The Pullman Herald.

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CONGRESSIONAL NEWS

THE TERRITORIES READY TO ENTER THE GALAXY OF STATES.

The Conditions on Which Montana Will Enter—Pension Legislation—Oregon's Militia Bill Becomes a Law—The Inaugural.

The nomination of Walter L. Bragg to succeed himself as interstate commissioner, has been favorably reported in the Senate.

The Atlanta left New York Saturday morning for Hayti. It is thought that the vessel's presence is necessary to preserve peace.

Secretary Whitney says the State department has done all it can in the Samoan matter. It now rests with Congress, which alone has power to declare war.

The pension department has granted pensions to Henry F. Phillips, of Seattle, and John B. Wenemy, alias J. Smith, of Lewiston, Idaho, a surviver of the Mexican war.

Vice President-elect Morton was in Washington last week, looking about the city for a desirable residence, but failed to find a suitable one. He does not desire to build or buy a home at the capital.

The Dakota delegation now in Washington feel confident that a bill will now be passed for the admission of South Dakota into the Union; also the passage of an enabling act for the early admission of North Dakota.

The President has approved the act to provide arms, ammunition, etc., for the militia of Oregon; the act to provide stores for the militia of Montana, and the act amending the postal laws in regard to the special delivery of letters.

General Swaim will be placed on the retired list, notwithstanding the fact that many members of the retiring board are said to be of the opinion that his present disabiliiies are not serious eneugh to incapacitate him from further active serviee.

Representative Hermann's bill providing for an increase of pension for Colonel James Waters, of Douglas county, Or., a veteran of the war of 1812 and of the Oregon Indian wars, who is now ninety-four years old and blind, was reported favorably to the House last week.

Among the bills recently introduced in the House are the following: Granting right-of-way for a railroad across the Fort Pima Indian reservation in Arizona; granting the Big Horn Southern railroad right-of-way across a part of the Crow Indian reservation in Montana.

Governor Swineford, of Alaska, estimates the annual resources of the territory at about $9,000,000; minerals, $2,000,000; all other resources, $3,000,000. He urges the development of the territory's mines, especially that of coal, which he claims exists there in large quantities.

The Senate sub-committee on finance has occupied much time in hearing opposing claims of the wool growers and wool manufacturers on changes in the tariff on wool. The impression prevails that the committee will ask for a reduction on the common grades of wool from eleven to ten cents.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, chief marshal of the inauguration procession, has issued an order calling on all organizations desiring to participate to notify him at headquarters before February 20th. Civic orders of less than fifty in number will not be permitted in line, or with improper costume or equipment.

The board of Indian commissioners, at their recent annual meeting, adopted resolutions deprecating the practice of changing Indian officials for partisan reasons and urging the extension of the civil service system to the Indian service; also opposing the removal of the tribes from their reservations where they are settled and are making progress toward civilization.

The President has returned to the Senate without his approval the bill to pay $3800 to William D. Wheaton and Charles H. Chamberlain, for many years prior to 1879 register and receiver of the land office at San Francisco. These two officers were required by an order, issued July, 1877, to turn thereafter into the treasury certain fees to which they were entitled by law.

A movement is on foot to secure a pension for Postmaster Louis Purdy, of Yorktown, Westchester county, New York, who is ninety-three years old, and who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest postmaster in the country, having voted for President-elect Harrison and his grandfather before him. Purdy was appointed postmaster of Shrub Oak by W. H. Harrison in 1841, and has discharged the duties of his office ever since.

The omnibus bill, which has passed the House, in so far as it relates to Montana, authorizes the people to choose delegates, to form a convention, in each district. The whole number of delegates to be seventy-four, and are to meet on July 4, 1889. They are authorized to form a State government and constitution, provided, that at the time of election of delegates the constitution adopted by the constitutional convention held at Helena in 1888 shall be submitted to the people for ratification. Land sections 16 and 36 will be granted to the State for the support of common schools, and 90,000 acres of land are granted for the support of agricultural colleges. Five per cent of the proceeds of sales of public lands is also granted for common school purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

THE CRUSHED AND KILLED IN THE PENNSYLVANIA STORM.

A Youthful Bank Robber Comes to Grief at Kansas City—New Mexican Cable Line—A Judge Arrested—Other News.

