The Democrat.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1908.

Democratic State Convention.

A delegate convention of the democrats of Iowa is hereby called to meet at Sioux City at 11 a. m., on Thursday, June 25, 1908. The purpose of said gathering will be as follows:

To nominate two candidates for the position of justice of the supreme court

To make such other nominations as may not have been made at the primary election, and fill any vacancies that may have occurred on the state or electoral ticket, through whatever cause.

To adopt a platform of party principles.

To elect a state committee composed of one member from each congressional district.

The basis of representation will entitle the several counties to the number of delegates below set forth:

Adair	9	Jefferson	13
Adams	10	Johnson	19
Allamakee	11	Jones	13
Appanoose	19	Keokuk	16
Audubon	7	Kossuth	10
Benton	17	Lee	25
Blackhawk	21	Linn	27
Boone	9	Louisa	7
Bremer	12	Lucas	8
Buchanan	12	Lyon	7
Buena Vista	6	Madison	11
Butler	8	Mahaska	16
Calhoun	8	Marion	17
Carroll	15	Marshall	8
Cass	10	Mills	10
Cedar	13	Mitchell	5
Cerro Gordo	6	Monona	10
Cherokee	8	Monroe	12
Chickasaw	12	Montgomery	8
Clarke	8	Muscatine	16
Clay	5	O'Brien	8
Clayton	16	Osceola	6
Clinton	23	Page	12
Crawford	14	Palo Alto	8
Dallas	13	Plymouth	12
Davis	13	Pocahontas	8
Decatur	12	Polk	30
Delaware	11	Pottawattomie	22
Des Moines	23	Poweshiek	10
Dickinson	4	Ringgold	7
Dubuque	31	Sac	7
Emmett	4	Scott	27
Fayette	13	Shelby	11
Floyd	7	Sioux	9
Franklin	5	Story	7
Fremont	13	Tama	14
Greene	9	Taylor	9
Grundy	7	Union	10
Guthrie	10	Van Buren	14
Hamilton	6	Wapello	23
Hancock	6	Warren	12
Hardin	7	Washington	13
Harrison	14	Wayne	11
Henry	13	Webster	12
Howard	9	Winnebago	3
Humboldt	5	Winneshiek	10
Ida	8	Woodbury	26
Iowa	13	Worth	3
Jackson	15	Wright	6
Jasper	19		

By order of State Committee.

J. F. McGINTY, Secretary, C. W. MILLER, Chairman

Republicans "In Full Retreat."

Under the caption, "In Full Retreat," Bryan, in the next issue of the Commoner, will discuss the republican convention as follows:

"Republicans who attended the national convention as spectators and joined in the demonstration in favor of President Roosevelt and Senator La Follette, must have felt indignant as they watched the panic-stricken delegates running over each other in their effort to get away from the *La Follette* reforms, some of which had been endorsed by the President himself. Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin, representing the La Follette men, brought in the minority report signed by himself alone, while fifty-two members of the committee signed the majority report and one signed the minority. The republican party will find the ratio of fifty-two to one very embarrassing to deal with in the coming campaign.

"Cooper's report contained a declaration in favor of publicity as to the campaign funds. It was lost, 880 to 94, more than nine to one, and yet the president has been advocating legislation in favor of publicity as to the campaign contributions, and Taft wrote a letter to Burrows advocating the passage of the publicity bill. How fortunate it was that Taft's letter was finally discovered and published. Burrows, the man to whom the Taft letter was addressed, was temporary chairman of the convention, and the convention over which he presided turned down the publicity plank nine to one. Who will deny that, on this subject, the republican party is retreating?

"Another plank of the La Follette platform authorizes the ascertaining of the value of railroads. This plank was lost, 917 to 66, nearly 15 to 1, and yet President Roosevelt has advocated this very proposition. Here is a retreat on the railroads question. In another column reference is made to the injunction plank. The injunction plank adopted by the republican convention is a retreat from the position taken by the president and from the position taken by Taft in his speeches although neither of them went as far as they ought to have gone in their effort to prevent what is known as 'government by injunction.' Here is the third retreat.

