

The Lower Coast Gazette.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LOWER COAST: AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, FISHERIES AND COMMERCE.

VOLUME I.

POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, I.A., SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1909.

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A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE WILL BE MAINTAINED AS A FIXTURE.

Successful Opening Meeting Renders Members Enthusiastic For Future.

New Orleans.—The child labor conference of the Southern states, called by Governor J. Y. Sanders of Louisiana, came to a close after a three-days' session, in which great things were accomplished, resolutions being adopted fixing age limit, working hours, etc., and permanent organization effected.

The convention was the second of its kind in the history of the new commercial South, but it will not be the last for already Memphis has been tactfully agreed upon as the next place of meeting, and in the twelve months which must elapse before that meeting the delegates are pledged to work mightily to create sentiment and mold opinion, so that even greater reforms than those suggested during the past few days may be gained for the "Child of the Man With the Hoe," as Senator Colville so strikingly describes the work children. Eleven states were represented.

The chief work of the conference was the adoption of a resolution containing important provisions, to be embodied in a uniform child labor law to be proposed in the legislatures of all the states in the South.

The main features of the resolutions are:

First—That the minimum age for the employment of children in any gainful occupation, except agriculture and domestic service, be fixed at 14 years.

Second—That no child under the age of 16 years be employed in or about any mine or quarry, or in any occupation dangerous to life or limb, or injurious to health or good morals.

Third—That no child under the age of 16 years be employed in any gainful occupation, except agricultural and domestic service, unless such child can read and write simple sentences in the English language.

Fourth—That no boy under the age of 16 years and no girl under the age of 18 years be employed in any gainful occupation, except agricultural or domestic service, between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Fifth—That an eight-hour day for children under 16, and women, is the only humane standard for hours of employment and we hope this standard will be reached by all Southern states, as it has already been adopted for children in such great manufacturing states as New York, Illinois and Ohio, but owing to the environments in the Southern states your committee recommends, for immediate adoption, legislation which will provide that no child under 16 years of age, and no woman, be employed more than 54 hours in any one week, or an average of nine hours per day, and no such boy or woman shall be employed more than nine hours in any one day unless it be for the purpose of allowing a half-holiday on Saturday, and then such employment shall not exceed ten hours in any one day.

Sixth—That legislation on the subject of the issuance of employment certificates be according to the provisions of the present Kentucky law.

Seventh—Regulation of births in order to make child labor regulation more effective.

Eighth—Sanitary regulation of all manufacturing plants.

Ninth—Inspection of all such plants.

Tenth—Adequate penalties be attached to all the laws on the labor question.

Eleventh—Arranging for making the conference a permanent association.

New Line of Boats.

Monroe.—A largely attended mass-meeting was held here to discuss putting in a line of steamboats between Monroe and New Orleans in order to reduce freight rates. A deal is on with a line of boats that will reduce the rates much lower than now charged over the rail lines and formerly upheld by the boats in this service. The only contingent is that Monroe merchants give the boats preference and route all freight possible over the line.

The city has purchased three motor cars, making 16 owned by the municipal street railway.

Cotton is Being Supplanted.

Lake Providence.—Bome, Bros., proprietors of the Outpost Planting Company of Alsatia, have made a successful test of a 10-inch well, which is 250 feet deep and has a flow of 2,500 gallons per minute, for rice irrigation purposes. Rich cotton lands of this section are being transformed into rice farms.

Fishermen Are Safe.

Baton Rouge.—Parish Game Warden Alex Bryan has given notice that in view of the opinion of Attorney General Gulon that the Marston act is constitutional, that he will make no arrests for fishing with pole in hand. The opinion of the attorney general saved a number of prominent local fishermen from being arrested by the game warden. The Marston act allows fishing with pole in hand at any season of the year.

Col. Henry Watterson Declines.

Thibodaux.—The Cleophas-Lagarde Company, Ltd., has paid \$35,000 for the Forrest Grove plantation, belonging to the estate of John S. Seely, located a few miles above their mill on Leighton plantation, eight miles from Thibodaux. The same company leased French plantation, belonging to the same estate, for five years. All came now growing and to be grown on both places will be ground at the Leighton mill.

