace, law and order where only war, anarchy and disorder prevailed.

"We are waiting only till the Cubans can organize their own government, under a constitution of their own adoption, to withdraw entirely from the island, leaving them absolutely free and independent, with the single exception that they shall never become entagled with any other nation that may seek a foothold there; and this restriction has been imposed only because necessary to our protection and to guard the approaches to the isthmian canal which we contemplate constructing.

"Is not all this work good and commendable in the sight of the American people? And if so, shall we turn back or go on to the end?

Porto Rico.

"We have given Porto Rico the most liberal and generous government ever provided for any territory of the United States, and as soon as the people of that island learn American methods and ideas and show capacity for self-government, we intend most gladly to turn it over to them for their own administration.

"For the first time in their history the burdens of their government are so light they scarcely feel them, and yet they see, on every hand, the opening of highways and the making of public improvements, coupled with the establishment everywhere of schoolhouses and all the distinguishing features of American civilization.

"We are rapidly leading them up to the enjoyment of our institutions and our liberties. They understand and appreciate the situation, and are striving to do their full duty. They were never so prosperous, never so happy, never so full of hope.

"Shall we go on or turn back? Shall we complete this good work, so full of satisfaction to our people, of honor to the country, or must we stop it, haul down our flag, shut up our schoolhouses, turn the little island adrift, and, while some power is seizing it, sneak off to our homes?

The Philippines.

"In the Philippines the insurrection has been almost completely suppressed. Practically the whole population have taken the oath of allegiance, and civil government is being everywhere established, to be conducted almost entirely by the natives. The governments thus established are, in all respects, more liberal than any government they have heretofore known. Individual liberty, personal freedom and property rights are secured to all, and human life is as safe throughout most of the archipelago as it is here. A great majority of the inhabitants are friendly to us and entreat us to remain and complete the work we have undertaken for their good as well as for ours.

"We shall hail the day as one of deliverance from a great responsibility when we can safely intrust to the Filipinos the administration of all their domestic affairs.

"We are making rapid progress in that direction. Shall this work go on or shall it stop? And if we stop, what then? Everybody knows that if we were to retire from those islands they would be immediately seized by some European power, which would rule them with far less liberality than we have practiced, and which, instead of leading them out of their weakness and darkness into light and strength and self-control, as we are doing, would hold them in perpetual vassalage to monarchy.

"Yes, these are indeed great tasks, and they are full of difficulty, but if we meet them like men, they are also full of honor.

"Who would undo

The Spanish-American War?

"Its victories are the common heritage of the whole people, won by the valor of the men of all parties. Democrats and republicans stood side by side in that struggle, forgetting party affiliations and remembering only that they were Americans. They should now stand side by side for the preservation of the fruits of their victory; not alone for the territory we annexed, but also and especially for the advancement they accomplished of our good name throughout all the earth.

"Our prestige and our power are now everywhere conceded. We stand easily and preeminently first in the council of nations. Our diplomacy as well as our arms played the most conspicuous and most creditable part in the great world's work just completed in

The Democratic Party.

"The great trouble with democracy is inherited and radical. it is afflicted with a transmitted heresy from the doctrine of secession and state rights that makes its leaders unable to appreciate the place or the power or the duty of our nation.

"With them the states are everything; the nation is nothing, except only as they find power expressly delegated. When our fathers framed the constitution, they could not foresee all the great events that have since come to pass, and, therefore, our democratic friends search in vain for some specific mention of the emergencies we have been called upon to meet. Finding nothing there written, they do nothing. It was for this reason they could do nothing to suppress the rebellion, to reconstruct the states, to abolish slavery, to foster our industries or to change our standard of values; and it was for that reason that, at the close of our war with Spain, they could go no further than the treaty of peace. That was as far as they found anything written.

"The way was clear to acquire territory by conquest because that was an undisputed incident of the power to make war; and the way was clear to take title to such territory by treaty, because that power was expressly given—but that far and no farther. At that point the path ended. There they stuck, and there they stick—until they take another 'departure.'

"They could do nothing that has been done in Cuba, because the constitution was silent about Cuba. It gave no directions for such a case. They could take title to Porto Rico and the Philippines, but they could not give them government, except only as it might flow from the constitution, which they admitted did not fit the case.

"The constitution expressly provides that 'the congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.' But it doesn't say anything about islands, and hence they deny its application, and seem unable to comprehend that not only is the provision general, but that without any provision the power is inherent in every independent sovereignty to acquire territory, wheresoever situated, and, as a necessary corollary, it must have power to govern it. And if it have power to govern, it must govern according to the necessities of the people governed.