"The president has advocated the income tax as a means of preventing swollen fortunes and of equalizing the burdens of government. The republican platform is silene on the subject. Was the president right in the position he took? If so, then the convention was wrong in not indorsing him. Will the republican voters follow the president in this just demand, or will they follow the republican organization in retreating from it?

"The president advocated an inheritance tax, but the republican convention is silent on that subject. Was the president ahead of the republican party in advocating this reform or has the republican party receded from the president's position? Did the president give a false alarm on this question or has the party sounded retreat? In the president's message to Congress last spring he presented an indictment of the conspiracy formed among the great law-breakers to prevent the enforcement of the law and to evade the punishments provided by law. The platform adopted by the republican convention contains no intimation of danger. If there are any conspiracies, the convention did not see them; if there are any combinations, it had not heard of them; if there are any dangers, they are unconscious of them. Was the president mistaken when he issued his defiance, or are the republican managers deceived when they think an arroused public will calmnly contemplate the encroachments of predatory wealth? This is retreat number six.

"The convention, 866 to 114, more than 7 to 1, voted down the plank in favor of the popular election of United States senators. It is true the president and Secretary Taft have never advocated the popular election of senators. They seem to take the Hamiltonian, rather than the Jeffersonian view, but the most popular reform in the United States today is the reform that has for its object the election of senators by the direct vote. It has five times been endorsed by the national house of representatives—three times when the house of representatives was republican. It has been endorsed by nearly two-thirds of the states of the union and there is probably not a state in the union in which it would not be endorsed at a popular election and yet in spite of the record made in the houses and by the various states, this reform is rejected 7 to 1 and by a republican national convention.

"Here are seven propositions upon which the repubclian party, in national convention assembled, has retreated from the position taken by that party in congress or from the position taken by the president. What have the Roosevelt republicans to say? The president has awakened a spirit of reform within his party; he has at least revealed to the world that there are reformers in the republican party. Can that spirit now be quelled by the standpat convention? Millions of republicans have enlisted at the president's call to arms and are ready to march forward; will they furl their banners and turn back merely because the president acquiesces in the sounding of a retreat?"

Labor Representatives Badly Treated by the Chicago Convention.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, left Chicago indignant at the treatment received by his cause, and by himself personally. Here are some of the things he said:

"After the treatment accorded me by the resolutions committee—which was most shabby—and the absolute ignoring of our wishes in making up the platform," said Gompers, "one would have thought the attitude of the party had been adequately expressed regarding labor.

"Evidently afraid, however, that some one might still suspect them of being in slight measure favorable to our cause, they finally clinched the matter by nominating Sherman. With that accomplished none of the enemies of labor need have any fear in supporting the Republican candidates and platform.

"For President a man is nominated who, while a Federal judge, used the powers of injunction against the labor interests whenever he saw fit, and for Vice-President we are offered the owner of the Utica ice trust, a man who has always talked and voted against everything that was even slightly to benefit the union labor cause.

"With such candidates, and such a platform, can any one be surprised that the Federation of Labor is going to Denver to submit their demands to the Democratic convention? It is certain that we cannot be treated any worse there."

Democratic County Convention.

Every precinct in the county but two was represented at the democratic county convention held in the court house last Saturday, and the attendance was fully as large as that of the republican party held the same day.

The convention selected the following delegates to represent this county at the state convention to be held at Sioux City, Thursday, June 25, 1908: E. M. Carr, Joseph Evers, M. P. Hemessey, Thos. Donnelly, James Kehoe, I. M. Gibson, John Mulvehill, John McElmeel, Henry Vorwald, A. B. Wheeless, Joseph J. Heiberger and F. J. Gestel.

The delegates were instructed to vote for Thomas H. Duffy, of Dubuque, for member of the state central committee, to succeed C. W. Miller of Waverly.

Miss Grace Beacom was given the unanimous nomination for county superintendent, which office was the only one for which a candidate was not nominated at the recent primaries. Miss Beacom is well qualified for the office and if elected will prove a capable superintendent. She is a teacher of long experience and has for years held a state teacher's certificate.