President Knobloch of the Louisiana Press Association tendered an invitation to Col. Henry Watterson to address the convention at Covington in May. He has received an answer, in which Colonel Watterson declines the invitation on the ground that it will be impossible, and he incloses a clipping in which it is shown that he declined to accept an invitation to attend a dinner proposed in his honor at Louisville on April 18. President Knobloch also sent the greetings and good wishes of the association, and Colonel Watterson sends his regards to his brothers of the press in Louisiana.

Will Hold Summer School.

Baton Rouge.—President T. D. Boyd of the Louisiana State University has prepared a pamphlet making announcements regarding the summer school to be held at the university from May 31 to July 21 for the public school teachers of the state. This school is held under the direction of the State Board of Institute Managers, and the work covers a period of nine weeks, which will lead to an academic degree. The school is arranged by the institute managers for teachers holding first-grade certificates or their equivalent. High school teachers, principals and superintendents, but it is open to any who wish to take the work, and is qualified to enter the classes.

The entire equipment of the university will be placed at the disposal of the summer teachers and students. There will be no tuition and students will be housed in dormitories, and boarded at the university.

Busy at Experiment Station.

Crowley.—The plans here of the experiment station authorities contemplate the planting of from 20 to 40 acres in rice this season. A large number of varieties of seed from all parts of the world are on hand. There are no less than 350 varieties which have been planted at the Crowley Experiment Station for two years past, and Professor Chambliss has about 30 new varieties. All these seeds will be planted and close observation will be kept on them for the purpose of selecting varieties adapted to this soil and climate. Particular attention will be paid to qualities of yield, early growth, resistance to climatic change, resistance to insect ravages and milling. Experiments in the use of fertilizers will be begun at once. The department of agriculture will keep an expert here the year round, whose duties will be particularly to conduct the rice experiments. The state of Louisiana will, during the rice growing season, have experts in several different departments stationed here and Dr. Dodson will be a frequent visitor. The work of the department of agriculture will be in charge of Prof. C. E. Chambliss of the division of grain investigations of the bureau of plant industry.

The Insurance Business.

Baton Rouge.—Life insurance premiums collected in Louisiana during 1908 aggregate \$5,973,898.91, an increase of \$134,402 over the previous year. The companies paid back for death losses and policy claims \$2,140,883.83. Of the premiums collected \$1,037,840.01 went to industrial or 10-cent-a-week companies, of which \$228,197.17 was returned for death losses. Policy holders received \$5,302,474 in dividends, more than 6 per cent of the total premiums collected. This is partially accountable by the maturing last year of many 10 and year deferred dividend contracts.

Ten Per Cent is Planned.

Crowley.—The Rice Journal and Southern Farmer says: "The first of April finds rice planting much farther advanced than usual at this time. In southwest Louisiana and Texas many farmers have 25 per cent of their crop in the ground, although some farmers have not yet started seeding. It is probable that fully 10 per cent of the 1909 acreage has been planted, the ground is practically all plowed for the balance, and every available team and seeder in the rice belt is hard at work putting in the crop."

BRIEF MENTION.

A handsome residence at Ruston has been destroyed by fire. Loss is several thousand dollars.

Oil drilling is being actively carried on at Deerford.

A new stove plant is to be erected at Logansport.

Simon Levy of Port Allen broke his leg while working in his store.

Rice planting is well advanced at Estherwood.

Increased facilities for fire fighting have been added at Ruston.

Smoke house thieves are active at Logansport.

Levees near Tallulah are reported as being in good shape.

James Rogers, a high diver, who has been exhibiting at Napoleonville, is under arrest on a bigamy charge.

The new Methodist church at Amite City has been completed.

FT. WORTH LOSS IS \$1,900,000

500 HOMELESS FAMILIES BEING CARED FOR BY FRIENDS.

One Dead; Six Seriously Hurt—Burned Area One and One-Half Miles Long and Half Mile Wide.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Within the brief space of three hours Saturday afternoon one of the fairest sections of Fort Worth residence district was laid waste by fire, one life was lost, six persons were seriously injured, a property loss of approximately \$1,900,000 inflicted and about 500 families rendered homeless.

The fire started in a barn on the corner of May and Tucker streets, on the south side, and fanned by a gale, which at the time reached a velocity of forty miles an hour, swept northeast to the Texas & Pacific railroad and east to the Santa Fe tracks. The burned area is approximately one and a half miles long and half a mile wide.