The Republican Party

has no such trouble. It believes in the nation and believes that the national government has power to do all any other sovereign power can do.

"We believe that we not only have power to take, but power to hold and power to govern. We have acted accordingly.

"Our work has been upheld by the supreme court and vindicated and justified by the results of practical operation. The lines of procedure have thus been clearly marked, and law, order, prosperity, contentment and happiness, with love and loyalty for our flag, are the constantly occurring results wherever it floats.

"In consequence America is more respected for her power, her wisdom and her humanity than ever before in all our history.

"It is in the presence of all this, with all eyes turned upon us, that we are now told to turn back.

"Are we to obey?

"Are we now to tell the world that we have come to the conclusion that all these brilliant achievements are beyond the constitutional power of our government; or that we have come to doubt the wisdom of the policies we have been pursuing and that, in consequence, we have determined to abandon the great tasks so happily begun, so successfully conducted, and so nearly completed?

"And if so, are we ever again to have the respect of anybody on earth? Could we ever again respect ourselves? Could we ever again claim a place in the conduct of the world's affairs, or expect any nation to heed our advice?

"It was a great thing for this country when the republican party restored the protective policy and established the gold standard, for, without this legislation, our unprecedented prosperity, wealth, power and happiness would have been impossible.

"But it was a greater thing when the republican party asserted and established for all time that this nation has all the power that belongs to any other independent sovereignty, and that among our powers is the power to acquire, hold and govern territory as congress shall prescribe, without making it an integral part of the United States.

"This is forcibly illustrated by our recent experience."

Child Baptism in Early Days.

The following from the early court records of York county, Maine, we give verbatim et literatim: "At a general court held at Saco September 17, 1640, it is ordered by the court that the Worshipful Thomas Georges and Edward Godfrey, councillors for this province, shall order all the inhabitants from Piscataquis to Kenebache, which shall have any children unbaptised, as soon as any minister is settled in any of their plantations, they bring their said children to baptism, and if any shall refuse to submit to the said order that the party so refusing shall be summoned to answer their contempt at the next general court to be holden in this province."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

The President Will Follow Strictly the Lines Laid Down by Mr. McKinley.

There are now pending in the senate seven reciprocity treaties, with France, Argentina, Ecuador, Nicaragua, San Domingo, the Danish West Indies, and the British West Indies. All these treaties were made by the McKinley administration, the devotion of whose chief to the principle of protection and to the largest welfare of American industries none could question. Yet the senate has so far steadily neglected to act upon these agreements.

The motives of this neglect are now well known. Certain manufacturers of knit goods and cheap jewelry, chiefly in New England, objected to the French treaty. Certain woolgrowers, chiefly in the mountain states, objected to the Argentine treaty. The French agreement, however, is popular in the west, while eastern woolen manufacturers would like to have the Argentine compact ratified. Furthermore, republican national conventions have repeatedly declared for reciprocity, and in the Dingley act a republican congress specifically directed the negotiation of such treaties.

Thus a situation was produced which certain senators, both eastern and western, found decidedly embarrassing. The eastern senators could not vote against the Argentine agreement, for that would involve them in disagreeable conflict with great industrial interests in their states. The western senators disliked to vote against the French treaty, for their constituents, having seen our exports to France increase 74 per cent. under the minor arrangement made by the executive, are anxious to get still further into the French market. Therefore these two classes of senators reached a tacit agreement to avoid a vote on any of the treaties, hoping that they would expire and the people would forget them.

Mr. McKinley, however, with his constant watchfulness over industrial tendencies, had become convinced that our manufactures were nearing the point of overproduction, and that larger markets were necessary. He quietly secured the extension of the pending agreements until September next, and began an appeal to the people's broader judgment against these narrow local influences by which certain senators were governed. The contest, no less real because conducted by Mr. McKinley with such tact as to seem almost academic, had actually begun. As is well known, the manufacturers themselves were seeing the necessity of the McKinley policy, to whose advocacy his last speech was almost wholly devoted.

Now the lines laid down by Mr. McKinley will be strictly followed by President Roosevelt. The treaties are before the senate, and must be accepted or rejected. If senators are embarrassed by the pressure of local interests it is for them to rise above such influences and act for the general interest. The president will not help them out by withdrawing the treaties.