The convention selected the following district committeemen:

Congressional	F. N. Beacom
Senatorial	Wm. J. Davis
Judicial	Henry Bronson

The new county central committee is made up as follows:

Adams	T. F Donnelly
Coffin's Grove	M. S. Van Auken
Delaware	Allan Pettlon
Elk	T. M. Gibson
Edgewood	A. L. Alcorn
Milo	W. F. Croskey
North Fork	Thos. Noonan
Prairie	Robt Barr
Sand Spring	C J. Murray
Bremen	Geo. Nefzger
Colony	Geo. F. Potts
Delaware Twp	B. Shelden
Earlville	Elias Faust
Hazel Green	W. F. Drummy
Hopkinton	U. T. Wheeless
Manchester—1st Ward	L. M. Davis
" 2d Ward	F. M Beacom
" 3d Ward	Hubert Carr
Richland	A. W. Nixon
Union	James Kehoe
Delhi	E. B. Porter

The committee selectected the following officers:

Chairman	Hubert Carr
Treasurer	M. S. Van Auken
Secretary	F. N. Beacom

Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to the primary law the republican county convention was held at the court house last Saturday. There was very little business to be transacted and less than thirty minutes were taken up in disposing of it.

L. Matthews was nominated for county surveyor.

The following delegates and alternates were selected to represent this county at the state convention at Waterloo June 24th:

Delegates—F. B. Blair, Theo. Hatch, F. A. Grimes, Fred Hicks, E. W. Hoag, W. A. Lang, M. J. Yoran, S. W. Klaus, E. C. Perkins, W. S. Beels.

Alternates—Fred Durey, J. A. Johnson, J. U. Rector, J. S. Merten, A. H. Schroeder, C. E. Green, L. J. Clute, E. E. Moore, J. W. Tabor.

After the convention adjourned, the county central committee met and elected the following officers: S. W. Klaus, chairman; F. A Grimes, vice-chairman: F. D. Joseph, secretary, and E. E. Moore, treasurer.

City Council.

From Last Week.

Every member of the council, with the exception of Dr. George Dorman, was present last evening at the regular meeting of that body Two petitions, referred to the council by the Board of Supervisors, to whom they had been addressed, relative to remitting taxes on the Rev. H. Childs property on East Main street, and the Florence Sellens residence on the west side, were continued until the next meeting.

City Attorney F. B. Blair brought to the attention of the council the matter of passing new ordinances and compiling an entire new code for the city, which business would take, perhaps, a month. Mr. Blair mentioned several items in the present city code that were ineffectual and obselete at the present time. Mayor L. Matthews suggested that the ordinance committee meet in special session during the week and consider these questions, and bring them before the next regular business meeting, which will be on Monday night, June 22.

The matter of furnishing water for a motor to supply power for a linotype machine in The Democrat office was continued until the next meeting. A. H. Cleveland called attention to the matter of constructing a new bridge on Butler street, near the H. F. Arnold property, and stated that the County Supervisors had agreed to share the expense of the concrete work, which will extend across the street, making the avenue full width, as it is on Main.

A. C. Philipp questioned the matter of allowing traction engines to cross cement walks on the streets without properly planking same. It was developed that the engine driver has the right to do this on street crossing, but must plank a bridge or culvert before attempting to drive over; also that these engines are prohibited from traveling on certain portions of business streets through a city or town.

Bids for the new sewer extention were opened and carefully considered, but finally rejected by the council, but new bids will be received up to and including 6 o'clock on Monday evening, June 29th, when this matter will again receive attention. The certified checks accompanying the two bids, from Hutchinson & Atwater and Carhart & Nye, were ordered returned by the Clerk.

What Manchester People Do.

In considering the social and educational, together with the spiritual life of Manchester, one needs to look over the list of memberships in the various lodges, clubs, fraternal orders and churches to properly classify the popularity of the various organizations. Manchester has many clubs, and is well represented among the more prominent secret societies. Many of our people have been elected to important positions, both in lodges and in the various offices of church work. Nearly every night in the week is devoted to lodge work, the members being obliged to attend at times three or more meetings. The churches, of course, hold their customary Sunday services, and the mid-week prayer service, together with minor gatherings, representing young people's societies or in the interest of church music.