Three hundred and nine residences were completely destroyed, four lumber manufacturing plants, the Texas & Pacific car shops, the Sawyer electrical manufacturing plant and five large warehouses, in addition to three churches and one sanitarium, were the business concerns of importance destroyed.

The extreme dryness of the buildings after a drought and a high wind rendered all efforts by the combined fire departments of Fort Worth and Dallas to check the fire unavailing, and only the open space about the Texas & Pacific tracks saved the business district from destruction.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT

Illicit Stills Springing Up Like Mushrooms in Dry States.

Washington.—Officials of the internal revenue bureau of the treasury department are of the opinion that the temperance movement, which has taken such strong hold of certain sections of the country, particularly in the South, has resulted in increasing the number of violations of internal revenue laws in the distillation of illicit whisky.

The records up to the first of last year did not show any very marked increase in the number of illicit distilleries destroyed or in the number of arrests made, but recent reports indicate that in many Southern States, and especially in Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, there has been greater activity displayed among mountain men, who have always been troublesome to the revenue agents, than in many years.

This is accounted for by the fact that the legislatures of these three States have enacted laws prohibiting distillers from operating within their borders. Very many of the legitimate distilleries have moved their plants to Florida and other border States, where the inhibition does not exist.

The fact that whisky is more difficult to obtain in a legitimate way has greatly increased the profits of illicit distilling, with the result that the activities of the internal revenue bureau at this time are largely directed toward the mountain sections of these three States.

AUTO COMPLETELY CRUSHED

Gets Jammed Between Cars—Three May Die.

New York.—Crushed between two trolley cars at Lee avenue and Wilson street, Williamsburg, a touring automobile was ground down to its steel framework and its three occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Veit and their 10-year-old son, Clarence, badly hurt. For a quarter of an hour, until they were piled out of the ruins, it looked as though a triple tragedy had occurred. The crash was due to the attempt of the automobile to cross between an eastbound and a westbound car.

When the crash came the woodwork of the motor went to splinters and the sides and windows of the trolley cars were broken. The eighty passengers in the two trolley cars were tumbled about amid screaming from the women and yells of the men. When rescuers went to the aid of the Veits they were not to be seen. They were lying in the street beneath the ruins of the car. When the wreckage was cleared away Mrs. Veit and the boy were found to be badly cut and had possibly internal injuries.

MINE OPERATORS HAVE PLAN.

Would Force Miners to Sign Old Agreement.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Anthracite coal operators here are discussing a novel plan of action, providing the mine workers' special committee refuses to sign the agreement which the coal operators will offer at the conference next Thursday in Philadelphia. This plan is to reduce the wages of the mine workers and also decrease the price of coal, in order to gain public sympathy in the event of no agreement being signed.

CONTEST BALDWIN'S WILL.

Daughter Not Satisfied With Her Share of \$50,000.

San Francisco.—Lucky Baldwin's will comes up for probate in the Los Angeles courts next Wednesday. At that time the heirs expect a move to be made in behalf of Mrs. Zella Selby of Oakland, who is dissatisfied with the bequest of about \$50,000 worth of property that her father left her, and is expected to make a fight for a full share in the estate.

"WELL, LET'S GET AT IT"



SULLY TALKS COTTON PLAN

Would Save South Annually \$250,000,000 in Cash.

Atlanta, Ga.—"When the farmers of the South and the business men of the South say the word, funds will be immediately available in sufficient volume to forever place the great industry of cotton production upon a stable foundation, free from the chance fluctuations of the market relieved of the attacks of manipulators and leaving the gigantic crop monopoly of this section to respond, unembarrassed and unrestricted, to the legitimate laws of supply and demand. The result should mean to the South an annual actual cash saving ranging from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000."

In these plain terms Daniel J. Sully, the man who drove cotton to its highest market price since the civil war, today outlined the purpose of his visit to the Southern States.

DO NOT FAVOR PROHIBITION

Committee Will Not Recommend Constitutional Amendment.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The house committee (Republican) will report the prohibition amendment to the constitution without recommendation, in accordance with the Republican caucus agreement last night, and its engrossment will be made a special order of business next Thursday to carry it past the St. Louis and other municipal elections next Tuesday, unless Democrats and Republican prohibitionists thwart Republican plans. A Democratic minority report recommending the adoption of the amendment is probable. The senate committee (Democratic) will, it is understood, not report on the amendment until after Tuesday's elections. Prohibitionists are hopeful that the legislature will submit prohibition, but fear the liquor interests threat to tack on a rider for increasing taxes as a result of revenue losses due to increase of dry territory.

