

New Aristocracy of the Adirondack Mountains

Fashion and Frivolities Have Succeeded the Recluse and the Trapper in the Woods

THE owners of the private preserves desire to maintain and add to the beauty of their estates, and ably second the work of the forest commission. We should look upon these landed proprietors not merely as ambitious aristocrats, but give them their dues for the part they are taking in the preservation of the trees and game of the Adirondacks. They employ numbers of forest patrolers to watch for and extinguish the forest fires that spread so fearfully in the dry season, and these gentlemen of broad acres surely should be regarded not merely as employers of hiring gamekeepers, jealously on the watch for poaching natives—their services in the way of furthering public safety and protection of property in general are of no uncertain value.

I have recently been holding conversation with Hendricks, a well-known guide, and have been endeavoring to get at his attitude towards the rich intruder. Hendricks was born and bred in this region and surely belongs to the class sweepingly denominated as "the natives." He bears no grudge, however, and avows that his fellows do not, against the lords of the forest. (But I fear he does not talk to me with perfect freedom.) He tells me tales of the liberality of the rich men with the guides and other woodsmen, of their hospitality to them, of the open door of "the camps," the plentifulness of the work that has fol-



AN UNPRETENTIOUS LODGE.

lowed the coming in of the men of many wants and many dollars. Almost anything up in these forests that is built of logs is a "camp," whether it cost \$50 or \$50,000. My friend Hendricks has been a little spoiled by contact with a certain class of summer folk and ostentatiously gives to his wood's home the ambitious name of "lodge," but Dr. Seward Webb, Mr. Alford, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, and others of wealth of high degree, have "camps." That these camps are fashioned according to artistic models, that they frequently shelter treasures gathered from the four quarters of the globe, that the life led therein has little about it of discomfort or asceticism, doubtless it is needless to emphasize.

Here come together multimillionaire and native woodman, and the meeting is of mutual benefit; the former empties welcome coin into the hands of the latter, who imparts of his woodlore to the inquiring city man. As a rule, they enjoy each other thoroughly, and class enmities seem rather the exception. There is, and has been for years, an outlaw class in this region, men that seem to prefer a deed of darkness just for its own sake. And they have been regarded as being let loose in the woods, and there is general enthusiasm felt towards the movement to restock the Adirondacks with moose and elk. Guides, looking to the preservation of their occupation, second the efforts of the state in protecting these valuable animals, and hold the bestowers of the gifts as good fellows. When, not long ago, one of the moose was killed by some vandal hunter, great indignation was felt throughout the region, and millionaire and native would have dealt summarily with the offender if that individual had been discovered.

The animals that feed within the private preserves are, as a rule, intelligently cared for, as well as protected from the hordes of hunters, and have multiplied to a degree that should en-

was in the days when the value of the Adirondacks as a health resort was just receiving recognition, and there were not the swarms of health and recreation seekers there are now. A gentleman, a man from Chicago, came to the pine woods in hope the air would prove a tonic to his two fragile daughters, and engaged Smith to get horses for his party and to take the ladies for a ride. The city folks remained many months, and under Smith's direction, lived out-of-doors and wandered the country round. Health rewarded these rational methods, and the grateful parent rewarded the guide with a gift of the horses and with good round pay. The money was happily invested in a "camp," the camp grew and grew, and now Paul Smith has a private preserve of 18,484 acres, an inn that only moneyed folk can patronize.

The Adirondack preserves held as private property by sportsmen's clubs and individuals have an aggregate acreage of 791,208 acres. The Rockefeller preserve is situated in the central part of Franklin county and consists of 52,335 acres, embracing the De Bar Mountain park and Everton park. Hon. William C. Whitney owned an Adirondack estate of 71,231 acres, Hamilton park, which is situated in the northern part of Hamilton county and contains Little Tupper, Round and Big Salmon lakes, and other lesser lakes and ponds. Dr. William Seward Webb is lord of Lake Reserves, 8,470 acres, and of Nehasane park, 42,848 acres. Brandreth park, 27,298 acres, is owned by Franklin Brandreth, Ralph Brandreth and Gen. E. A. McAlpin. Henry G. Dorr's Adirondack park is an estate of 13,990 acres, and the Cutting preserve consists of 7,500 acres. Litchfield park, owned by Edward H. Litchfield, is 5,120 acres, and is also Santonin park, 11,205 acres, Hon. Robert C. Pruyn owner. Wilderness park, a preserve of 29,567 acres, is owned by W. S. De Camp, and the Vitas preserve, 18,075 acres, by E. A. Carpenter.