The clubs of this city, some of which have been organized for many years and solely for the purpose of study, are representatives of the high educational standard of our people, and their work ranks with the best clubs of the country. The social clubs are usually given over to an afternoon or evening's enjoyment in cards or music, and although there oftentimes arises a cry for "something to do," yet in considering these various organizations, it is a small wonder that a town of scarcely three thousand people has time to do as much as is evidenced, by reading the following table of church membership, lodges and clubs:

Masons	164
Eastern Star	154
Knights of Pythias	120
Pythian Sisters	98
Odd Fellows	112
Rebeccas	118
Modern National Reserve	325
Modern Woodmen	420
Maccabees	48
Ladies of the Maccabees	110
Grand Army, W. A. Morse Post	55
Women's Relief Corps	40
Knights of Columbus	12
Mystic Toilers	25
Tourist Club	20
Thirteen Club	13
Friday Afternoon Club	12
Outing Club	16
Chautauqua	10
Woman's Club	40
North Manchester Woman's club	38
Five Hundred Club	24
P. E. O.	17
Young Ladies Five Hundred Club	16
Bryce Club	7
Saturday night Reading club	14
"Our Way" club	8
Methodist Episcopal	425
First Congregational	202
Roman Catholic	140
Presbyterian	110
Baptist	120
United Brethren	40
Universalist	25
Christian Scientist	11

It would seem that there are about eighteen hundred members of lodges and orders in the city, about two hundred and forty-five club members and nearly a thousand communicants of the eight churches. The above figures do not represent accurately the exact membership of each organization, although in some cases, the figures are correct. Providing there are three thousand people in Manchester, the total memberships of the churches, clubs and orders would make another city of this size, there being about 3,101 members in all.

Normal Institute.

Normal students are still in session and the examinations will close the last of the week. A number of lectures have been given in connection with the two weeks' session and the course has been one of especial profit and interest. The following is the enrollment:

A YEAR.

Manchester—Myrtle Wells, Margaret Granfield, Eula Davis, Bertha B. Ryan, Nettie Stewart, Susie Cook, Mary Griffin, Artazena Scanlan, Maud Crum, Mamie Annis, Grace Annis, Mrs. Cora Pelley, Lillian Stewart, Hilma Sefstrom, Clara Barr.

Ryan—Nellie Preston, Annie Summers, Margaret Dolphin.

Earlville—Della Matthews, Grace Young, Ivy Dunn, Mattie Murley.

Hopkinton—Della Willard, Vivian Dunlap, Nettie R. Mullen.

Colesburg—Rose Wessel, Estella Klaus.

Dyersville—Antoinette Streit.

Mt. Vernon—Bertha Winnard.

Delhi—Grace Simons.

Strawberry Point—A. E. Jewett.

Greeley—Myrtle Kleckner.

Masonville—Anna Welch.

Oneida—Mrs. Sarah Huftalen.

B YEAR.

Manchester—Mabel Kennedy, Etta Miller, Susie Cassidy, Mary Eggiman, Lora Tubbs, Sue Reich Isabel Graham, Jessie Harrison.

Hopkinton—Carrie Grapes, Verna Bacon, Ina Blair, Minnie Zench, Helen Cramer, Mary E. O'Brien.

Ryan—Mary E. O'Brien, Mamie Donahue, Julia Duggan.

Earlville—Etta Nieman, Verna Tietge, Rebe Murley.

Coggon—Mary McDonald, Rena Holcomb, Effie Cummings, A. J. Richardson, Nellie Coleman.

Dyersville—Helen Rohenkohl, Lizzie Clemens, Alice Ilaker, Anna Lockwood, Alice Bell.

Worthington—Kate Mangerich, Mamie Hass.

New Vienna—Celia Koch, Katherine Heifer.

Greeley—Katherine Schneider, Carrie Bryans, Nellie Jones.

Edgewood—Earl Woolridge.

Masonville—Grace Snyder, Mabel Moore.

Delhi—Verna Wilson.