This is good news for the nation and for the republican party. It is evident to all careful observers of public opinion that the republican party must either enlarge our markets or lose the confidence of the people. The conflict of interests is inevitable, and the republican party must either settle that conflict inside its ranks or have it settled by the people outside.

And President Roosevelt's course indicates that it will be settled inside.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞Senator Depew, in his recent address in Buffalo said that in the course of President McKinley's administration the number of names on the pay rolls of the railroads of the United States had been increased by 194,000, while the total amount of salaries and wages had been enlarged to the extent of $110,000,000. Wonderful figures those! And they signify a stupendous advance in genuine prosperity.—N. Y. Tribune.

A PROBLEM FROM THE SOUTH.

The Question of Patronage in That Section and President Roosevelt's Attitude.

The president just now is listening to some very interesting talk on the subject of patronage for the south. On the one side are those who champion "the old guard," while on the other are those who insist that a new departure is absolutely necessary both for the republican party's and the country's good.

The case of the old-time republicans is put in about this fashion: "There is no republican party in the lower southern states, Mr. President, because the election laws are all administered by democrats. We have the votes, but are unable to get them counted. As a matter of fact, the professional and the business men of the south are, as a rule, believers in the republican national policies. But they also are powerless as against machine control at the polls. Do you expect to change this situation by bestowing a few important offices on men who but yesterday were democrats? If so, you are on a wild-goose chase. They will take the places, but they will render no more returns for them at the polls than we have been able to do. Besides, why labor to make the republican party 'respected' in the eyes of a lot of ballot-box stuffers and ringsters? For they are the authors of nine-tenths of the denunciation of republicans and republicanism. You are the champion of capacity and integrity in public place. Compare, then, the record of the republicans in federal office in the south with the record of democrats in state office down there, and see what the result is. We are willing to stand by the record."

The advocates of a new departure put their case in something like these terms: "There is, properly speaking, Mr. President, no republican party in the lower southern states to-day. We may differ as to the reason, but the fact is beyond dispute. Such a situation is unfortunate for the whole country. The south suffers from it. The one-sided condition of affairs has operated to drive many of the most capable democrats into retirement and bring forward men of commonplace mold. There is no political discussion. Claptrap and denunciation have taken the place of that. In neither of his campaigns for the presidency did Mr. Bryan visit the south. There was no reason why he should. He already had the electoral votes of that section in his vest pocket. In some way this evil ought to be remedied. It is an evil. Try a new republican leadership where you can. Include among your advisers in the south men who, although they helped to make the south democratic on the negro issue, are, now that the negro is no longer a political factor, as willing to help make the south republican on the national issues of the hour."

Fortunately the president is in position to give both sides a hearing. He is not fishing for delegates, and his only object is to settle the question on broad lines. The broader the better.—Washington Star.

☞The new Australian tariff is emphatically protective, notwithstanding that Great Britain is a free-trade country and Australia is the most distinctively British of all the British colonies. The adoption of the principle of protection in the new commonwealth may be significant of a growing change of British opinion on this subject. The mother country has never been given to borrowing ideas from the colonies, but Australia's action will very naturally strengthen protection sentiment at home.—Troy Times.

☞Editors of democratic newspapers appear to be much concerned in respect to Mr. Hanna's relations with the new president. Mr. Hanna has always been quite able to look after his own affairs. He is the chairman of the republican national committee, and is a commanding figure in the public life of this nation. Moreover, he is very near to the hearts of his countrymen.—Cleveland Leader.

THE BIG CENTER STILL IN THE GAME.

HANNA—Me out of the game? Me resign? Well hardly!

THE TRUTH BUREAU.

BY MARTIN DAVIS.

"You certainly have most charming rooms."

"That is essential to the enterprise."

"But why, necessarily, turquoise blue?"

"Haven't you noticed that turquoise has a peculiar effect on the female mind? It makes nine women out of ten happy, and if a woman is happy, she's not so likely to get touchy."

"You mean that if she is happy she is less likely to be angry with what you say to her. The Home-Truth, exploded in a turquoise atmosphere . . ."

"Is bearable; that also, of course."

"Then you really, genuinely think—"

"You have asked me if I 'really think' about 20 times since you heard of the idea. It is my turn to ask you why you really feel so much dubiety about it?"

"Not exactly dubiety. I think if anyone can make it go, you can. But can anybody?"

"You call yourself—or are going to call yourself, when all this is ready and a few people are back in town—the Home-Truth bureau. You are going to charge five dollars—or is it ten dollars—for a consultation."