Heavy snow storms are reported from Dakota.

Ex-Congressman Singleton, of Mississippi, is dead.

The Cincinnati shoemakers contemplate striking.

General Rosecrans will soon be placed on the retired list.

An offer of $30,000 has been refused for the trotter Ambassador.

Massachusettes Republicans have renominated Senator Hoar.

Senator Mandeson, of Nebraska, has been relected to the Senate.

The Colorado river will be investigated by government officials.

The "white caps" are creating terror in many places in the East.

Governor Fifer, of Illinois, opposes organized detective companies.

An effort is to be made to annex Lower California to the United States.

Boys in the employ of the Chesapeake oyster pirates are treated as slaves.

A Sioux City, Iowa, lawyer has been ordered by the "white caps" to leave the place.

An earthquake was felt in New New York last week in the Adirondack section.

The crew that abandoned the ship Christina at sea have arrived at Charleston, S. C.

Axworthy, the defaulting city treasurer of Cleveland, Ohio, will take up his residence in Toronto.

Diplomatic circles in Europe censure the United States for the continued fighting in Samoa.

The libel suits instituted by the Chicago police against the Times of that city have been dismissed.

J. J. Patterson, ex-United States Senator from South Carolina, has been sued for breach of promise.

The belief is growing that the relations between the United States and Germany are becoming strained.

The police of Knoxville, Tenn., recently raided a private car and arrested the occupants for gambling.

It is again rumored that Charles Francis Adams will soon retire from the presidency of the Union Pacific.

Jennie Stuart, the daughter of a New York stock broker, ran away with her father's coachman last week.

Jane Suffert, who has been keeping a baby farm in a room sixteen feet square at St. Louis, has been arrested.

The fishing steamer Novelty, which left Boston recently, is said to be loaded with arms and men for Hayti.

Henry Kruse, who shot Ward McManus, a prominent St. Louis capitalist, last week, killed himself Saturday.

Chief Byrd has been recognized by Secretary Vilas as Governor of the Chickasaw nation in Indian Territory.

The fastest time ever made across the Atlantic was that of the Umbria last week—6 days, 2 hours and 45 minutes.

The postal authorities will soon investigate the free delivery system of California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

At Rahway, New Jersey, incendiary fires are started so that the boys can turn with the engine and have a good carousal afterward.

Powderly claims that the men who are trying to start an opposition order to the Knights of Labor offered to sell out to him for $100.

Miss H. O. Woodard, of Charlottesville, Va., ran away last week and was married. The young lady is a cousin of General Harrison.

Herr Most, of New York, the arch anarchist, has applied for police protection. He claims that his life is in danger from his former associates.

The New York World has made arrangements for an exploring expedition to Africa to discover the whereabouts of Stanley and Emin Pasha.

The towns of Cimarron and Ingalls, in Kansas, are engagnd in a county seat war. So far two men have been killed and great excitement prevails.

Col. Frank Posey has been nominated for the unexpired term in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Congressman Hovey, now Governor of Indiana.

In the camp of a gang of thieves in Indian Territory was found, recently, a diary detailing a murder in Ohio in 1863, which the owner of the diary committed with an axe and secured $1000.

The Mexican Telegraph company has arranged for the laying of a new cable across the gulf to Galveston, the present one being found inadequate to transact the Mexican and Central American business now handled.

Judge Lyman Follett, who left Grand Rapids, Mich, two years ago and went to Honduras, leaving a large amount of trust funds unaccounted for. was arrested in Helena, Montana, and will be taken back to Michigan.

Forty saloon-keepers, who are to be tried for contempt in violating temporary injunctions issued under a prohibition law at Canton, Ill., have agreed to abandon their places and leave the state on condition that the cases be dismissed.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE NORTHWESTERN MINING DISTRICT.

A Los Angeles Detective Shoots Himself. Prospectors Find a Watery Grave in the Colorado River—Nevada's Miner's Home.

The Santa Monica hotel was burned last week.

Charles Dudley Warner will winter in Pomona.

Anaheim, Cal., contemplates starting a beet factory.

Stockton, Cal., has organized a natural gas company.

Lydia Thompson is ill at Los Angeles with pneumonia.