Turkey River—Ada Ferris.

Lamont—Emma Becker, Katie Regan.

Delaware—Lewis Davis.

C YEAR.

Manchester—Lawrence B. Bishop, Agnes R. Midkiff, Waita M. Todd, Alice McKinnis, Mattie Morgan, Florence Joslin, Winifred Henry, Ennis Taber, Lulu Hignan, Floy Raus, Olaf Beeman, Josephine Lien, Cora Crosier, Josephine Raders.

Greeley—Grace Noble, Mary E. Farmer, Elsie Jones.

Dundee—Mary Coonrod, Myrtle Jordan, Margaret Aimers.

Colesburg—Gusta Craig, Howard Dittmer.

Coggon—Emma Cummings.

Strawberry Point—Cora Miller.

Ryan—Lena Kehrli.

Earlville—Leslie Ausman.

Monticello—Myrtle Hofacre.

Sand Spring—Irene McDonough.

Hopkinton—Stella Blair, Teresa O'Brien.

Oneida—Pearl Cox.

D. YEAR.

Manchester—Verna Kling, Maud Cassidy, Reese Busta, Alice Pierce, Bessie Anderson, Minnie Sheppard, Lillian Wilson, Louise Eggiman, Angie Pierce, Avis Grommon, Myrtle Marshall, Ada Cramer, Mae Carrothers, Cora Rolfe, Laura Hyde Ethel Hass, Emily Brown, Ada Sheppard, Stella Clute, Pearl Wiltse, Ervin Whittman, Ruby Long, Julia Davis, Bridget Kearney, Anna Granfield, Josephine Thorpe, Winifred Maley, Edward Williams, Lillian Kelley, Willa Richardson.

Hopkinton—Maude M. Sheppard, Myrtle Grapes, Bessie Harris.

Greeley—Florence Baskerville, Helen Schneider.

Strawberry Point—Addie Gardner.

Delhi—Adelaide Jakelin, Jessie Burton.

Earlville—Wendell Baskerville, John Dittmer, Ethel Van Anda, Elsie Clute.

Delaware—Vergie Davis.

Almoral Station—Sabra Carpenter.

Masonville—Ina Griffin, Agnes McElroy.

Colesburg—Martha Brockmeyer.

Coggon—Agnes Coleman.

Lamont—Hazel Kenyon.

Ryan—Mazie Dolphin, Josephine Summers.

Rockford, Illinois—Florence Milner.

Maynard—Mayme Fox.

Death of Timothy Noble.

Timothy Noble died last Wednesday, June 17th, 1908, at the home of his son, W. E. Noble, on the Noble homestead near Greeley. Mr. Noble was 77 years of age, having been born May 30, 1831, in Cattaraugus county, New York, and with his parents, moved to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1853.

He was married July 2, 1856, to Miss Susan C. Jones, and together they made a home in Honey Creek township, where they lived until about eighteen years ago, when Mrs. Noble died and her husband moved near Greeley, which has been his home ever since. Six children survive him: Chas. C. Noble and Mrs. R. D. Graham of Manchester; Mrs. B. A. Baker and Bert Noble of Twin Falls, Idaho, Mrs. W. P. Harris and W. E. Noble, who reside near Greeley.

Mr. Noble was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and in 1864 affiliated himself with the Manchester lodge. He joined the Royal Arch Masons and later was made a Sir Knight of Nazareth Commandery, No. 33, of this place. Mr. Noble was a man of honor and and greatly respected throughout the county. His advice and consul were sought for, and his interest in his friends and neighbors, together with thoughtfulness and unselfishness were among the many virtues of his life. In looking back and remembering the many kindnesses received from Mr. Noble, it may be truthfully said, that it was good to have known him. His death, although for sometime expected and as a result of a long and wearisome illness, is mourned, not only by his immediate family, but by the people of Delaware county. The funeral services were conducted Friday afternoon by the Masonic order at his late home near Greeley.

MASONVILLE.

John McElmeel of Manchester was a visitor here last Thursday.

Jerry Mahoney of Hazel Green attended the funeral of Patrick McCarty here last Thursday.