WANDERING MINISTER FOUND

Became Rational and Asked to Be Conducted Home.

Macon, Ga.—Rev. Albert C. Rand, who has been strangely missing from his home in Warsaw, Ind., was discovered at a hotel in this city when Deputy Sheriff Moon of Warsaw arrived to accompany him to his home.

The minister left home on March 4 for Wabash, Ind., where he was to conduct a meeting. He did not arrive at Wabash, and had not been heard from until his wife received a special delivery letter Wednesday, stating that he had become rational here, after his wanderings, and asking for some one to accompany him home. The letter was written in Macon last Sunday, at which time the minister stated he came to himself. The officer stated that his family believed his temporary mental derangement was due to overstudy.

Consolidation Bill Vetoed.

Austin, Tex.—Gov. Thos. Campbell vetoed the bill authorizing the consolidation of the Wichita railways, the governor saying in his veto message: "Believing, as I do, that the consolidation of railways in this State is against a sound public policy, and without discussing the mischief by such measures heretofore enacted in violation of the constitution, I simply transmit this bill with my disapproval."

PASS EARLY CLOSING BILL.

Nebraska Saloons Must Close From 8 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Lincoln, Neb.—A bill declaring that all saloons in Nebraska shall close not later than 8 p.m. and not open earlier than 7 a.m. was rushed through both houses of the legislature Friday during the closing hours of the session. The vote in the senate was 79 to 13, but in the house it passed by the bare majority of one vote. Gov. Shallenberger is expected to approve the bill.

ELIOT'S REFUSAL IS FINAL.

Will Not Accept Ambassadorship to the Court of St. James.

Washington.—Both at the state department and the White House it was officially announced that Dr. Charles W. Eliot, the retiring president of Harvard University, had definitely and finally decided that he could not accept the tender of the ambassadorship to Great Britain. President Taft is considering no one for the place at this time, as no change is contemplated for some time to come.

ROOSEVELT FELL IN THE SEA

Great Wave Swept Him From Small Boat—Accident Off the Azores.

Gibraltar.—Theodore Roosevelt was in serious danger Tuesday afternoon off Ponta del Gado, in the Azores. A great wave swept him into the sea from a small boat in which he was returning from a visit to that city. He might have lost his life had not two brave sailors caught him when another wave pitched him toward the side of the Hamburg.

Mr. Roosevelt's patriotism placed him in danger. He had been visiting the American consul at Ponta del Gado, and as the small boat neared the side of the liner on the return trip the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner."

The former president rose and bared his head in respect for the anthem. Two sailors held him, for the sea was running high and choppy. As the national hymn ended the boat was pitching beside the Hamburg, and Mr. Roosevelt made a flying leap for the rope ladder that dangled from the side of the vessel.

Just then the big wave tossed the boat, threw him from his balance and he went into the sea. Two seamen who were hanging to that grabbed his arms and held him until he got a grip on the ladder and clambered up.

REVOLUTIONIST CONDEMNED.

Court-Martial Imposes Death Penalty on Rural Cuban Guards.

Havana.—The decision of the court-martial which tried Sergeant Cortes and his son Vincent on a charge of military rebellion and Corporal Ricardo on a charge of conspiracy, in connection with the recent revolutionary uprising at Vuelta, was announced Friday. Sergeant Cortes and his son were found guilty and the penalty imposed was death. Ricardo was acquitted of the charge brought against him.

The findings of the court-martial were approved by Gen. Montegudo, commanding the rural guards, but owing to the fact that the court was unable to take cognizance of extenuating circumstances, it is probable that the death penalty will be remitted.

JOKER COSTS \$45,000,000.

Size of Tobacco Packages Were Not Restored After War.

Washington, D. C.—What is designated as a joker that has cost the consumers of tobacco in this country nearly \$45,000,000 has been discovered in the existing revenue laws of the United States by Representative Dawson of Iowa, who at once introduced a bill to correct the error.