The Deerlick Rapids club has 7,500 acres; the Adirondack Mountain reserve, 25,912 acres; the Bog Lake camp, 5,618 acres; Caughnawaga club, 8,838 acres; the Grasse River Outing club, 5,520 acres; the Inlet club, 6,700 acres; the Adirondack League club owns 79,192 acres; the Panton Game preserve association holds leased land to the amount of 60,000 acres; there are 8,752 acres in the hands of the Granushu club; 4,583 acres belong to the North Woods club; 8,750 acres constitute the Pleasant Lake preserve; there are 7,375 acres in Read and Strong park, and 20,000 acres belong to the Stillwater club preserve.

KATHERINE POPE.

GOSSIP FROM SKANDINAVIA

The congress of the Swedish iron and brass workers, which was held at Stockholm, adopted a resolution endorsing a proposition made by the Norwegian iron and brass workers to the effect that the organizations in the two countries shall aid each other when necessary. The Swedes are resolved to negotiate with their Danish fellows with a view to the establishment of closer connections.

"The Welfare of the Brother Nations." The above society is a Norwegian-Swedish organization maintained for the avowed purpose of cultivating a better understanding between the Swedes and the Norwegians. Delegates from the local societies will meet in Stockholm in a few days to devise plans for energetic work. The following questions will be discussed: Norwegian-Swedish shooting matches; the temporary exchange of young people between the two countries; the exchange of instructors at the higher institutions of learning; joint meetings for discussing important questions, such as that of temperance; the encouragement of school children and students to make excursions into the country of the brother nation, etc.

DENMARK.
The union book binders in Copenhagen notified their employers that they would no longer abide by the old agreement, and the employers answered by a general lockout, involving about 1,000 persons out of work.

The tearing down of the old St. Paul's church in Copenhagen has already cost two human lives.

The police departments of Copenhagen and Aarhus have just introduced the system of taking impressions of the thumbs of criminals as a means of recognizing them.

NORWAY.
A set of triplets, one girl and two boys, were confirmed together in Trondheim. Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. Lars Rorsdal.

The people of Bergen contributed about \$3,000 to the Aalesund aid fund.

Emigration is really heavier than was expected this season, but not near so heavy as at this time last year.

Prince Gustav Adolph has made several trips on skis through the country around Sikkildalen. His favorite route is between Sikkildalen and Kampeid.

SWEDEN.
The new capitol will soon be ready, and the rising may remove from Riddarholm (Knight's island) to Helga (Holy Ghost island). The acoustics of the assembly halls have been tested by members of the riksdag and found to be excellent. The rooms are well lighted, and in the hall of the second chamber 263 persons may be comfortably seated.

For years the engineers of Sweden have been figuring on the practicability of operating electric power stations right in peat bogs, so that the energy can be transmitted as electric currents instead of hauled in the form of peat. Two such plants are in process of construction, and they will be the first ones of their kind not only in Sweden but in the whole world. One of the plants is located in a bog at Skabersjo, and if it proves a success it will supply Skabersjo and Svedala with heat and light. The other is built at Burangberg by the Grangesberg mining company. It is needless to say that the results of the experiments will be watched with keen interest.

The railway department has ordered a lot of books which are to be distributed as small libraries among the laborers working on the new railways built by the government.

A committee has been appointed in Gothenburg for the purpose of raising money for the erection of a statue of Jonas Alstromer. The amount needed for this purpose is about \$10,000, of which one-fourth has been pledged.

About 585,000, or almost one-half of all the Swedish men who are at least 25 years old, are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The directors of the recently organized Norwegian and General Mining Company have arrived at Sundal, Haranger. The capital, which amounts to about \$5,575,000, was furnished by English and German capitalists. The headquarters are in London. The aim of the company is to develop mines in different parts of Norway. A search will be made for gold in Sundal, Mauranger and Kvindherred.

On the first of February the city of Stockholm had a population of 209,647, and the increase for the year was 4,332.