Additional murders of Arizona shepherds are reported.

W. D. Saals, of Red Bluff, Cal., has failed. Liabilities, $21,000.

Washouts on the Southern Pacific are reported west of Ynma.

The late small-pox scare at Merced, Cal., cost the county $3000.

Sam Jones, the revivalist, is holding meeting at Los Angeles.

Santa Rosa orchardists have planted 100,000 trees the present season.

Cattle and sheep, caught in the snow in New Mexico, are starving.

Parties in Nephi, Idaho, propose shipping rabbit carcasses by the carload

The saloon license of $150 has been repealed by the supervisors of Marin county.

Wild hogs are plentiful in the tules along the Humboldt, near Battle Mountain.

Watsonville, Cal., is making efforts to secure the location of a flax mill at that place.

It is said that Fort Canby, at the mouth of the Columbia, will again be garrisoned.

The Indians of Saline Valley, California, are raising fine fig, apple, pear and peach trees.

A bill has been introduced in the Nevada legislature to provide a home for indigent miners.

A Portugese sheepman was accidentally killed by his brother in Fresno county, last week.

Charles Gordon, who was to have been hanged last week at Fort Benton, Montana, was respited.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by The Dalles Portage company, with a capital stock of $500,000.

Mrs. Sarah Sniver, of Glendale, W. T., was burned to death recently by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

A car-load of lobsters has been shipped to Puget Sound. Scow bay has been chosen for lobster raising.

E. H. Dunn escaped from the Napa asylum last week and was found shortly afterward hanging to a tree.

Detective A. B. Lawson at Los Angeles shot himself while taking a revolver from his desk recently. He will recover.

The Portland water-works want to issue $1,500,000 more bonds to enable it to supply 20,000,000 gallons of water a day.

Miss Nellie Reche, living near Colton, California, was terribly stabbed last week by an unknown man, who made his escape.

J. R. Moody, of Colusa county, who tried to kill his wife a short time ago, has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

It is reported that Senator Hearst, of California, has purchased the now famous Harqua Hala mines, in Arizona, for $250,000.

There is good reason to believe that the Klamath Indian reservation in northern California, will soon be open to settlement.

A pension has been granted to J. H. Eaton, of Portland, a Mexican survivor, and an increase to Garrison Datson, of Grant's Pass, Cal.

Stephen T. Morse, a prominent fruit grower of Sacramento county, Cal., while loading hay from a scaffolding last week, fell and broke his neck.

The man employed by the San Bernardino county grand jury to expert the county treasurer's books has since gone to jail for petty larceny.

A warrant was recently issued for the arrest of John Hall, a prominent architect of Los Angeles, on a charge of perjury in a timber culture claim.

San Diego has received an order from Colima, Mexico, for twelve miles of rails, twenty-four cars and other necessary equipments for a horse-car line.

Engineers are now at work on the proposed peninsular railroad leading out of San Diego. The line will be completed to Yuma, Ariz., in a very short time.

While several prospectors were en route to the new gold fields in Arizona their boat was capsized in the Cororado river, below The Needles, and all were drowned.

Louis Wanderer, a boy, was found not guilty of stealing Mrs. Scmidlin's chickens at San Jose, and his guardian has brought a suit for $5000 against Mrs. Schmidlin.

The legislature of Montana has adopted a resolution, almost unanimously, protesting against the admission of Utah Territory as a State on the grounds of polygamy.

Owen Brown, a son of old John Brown of Kansas, died recently near Pasadena, Cal. He was seventy-four years old, and is said to be the last survivor of the Harper's Ferry affair.

THE AGRICULTURALIST

SOME ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

Cheap Lands Not Always the Most Profitable—The Value of Hay Lies in Feeding It to Your Own Cattle—Well-Kept Farms.

To a pint of warm boiled hominy add a pint of milk or water and a pint of flour. Beat two or three eggs and stir into the batter with a little salt. Fry as any other griddle cake.

The farmer who thinks that to make money he must go where land is cheaper, should consider well if he would not make more money by making the land he has deeper and richer.

The elements of the fundamental principles of farming are: Soil, heat, moisture, muscle and brain power. The commingling of these five elements produce the key to successful farming.