Under the Dingley tariff law, the two-ounce packages of tobacco sell to the consumer at 5 cents and the four-ounce packages for 10 cents. In 1898, a war revenue tax of 6 cents a pound additional was levied on tobacco. At the same time, in order to serve the convenience of the trade, authorization was given for the reduction of the sizes of packages from two, three and four ounces to 1-2, 2-1/2 and 3-1/3 ounces, thus enabling the smoker to procure a 5-cent and a 10-cent package of tobacco "at the store."

In due time the war revenue tax was repealed. Somebody forgot, Mr. Dawson believes, to restore the packages of tobacco to the original sizes, and hence, ever since 1902, the consumer of tobacco has been paying the equivalent of the war revenue tax to the manufacturers of tobacco.

TAX COLLECTORS KILLED.

Telephone Wires Cut and San Andreas Terrorized by Indians.

El Paso, Texas.—Rebels at the attempt of the authorities to collect taxes and confiscate property, the Temosachi Indians in the State of Chihuahua broke into open warfare today, killing several tax officials, terrorizing the town of San Andreas and cutting telegraph wires.

The Indians then sent out a general call for reinforcements to resist the enforcement of taxes and the confiscation of property.

PINE BEACH BURNING.

Fire Destroying Number of Seaside Hotels.

Norfolk, Va.—Fire at an early hour Thursday swept away an entire square at Pine Beach, causing heavy damage. More than a score of small buildings already have been destroyed and the fire is still raging. The scene of the fire was in an area occupied by scores of small hotels and amusement places on the outside of the Jamestown exposition grounds.

DE SAGAN HEIR IS EXPECTED

Princess Anna Will Hold Whip Over Former Husband.

Paris.—A bomb shell that will shatter all the financial hopes of Count Boni de Castellane is contained in the news that the Princess de Sagan expects the arrival of a new heir to the De Sagan title and the Gould millions some time in June or July.

The arrival of a De Sagan heir will give the Princess Anna the whip hand over Count Boni and force him to desist from the campaign of unpleasant irritation he has so persistently carried on since his divorced wife's marriage to De Sagan. Count Boni really has a true affection for his children as deep as his hatred for De Sagan.

By the terms of her father's will, Princess Anna was permitted to leave her fortune to any child or children she might have.

This places her in the position of being able to hold Count Boni's children's future inheritance and welfare over his head to whip him into a more reasonable and less warlike frame of mind, for should the persistent efforts of Count Boni estrange the children from their mother and embitter them against De Sagan, it is in Princess Anna's power to cut off the De Castellane children for the benefit of the De Sagan heir.

TENANT KILLS LAND OWNER

Quarrelled Over the Rent—Dead Man Forced Fight by Firing First.

Germanatown, Tenn.—As a result of a quarrel over the renting of some land, Charles Nuckolls, 55 years old, was shot and almost instantly killed by S. F. Kirk, 25 years old, Wednesday morning on the public road four miles west of Macon, Fayette county, twelve miles from here. Kirk narrowly escaped death at the hands of Nuckolls, who waylaid him and fired twice at him with a shotgun, loaded with buck shot.

According to the first reports received here, Kirk hurried to Someville, the county seat of Fayette county, after the shooting and surrendered. This report was denied by Sheriff M. L. Farris, and it was later learned that Kirk had surrendered to a magistrate near the scene of the shooting.

Both men are well-known farmers in Fayette county, and the attempt of Nuckolls to ambush Kirk, meeting his own death in carrying out his plans, has caused considerable excitement, but no further trouble is anticipated.

MILITARY PRISON BURNS.

Prisoners Were All Rescued Without Single Escape.

Leavenworth, Kans., March 31.—The military prison at Fort Leavenworth was destroyed by fire late tonight. The prisoners were removed from the cell-house under a heavy guard of United States troops and confined in a stockade.

None of the prisoners decamped, so far as a hasty resume of the situation after midnight showed, but this may not be definitely known until daylight.

Owing to the low water pressure, the fire department was almost useless. The fire was fought by the soldiers of the fort, who were ordered out of their quarters, and those who were on leave in the city were at once called back to the fort.

Much excitement attended the removal of the prisoners, many of whom were desperate characters. It was feared they would make an organized break for safety.

The fire broke out at 10 o'clock in the tailor shop and soon it was seen that the building was doomed. A great cry at once broke out in the prison, the convicts fearing they would be burned to death. They battered on the doors of their cells as the light of the fire streamed in through the windows. Many screamed in terror as the authorities for the moment refused to remove them.