"I don't like the tone you are talking about it; it is bad for me to listen to this pessimisitic analysis. I know my temperament. Criticism does me harm—unfavorable criticism, I mean. It casts a shadow on my mind; it interferes with my circulation, and affects the heart. It makes my complexion muddy by acting on the liver secretions and deflecting them from their proper courses. It enlarges the spleen, and makes my dress feel tight, and it even goes so far as to—"

"I wouldn't go any further if I were you."

"I was merely going to say that by decreasing the electricity in my system it takes the shine and spring out of my hair. This makes my fringe flat, and I look plain, and when I look plain, I feel cross, and—"

"All right, no criticisms; they seem to be terribly fraught with consequences."

"They are. Whenever you are going to criticise anybody get in the praise bits first, and when you've got them all in stop quite short. That's a system which has been too little tested in this world. You'd better leave it to me to describe the Home-Truth bureau, which, by the way, is going to be a tremendous success—if you don't come and see me too often."

"I promised not to, though I have made similar promises and broken them before now."

"I had to think out a new profession for women, as none of the existing ones suited me. I couldn't be a dressmaker or milliner. I couldn't be a complexion specialist, because there are so many already that they are all cutting each other's throats. The artistic home business is overdone, too; furniture, decorating—besides, you have to know something to do any of those, and of course I don't know anything definite—only human nature and the million of indefinite things which are going to fit me for the Home-Truth business. You see, this idea of mine is founded on a rock of solid fact. The fact is that nobody can tell a person the truth about himself."

"Then you are to live by truth-telling—it sounds ideal."

"I shall, if I succeed (and I will succeed if you can be kept from coming here and depressing me), be the only human being who has made a living out of telling the strict truth."

"But if people don't like being told the truth—and they don't—how are you to get them to give you their dollars?"

"I shall be the fashion—that's one reason. And no second person will ever hear what truth I have told to a—to a client—that's another. I shall claim no 'interest on improvements.' The woman who suspects she is a bit of a failure; the girl who has not had a proposal; the man who isn't getting on, or is getting on too fast—all these people will flock to me, and by telling them the strict truth, I shall put their feet in the way of success."

"To find out—"

"To find out what is not immediately noticeable—as are most faults in people—I shall converse with them for half an hour. One perceives faults in people far more in the first half hour than ever after. I shall have no time to accustom myself to their faults, I shall notice them—I shall mention them—the interview will be over."

"It will!"

"You need not be grim about it. They will pay when they come in. The ugly voice, the bad walk, the impossible ideas of dress, the doing of the hair, teeth that stick out or are insufficiently cared for—don't jump! Loads of people—nice people—are careless about things like that, and just because they are 'some one' and grown up, they can't be told. I will tell them."

"By Jove, you will want lots of nerve."

"I shall, and I've got a lot. A woman wants a fearful lot of nerve to earn a living, anyhow. O! O! O!—poor little thing—what a dreadful lot of nerve she does want all the time, every way!"

"Not if there is somebody else who longs to tell the Home-Truth about himself and save her—"

"You must have noticed that I hate being led on to pity myself? It is worse than being pitied. Well, then, please don't do it again! I shall say to the young woman who walks wrong, talks from the wrong place, has her hair wrong, her feet wrong, her complexion wrong—I shall say to her—"

"Don't! I can't bear it. You won't be able to bear it; you're far too tender-hearted; you can only say pretty things, and Home-Truths are seldom pretty; you'll only go and—"

"Again! Tedious person! This bureau will open in November. Look out for it. My printing will be out almost immediately. I have entirely new ideas for the advertisements. Only you mustn't depress me. If you like, you can write this up, as you probably call it, and send it somewhere. I dare say they'll give you something for it, and, if so, you can—"

"I shall come and place it at once in your hand between the hours of 11 and four, when the bureau is going—then you will be bound to tell me a Home-Truth about myself, and I shall know at last why you won't ever—"

"I shall tell you that you have proposed to me out of pity because I am poor, and that in future I shall be so rich that it will be fortune hunting of you to dream of—"

"No, you won't. You will tell me the prettiest Home-Truth in the world, and then I will help you to put up the shutters of the bureau!"—Chicago Tribune.

Theodore—"It's all right, darling. I have met your father, and we took to one another at once. He even went so far as to borrow ten dollars of me. Surely, he can't refuse me your hand after that." Edith—"Lory, I'm afraid you've made a mess of it. Pa told me about the ten dollars, and said I'd better let you slide; that you were too easy."—Boston Transcript.