Thos. Ryan sr. left for Emerson, Nebraska, Friday in receipt of a telegram announcing the death of his brother-in-law, Patrick Kerwin.

The Misses Mabel Moore, Ina Griffin, May Snyder and Agnes McElroy are attending institute at Manchester.

Joe Taylor of Pioch, Nevada, is visiting with friends and relatives here this week.

D. J. Mullen of Fonda and Mrs. Tom McCarty of Waterloo are here to see their aunt, Miss Mullen, who has been quite ill.

Misses Blanche and Agnes Duffy, who have been attending Visitation Academy in Dubuque, returned home Monday evening for vacation.

Den Ryan's large barn south of town was burned to the ground last Saturday afternoon. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Ryan had some insurance but the loss is considerable to Mr. Ryan. The barn cost about a $1000.

P. M. Dobbins and wife are the parents of a son, born Saturday.

Emmett Mulvehill of Brentford, South Dakota, is visiting at home for a few weeks. He says the crops are twenty per cent better out there than here.

Monday was quite a busy day in Masonville. Many were in town during the day and the merchants report a good business.

John Bishop, who lives northwest of town, hung himself in the stairway of his home last Friday afternoon. Domestic troubles seems to have been the cause according to some notes left. Mr. Bishop was a good citizen and the community was shocked to learn of his sad ending. Interment took place here Sunday.

Frank Shottmiller passed away at his home Saturday morning about 9 a. m Mr. Shottmiller had been ailing for the past year and died from hemorrhages caused from cancer of the stomach. He was 77 years of age and leaves three daughters and one son to mourn his death. Mr. Shottmiller was one of our best citizens and respected by all. Interment took place here Monday and Father Hanley of Monti conducted the ceremonies at the church and preached an eloquent sermon. The sorrowing family have the sympathy of the community and the esteem in which Mr. Shottmiller was held was evidenced by the large number that attended the funeral. May he rest in peace.

NORTH MANCHESTER.

Mrs Riley Smith spent a couple of days last week in Arlington, visiting her daughter Fern, who has a position there.

Miss Eva Burrington returned to her home in Volga City, after a two weeks' visit with relatives here. She was accompanied by Mrs Julia Evans, who made a short visit with her uncle's family, J. C. Burrington.

Charles Clark is visiting his sons at Arlington.

Leslie Atkinson had the misfortune to loose a valuable cow.

Joe Davis and wife were in town Saturday.

C. L. Adams has returned from his western trip.

Preaching next Sunday at 3:30 at Union church.

The French Tramp.

The vagabond who is kin to the wolf is a special product of civilization. You do not meet him in England or Germany, though something like him exists among the half yellow Slavs of Russia. He is eminently Latin. In every sense of the word he is a rebel against society. He has had some education—few Frenchmen can escape it. He has read a little, perhaps enough to kindle his brain of a wolf, and he has two aims in life—to live the free life of the wolf on the hill and to injure as much as he can that great, monstrous, law driven machine, civilization. The lonely farmhouses are defenseless against him. When all are busy afield he creeps in and pillages. If need be he kills. He has a distinct hatred for those who work and garner. As he passes he fires the hayricks—barns and buildings go up in smoke. That is where the Latin shows in him. Once out of the law he is an anarch. So long as he is cross tied in innumerable acts of parliament the Latin is merry and amiable. When the ropes are off he makes revolution—or fires hayricks.—Vance Thompson in Outing Magazine.

Gave It in Full.

An old Scottish minister took it into his head to marry his housekeeper. His precentor being ill on the day when the banns were to be proclaimed, the minister, not caring to make the intimation himself, arranged with his herd boy to do it. "Now," he said, "you just call out in a loud voice, 'Proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray of this parish and Jean Lowe o' the same!' Ha, ha!" laughed the minister as he concluded. "Wha'd hae thocht it!" The Sabbath came round, and the congregation assembled. When the moment arrived the lad, who had duly prepared himself, rose and called out: "Proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray of this parish and Jean Lowe o' the same! Ha, ha!" he laughed, thinking this to be a part of the proclamation. "Wha'd hae thocht it?" The effect on the minister and the congregation can be imagined.