Big Lumber Plant Burns.

Kentwood, La.—The plant and a large quantity of lumber of the Amos Kent Lumber and Brick Company was destroyed by fire here Sunday. The loss is \$200,000, partially covered by insurance. The origin is not known.

Prohibition Defeated.

Des Moines, Ia.—Constitutional prohibition for the State of Iowa was postponed, if not defeated permanently, for two years, by the action of the State Senate in voting down a motion to take up the question. The vote stood 26 against 21 for.

TO MEET IN MEMPHIS.

Next Conference Child Labor Comes to Bluff City.

New Orleans, La.—The executive committee appointed by the child labor conference just before adjournment Wednesday held a meeting and practically decided to hold the next gathering in Memphis. The Tennessee delegation were very urgent in their invitation, but Gov. Patterson will be consulted by Gov. Sanders, and if a formal invitation comes from the Tennessee executive, then the next session will be held in the Bluff City.

MAY INCREASE STOCK.

Standard Oil May Add \$500,000,000 to Its Business.

New York.—It is reported in financial circles here that all preliminary steps have been taken by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for the increase of its capitalization from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000. The condition is said to be prompted by the desire of those in control of the affairs of the corporation to bring the nominal capital close to what the shares of the company command upon the market, where the stock is now selling at about \$55.

PE-RU-NA

For Cramps in the Stomach of Six Years Standing.

"I was troubled with cramps in the stomach for six years. I tried many kinds of medicine, also was treated by three doctors.

"They said that I had nervous dyspepsia. I took the medicine for two years, then I got sick again and gave up all hopes of getting cured.

"I saw a testimonial of a man whose case was similar to mine, being cured by Peruna, so thought I would give it a trial. I procured a bottle at once, and commenced taking it.

"I have taken nineteen bottles, and am entirely cured. I believe Peruna is all that is claimed for it."—Mrs. J. C. Jamison, 61 Marchant St., Watsonville, Cal.

IT WAS NOT HER BACK.

Woman Had No Idea of Being Proxy for Medical Treatment.

A missionary, discoursing upon India, told of a woman who had come to her complaining of a very sore back and desired that she pray for its cure. This Mrs. Jackson did, but the woman again appeared before her and declared that the back was still in a bad condition. Mrs. Jackson advised the use of an application of iodine, and brought out a bottle of the drug to apply upon the afflicted part of the woman's anatomy. But she regarded the bottle suspiciously and acted as though it would hurt her were she to use it. To allay her fears upon this score Mrs. Jackson applied some of the drug to her own finger and showed her that it would not burn, and that she had better allow her to put some of it upon her back.

"But," said the woman, "it would do no good."

"How so?" inquired Mrs. Jackson, sympathetically.

"Because," replied the woman, "it is my old man's back that is sore."

NOT A WEIGHT LIFTER.



"Is the baby strong?"

"Well, rather! You know what a tremendous voice he has?"

"Yes."

"Well, he lifts that five or six times an hour!"

Tongue Twisters.

"Tongue twisters are the actor's bane," an actor said. "Lose your head on the stage, and you are bound to say 'Now Barababab was a bobber,' for 'Barababab was a robber.'"

"On a first night I heard a tragedian refer to the Deltay as 'a shoving leopard,' when he meant 'a loving shepherd.'"

"You make me a boff and a sky-word!" I once shouted in a tank drama.

"My uncle, a divine, concluded an address on the suffrage before a women's club with the terrible words: 'But I bore you; I will cease; I do not wish to address a lot of beery wench.' My poor uncle meant 'weary benches.'"

"I was a duke in a recent problem play, and when my servant asked me one night if I had any luggage, I retorted: 'Only two rags and a bug.'"

A Dubious Tribute.

The young theological student who had been supplying the Rushby pulpit for two Sundays looked wistfully at Mrs. Kingman, his hostess for the time being. "Did you like the sermon this morning, if I may ask?" he inquired.

"You done real well with the material you selected," said Mrs. Kingman, with much cordiality. "As I said to Zenas on the way home, I've heard a dozen or more sermons preached on that text, and this young man's the first one that ever made me realize how difficult 'twas to explain.'"

Youth's Companion.