Pumpkins for cows have best effect when fed before very cold weather, for there is less absorption of animal heat to warm the mass—forty or fifty pounds—that a cow will take into her stomach.

A neat and well-kept farm indicates that the owner is thrifty. The manure heap is the most important thing now. If the heap is sheltered so as to prevent loss, and so managed that everything that can be added to it can be decomposed, it will effect a saving and prevent filth in the barnyard.

We do not produce potatoes enough for home consumption if the fact that such products are imported are taken into consideration. If foreigners can ship their products 3000 miles to reach us, we can, with our improved machinery on our cheaper lands, produce more than may be required in this country.

Sheep manure contains from 90 to 95 per cent of the plant food contained in the rations consumed by the sheep. It is, therefore, a very rich fertilizer, as experience has shown. It is especially rich in nitrogen in an available form, and for that reason is excellent for use as a starter in the hill for corn and potatoes.

All smutty corn or husks should be burnt. It is better to take precaution for next year than to attempt to prevent smut by some remedy. It would have been best to destroy the affected stalks when growing, but even now no traces of smut should be allowed to exist. Seed should never be selected from a field containing smutty years of corn.

When grain and hay crops are sold off the land they carry away the fertility of the farm, but when such crops are fed to stock not only is a portion of the crop left over as manure, but a higher price is received for such crops in the shape of beef, pork, mutton or milk, which enables the farmer to restore any loss of fertility by the increased receipts consequent upon the keeping of stock.

The improper keeping of cream, and allowing it to become sour while waiting for more, and the failure to keep the milk and cream in some place of even temperature, is the cause of nearly all poor butter. The quality of the cream should be uniform, and no mixing of different ages can be done safely. No amount of working the butter can compensate for the injury done before churning, and every portion of the work should be done speedily and not be made dependent on something that is to follow

If the milk is too cold for the butter to come, or the temperature is too high (as sometimes happens in summer), it may be brought to the desired temperature by the addition of cold or warm water, as the requirements may be, until the proper temperature is obtained. The use of a thermometer will greatly assist in the work of churning. Some prefer to raise the temperature by placing the churn in a tub of warm water. Any mode that will raise the temperature will answer. Rectangular churns, which dash the butter from side to side, are now largely in use, the buttermilk being drawn off as soon as the butter assumes the granular stage. After the buttermilk is off, if preferred, a strong solution made by dissolving salt in water, may be poured into the churn and the butter washed by again revolving the churn. This carries off the buttermilk and partially salts the butter.

Although no definite rule can be laid down to be followed in covering seeds, it is safe to say the larger the seed the deeper the covering should be. The old rule of covering seeds to a depth equal to four times the diameter of the seed, will not answer in all cases. The writer's experience would lead him to advocate a greater depth of sowing as a general rule. A depth equal to six times the diameter of the seed would be more suitable for the majority of seeds. Potato seed cut in the usual way will give pieces varying in thickness from half an inch to an inch in thickness. According to our rule, this seed would call for a covering of four and one-half inches—a depth which has been practically demonstrated to be most advantageous on well-drained soils. The same rule may be applied to most other seeds with equally satisfactory results, but at the same time it is not held up as an infallible guide under all circumstances and conditions. Drainage, amount of moisture, depth of soil, and many other conditions must be considered by the intelligent cultivator in deciding this question for himself.

PORTLAND MARKET REPORT

GROCERIES—Sugars have fallen ⅛c since our last report. We quote C 5⅛c, extra C 5⅝c, dry granulated 6⅝c, cube, crushed and powdered 7⅝c. Coffees firm, Guatemala 18½@21½c, Costa Rica 18½@21c, Rio 20½@21½c, Salvador 19@20c, Arbuckle's roasted 23¾c.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams are quoted at 13½@14½c, breakfast bacon 13½@14½c, Eastern meat isqnoted as fololws: Hams 13@13½c, Sinclairs 14@15c, Oregon breakfast bacon 13½@14c, Eastern 13@13 c.