Two Waterloos.

It is a very curious fact that a good many people do not know that two battles were fought at Waterloo. Both of these were fought against the French, the first under the command of the Duke of Marlborough on Aug. 17, 1705, who on this date actually occupied the same ground as the Duke of Wellington did a little more than a century later, June 17, 1815, the only difference being that the former was marching on Brussels and the latter was marching from Brussels. In the first battle the French were defending Brussels. They marched out to meet Marlborough, but owing to the slackness on the part of Schlangenburg, the Dutch general, who was fighting with him, it was not a success, Marlborough only taking a few of the French troops as prisoners. The following one, fought against Napoleon by Wellington, proved to be one of the greatest victories ever recorded in the annals of England.

Couldn't Be Divided.

In Felix Moscheles' "Fragments of an Autobiography" occurs the following: Mme. Schumann was wanted to play at a little musical reunion, but she did not respond. Mr. Moscheles was deputed to approach her. "Was she inclined to play?"

"Particularly disinclined," was the discouraging response.

The envoy tried again and mentioned her husband's "Carnaval." "One part I particularly love, the 'March of the Davidsbundler.' If I could only hear you play just that page or two!"

This roused her. "Page or two, indeed!" she cried. "Wenn man de 'Carnaval' spielt, spielt man inn ganz." (When one plays the "Carnaval," one must play it all.) And she played the whole.

They Must Be Hardy.

An official of the department of agriculture referred at a dinner in Washington to the amateur florists who spring up in the suburbs every spring by thousands.

"More florists perhaps than flowers spring up," he said.

"In a seed shop one day I heard one of these amateurs complain about the last batch of seeds he had bought. After he had ended his complaint he began to ask floral questions.

"'Oh, by the way,' he said, 'what is a hardy rose?'

"'It is one,' growled the dealer, 'that doesn't mind your wife pulling it up by the roots every day to see if it has begun to grow yet.'"

Respect More Essential Than Love.

The most essential thing in marriage is respect. It is above love, above compatibility, above even the priceless sense of humor. Respect will make even the "appalling intimacy" endurable and will bring one through the most trying disagreements with no bruise on the soul, whatever wounds there may be in the heart. Therefore, men and women, never, never marry any one you don't really respect, however passionately you may love.—Grand Magazine.

Nan and the Bucket.

There is one particular fever of nonsense which the Princeton Tiger claims the credit of having originated, for in the November issue, 1902, appeared the following verse:

There once was a man from Nantucket
Who kept all his cash in a bucket,
But his daughter, named Nan,
Ran away with a man,
And as for the bucket—Nantucket.

For the next few months Nan, her father and her newly acquired husband encountered a series of the most astonishing adventures in every known hamlet in the country which could be converted into limerick form by the brains of newspaper and magazine writers from sea to sea. By the time Nan came back with a dozen or so additional verses tacked on to her there is reason to wonder in the face of the ordeals to which she had been subjected whether the pecuniary advantage gained by absconding with that bucket repaid her for all that she had been through.—Roy S. Durstine in Bohemian Magazine.

How He Saved Money.

A country politician in Pennsylvania managed to get elected to the legislature at Harrisburg for one term. When he came back he built himself a fine house, costing about $20,000. His old neighbors, who knew he had no money before he went to Harrisburg and who knew the salary of a Pennsylvania legislator, were curious to discover where the returned statesman got means to build the house. So one day a committee waited on the man who built the house, and the spokesman said:

"Jim, it may be none of our business to your thinking, but we think you owe it to us who sent you to the legislature to explain where you got the money with which you built this house. You didn't have a cent before you went to Harrisburg and owed everybody in the place. How about it?"

"Why," said the builder, "it's simple enough. You see, when we were in Harrisburg we didn't keep a hired girl."—Argonaut.

Freaks of the Sea.