FRUITS—Green fruit receipts 1239 bxs. Hard fruit is scarce, and the supply of apples not equal to the demand. Apples 65@85 per bx, Mexican oranges $4, lemons $6@6.50 per bx, bananas $3.50@4.50, quinces 40@60c,

VEGETABLES—Market well supplied. Cabbage ¾@1c per lb, carrots and turnips 75c per sack, red pepper 3c per lb, potatoes 35@40c per sack, sweet 1½@2c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Receipts 91 pkges. Sun-dried apples 4@5c per lb, factory sliced 8c, factory plums 7@9c, Oregon prunes 7@9c, pears 9@10c, peaches 8@10c, raisins $2@2.25 per box, California figs 8c, Smyrna 18c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Oregon creamery and choice dairy 35c, medium 27@30c California fancy 30c, choice dairy 27½c, eastern 25@30c.

EGGS—Receipts 293 cases. Oregon 25c.

POULTRY—Chickens $5@5.25, for large young and $4@4 75 for old, turkeys 14@15c per lb, ducks $5@7 per dozen.

WOOL—Valley 18@20c Eastern Oregon 10@15c.

HOPS—Choice 8@14c.

GRAIN—Valley $1.35, Eastern Oregon $1.30 Oats 33@35c.

FLOUR—Standard $4.50, other brands $4.25, Dayton and Cascade $4.10, Graham $3.25, rye flour $6, do Graham $5.50.

FRESH MEATS—Beef, live, 3½@3¾c, dressed 7c, mutton, live, 3½@3¾c, dressed 7c, lambs $2.50 each, hogs, live, 5½@6c, dressed 7@7½, veal 6@8c.

The unseemly discussion which a a certain class of newspapers have been making a conspicuous feature in their columns of late of the question, "Is marriage a failure?" is simply a fresh breaking out of the old and nauseous social malady of "free love." It is amazing that any editor who has either any regard for the reputability of his journal or any respect for the welfare of society should countenance the discussion of so grave a theme in the reckless and flippant style and manner in which it is treated by the class of shallow and inconoclastic writers who, in their anxiety to air their immoral sophistications, delight to exhibit their contempt for those things and institutions which reasonable and good men deem too sacred to be assailable.

The man or woman who seriously asks the question "Is marriage a failure?" is obviously disqualified, by a lack of either virtuous or proper experience, or of intelligent or thoughtful conviction, from answering or even discussing the question at all, the very asking of it being almost proof positive that the one asking it is of the affirmative way of thinking, and that he or she is of that way of thinking because of experiences, observations or theories that are at least superficial, but more probably the resultants of the individual folly or viciousness of a depraved nature. A married life that has proved a failure because the parties to the contract have had neither sense enough, mutual forbearance enough nor morality enough to be faithful to its obligations is not a just sample of the marital institution, is not a fair illustration of modern domesticity, is not an exponent of the average family condition of civilized society. It is exceptional and abnormal. A true man and a true woman, entering into the relations of man and wife with rational deliberation, with genuine affection, and with high and pure motives, do not find marriage a failure. They know what they are about before they enter into the intimate and sacred partnership. It is on their part not a matter of impulse, of emotion, of money, nor of passion, but of mutual and reciprocal affection, guided and consummated by the dictates of reason and of a thoughtful anticipation of all the possibilities and all the contingencies that are involved in the solemn compact. Such matches are made in heaven, are heavenly in their lifelong continuance, and extend beyond this life into heaven itself.

Marriage is a failure only when the man or the woman is a failure in his manhood or in her womanhood. It is never a failure when the man and the woman are true to themselves and to each other. It is never a failure where the feeling and the motive and the purpose are right. It is never a failure where true love and honor are the links of unity. It is never a failure where good sense and good principle lead to and control the relationship. It is very rarely a failure, in any event, where children are its fruitage and the family altar is the center of its daily sanctification.

Those who sneer and mock at marriage are not God's people; they are not of those who are the best development of modern civilization; they are not illustrations either of social morality or of sound sense. They are the froth and scum that float and bubble upon the surface of social life. They are people of unbridled passions, sensual and selfish instincts or shallow minds. They are not the many, but the wild and reckless few. As a rule, marriage is not a failure, but quite the reverse. When it proves a failure, it is an exception to the rule, just as idiots, cranks, lunatics and moral lepers are exceptional developments of human evolution.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Miles W. Standish, of Waldoboro, Me., is a direct descendant of Captain Miles Standish, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, and he has a son named Miles.

INCH AND OUNCE.