The freaks of the sea are the anglers and bat fishes. The people of North Carolina have aptly named the angler the allmouth, for the tail begins where the mouth ends. Inhabiting the north Atlantic, the angler has been given a variety of names. On the Massachusetts coast it is known as goosefish. Rhode Island terms it bellowfish, and Connecticut gives it the cognomen of molligut. Jamaica bay calls it the carpetbagger. England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales all have their local names. The names of the English give to this one fish are expressive of its habits, to say the least. They call it toadfish, frog, fishing frog, devilfish, sea devil, nassfish, monkfish, pocketfish, widegut, kettlemaw and widegap. Thomas Pennant, who in 1776 wrote his "British Zoology," did not like the name of fishing frog, then applied to the fish, so he "changed the old name of fishing frog for the more simple one of angler."

The Way of Humanity.

Human nature is kind and generous, but it is narrow and blind and can only with difficulty conceive anything but what it immediately sees and feels. People would instantly care for others as well as themselves if only they could imagine others as well as themselves. Let a child fall into a river before the roughest man's eyes—he will usually do what he can to get it out, even at some risk to himself, and all the town will triumph in the saving of one little life. Let the same man be shown that hundreds of children are dying of fever for want of some sanitary measures which it will cost him trouble to urge, and he will make no effort, and probably all the town would resist him if he did.—Ruskin.

BOLIVIAN INDIANS.

The Majority Are Semi-intoxicated From the Cradle to the Grave.

The Indian women of Bolivia are usually superior to their lords in actual intelligence; also in age, as a rule.

They earn the larger share of their mutual "living" and take the lead in most things.

As recognized head of the house the Bolivian Indian wife is much more likely to thrash her comparatively timid spouse than he is to ill use her.

In the markets, when produce has to be disposed of, she can drive a far better bargain than he could; she can carry as heavy burdens, endure as much privation and physical toil, labor, chew as much coca and drink as much strong drink.

Little or no money passes among the Bolivian Indians, their mediums of exchange being whatever they may raise or the labor of their hands. They will eat when not hungry, drink when not thirsty, sleep when not sleepy, anywhere and any time when opportunity offers, "against the time of need," as they say. The majority are in a state of semi-intoxication from babyhood to the grave, alcohol being used on every pretext, freely as their means will allow, on occasions of births, deaths and feast days—the last named being remarkably frequent.—Boston Globe.

HIS COAT OF ARMS.

It Was Fairly Earned Since He Descended From a King.

A man applied to the college of heraldry for a coat of arms, says a writer in the Cornhill Magazine, and was asked if any of his ancestors had been renowned for any singular achievements. The man paused and considered, but could recollect nothing.

"Your father," said the herald, aiding his memory, "your grandfather, your great-grandfather?"

"No," returned the applicant; "I never knew that I had a great-grandfather or a grandfather."

"Of yourself?" asked this creator of dignity.

"I know nothing remarkable of myself," returned the man, "only that, being once locked up in Ludgate prison for debt, I found means to escape from an upper window, and that, you know, is no honor in a man's escutcheon."

"And how did you get down?" said the herald.

"Odd enough," retorted the man. "I procured a cord, fixed it round the neck of the statue of King Lud on the outside of the building and thus let myself down."

"I have it!" said the herald. "No honor! Linealy descended from King Lud! And his coat of arms will do for you."

They Won the Pool.

It was certainly reprehensible, though one cannot but smile at the bold trick played one night by half a dozen men in Paris. These individuals rang at the door of a private house, and before the servant could announce their arrival the leader had donned an official scarf and introduced himself as a police commissioner, seized about $1,000 which was lying on the table as stakes in a game of poker, saying he would not trouble the host and his guests to call at the office that evening, but would be obliged if they would do so the next morning. The "commissioner," with his escort, politely departed. When the players dutifully called at the office the next day, their visit created visible surprise, and they learned, to their disgust, that this police commissioner of the night before had tricked them and their $1,000 had been carried off by a gang of thieves. So much for playing poker and having an uneasy conscience!—Boston Herald.

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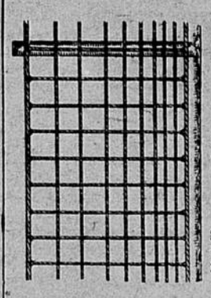

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