The Derivation of These Two Standards of Measurement.

As the Jews had a mystical reverence for seven, and the ancient Welsh and Celts for three, and the Greeks a perfect philosophy constructed out of the harmonies of all sorts of numbers, so the Romans fell back upon a scale of—or, more properly, upon a scale with a base of—six. Accordingly, as they divided the pound into twelve ounces, so they also divided the foot, which was the standard of lineal measure, into twelve sections, and they called these sections unciæ, too. But how did they get the inch originally? it may be asked. Rather, how did they get the pound? for that, and not the inch, is the unit. There seems to be no precise information on this point. They would divide any unit into twelfths, and a prevailing notion was at one time the linear uncia was really the original, and was then transferred as a name to a weight. This, though plausible, is hardly the case. Sometimes, especially in old books, written when philology was not what it is now, it was the fashion to derive unciæ from the same word in the Greek, because, after the revival of letters in Europe, the admiration of the Greek became so great that whenever similar words were found in it and some other language it was always said that the other language borrowed them from the Greek. This is very far from being always so, and in the present instance the very reverse appears to have occurred. The ounce is literally the twelfth, and thus we see at once the sense of speaking of an ounce of land and an inch of milk, just as of an inch of a man's will or an inch of interest for money on a loan. It was always the twelfth of a unit; twelfth of an hour; twelfth of a jugerum, that half-acre which the two oxen plowed in a day; twelfth of a sextarius, or equivalent to our pint; twelfth of the entire hereditis; twelfth of the principal lent on time when it was money at usury—that is, over eight per cent.

It is, accordingly, as much of a mistake to say that the primary meaning of the word is a linear, which is to say that it comes straight from the Greek into the Latin and thence on to us. The riddle is plain enough when we get to the true origin of the word—a twelfth. Once, indeed, it used to be said that the true origin was that the word meant a thumb breadth, because its equivalent, pollex, in linear measure, was often used in its place. But this is not the case. Some of the old Latins themselves, moreover, thought it meant literally the unit; but even this will not hold beside the proper signification of the twelfth.

The pound weight really never divided by inches or ounces, it was divided by twelfths, by halves, by thirds, by fourths and by sixths. And here, again, we see what a convenient base a system of twelfths is for division compared with a system of tenths, which could only be divided evenly in two ways—by two and five. For seven ounces they use the literal seven-twelfths; for eight ounces they said two parts—that is, two thirds; for nine, wanting a fourth, which with us reads like a roundabout way of expressing three-quarters; for ten, wanting a sixth; for eleven, wanting a twelfth.—*Boston Herald.*

BEATING A LAWYER.

It Is Done by a Farmer Who Believes in Treating City Folks Fairly.

"You newspaper fellows," said a Taylor township farmer to a reporter the other day, "have had so many guys and gags at cider that the majority of people believe we add half water in every case."

"Don't you?" innocently inquired the scribe.

"No! you blame numbskull, we don't!"

"But I—I—"

"Oh, of course, you thought so, but you fellers ain't expected to be too smart in the top-story. However, I was going to tell you about a lawyer in town He wanted a barrel of cider, but he was terribly afraid of being cheated. He engaged me to bring in the juice, and in order to keep me straight he said:

"Now, then, when the cider comes I shall test it with a lackadaisial, and if there is any water in it I'll make you sweat for swindling."

"Did he say lackadaisial?" asked the reporter.

"Something like that. It made me a bit mad, and so I planned to fix him. I brought in a cask holding forty-eight gallons. Thirty gallons were well watered and the rest cider. I left it at his house, and to-day I called at his office to get my money."

"And he went for you?"

"Hardly. He gave me half a dollar extra, and said it was the first barrel of genuine cider he had had in ten years."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Which Man Felt the Worse?

"You look depressed," said one club member to another. "I am depressed," was the reply. "I went home last night slightly under the influence and my dear little wife would not say a word to me this morning. I feel pretty badly, I can tell you."

"Crickety!" commented the other, "I wish my wife would do likewise. But when I go home 'tired and troubled' you bet I catch it. Why, she'll almost talk my head off and she'll follow me all over the house lecturing. Not talk to me! Why, that is just what I want her to do. You are the luckiest chap I know."—*Denver News.*