The suffrage reform bill of the government is making slow headway in the riksdag. Its status is given in a letter from riksdagman M. Dahm to his constituents in Svedala and vicinity, and the most pertinent parts of this letter are submitted: "At the present time it is quite impossible to say anything definite about the status of the suffrage question; for the government bill, which surely does not lack sympathy in the riksdag, has nevertheless been tampered with by both rightists and leftists. Even the committee on constitutional amendments, which has to do the preparatory work on the bill, is divided particularly on the manner of election, and no definite agreement will be reached until late in April. In fact it is not improbable that the settlement of the question will be postponed until next year. For my part, I believe that the suffrage question ought to be decided, the sooner the better, because a postponement of this question will defer the settlement of other important ones, and I think I shall support a bill which is apt to be passed by the riksdag even if I am dissatisfied with some of its features."

All the union painters in Helsingborg are on a strike. The journeymen offered their wages raised from 11-12 cents to 12-23 cents an hour; but the journeymen felt justified in striking on account of the difference between 12-23 and 12-14, or 1-12 cent per hour. The apprentices are also involved in the strike.

The king has granted the congregations of Malmo permission to take up a loan of \$25,000 for repairing the building of St. Petri congregation.

It is proposed to make the study of practical hygiene compulsory in the public schools of Sweden.

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Captain Otto Sverdrup has returned to Norway from the Canary Islands. Whales are exceedingly numerous in the Finmarken waters this spring.

Johan Jakob Benetzer, a painter of considerable merit, died at Sole at the age of 81 years. He spent a large part of his life in Paris, and since 1880 he lived isolated from the world at Sole, Jaderen, where he prepared his studio in the ruins of an old church building.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

All Kinds of Ore.
Excitement incident to the mineral discoveries at Swanville is at its height. The rush of prospectors to the hills is under way, and not a train comes into the station without leaving several strangers who have been attracted by the rumors of the presence of precious metals in hills and streams in the neighborhood.

At Irish creek and vicinity the country is being searched for gold and silver, strong evidences of which have been found. One man who has been at work there for several days has found quantities of the finest gold dust and small nuggets in the sand of the bed in the stream, and has had them on exhibition in the village a day or two. It also has been determined that bedrock lies only about twelve feet below the surface of the ground there and this is taken as a good indication.

After Blind Pigs.
A citizens' committee of the Midway district took a hand in the effort to stamp out the blind pigs in Midway and secured two dry loads of evidence and the arrest of seven persons.

The raid was carefully planned and was made by Sheriff Justus' deputies armed with warrants issued by the county attorney, on the recommendation of Judge Fineout of St. Paul. The citizens took every precaution to prevent the raid from miscarrying. The members secured the evidence on which the warrants were sworn out, without the aid or knowledge even of the police, but in spite of their precaution the tip was given to some of those on the list, although not in time to do them much good.

Increased Mortality.
More domestic animals died from infectious diseases in the last three months than in any other quarter since the live stock sanitary board was created a year ago, according to the quarterly report of Dr. S. H. Ward, presented at the annual meeting of the board. The unusual cold winter and the attended poor ventilation in barns and stables are attributed to the cause of the increased mortality.

There were 132 horses killed during the quarter on account of glanders, 382 in the twelve months. There were 3,173 suspected, of which 470 were tested.

There was unusually prevalent in the last quarter, the total number of deaths being as follows: Sheep 29, swine 27, cattle 26, dogs 17 and 2 horses.

Typhoid Fever.
Dr. H. M. Bracken, secretary of the state board of health, has prepared a special report showing that there were 300 deaths from typhoid fever in Minnesota in 1903, an increase from 314 in 1902. The largest number of deaths occurred in Minneapolis, where 101 persons died from the disease, as compared with sixty-four in the previous year.

The table bears out the fact that St. Paul is one of the healthiest large cities in the country. There were only eight deaths from typhoid fever in the capitol city, a decrease of eight in 1902. Duluth had forty-one deaths in 1903 and thirty-two in 1902.

Suicide Through Despondency.
Despondent over the fact that he had been discharged after ten years' service in the Northern Pacific foundry at Brainerd, Henry Greener committed suicide at a hotel. He had gone back to work but was told his services were not wanted. He returned to his boarding house; complained that he had lost his job and later retired to his room. An attendant of the hotel went in one evening to the northwestern room in the evening and found the man's body upright in a chair, with a revolver clutched in his left hand. Greener had shot himself in the mouth.

News Notes.
Representative Steenerson has recommended Iver Johnson for appointment as postmaster at Beltrami.

Anton Gales is lying at the point of death from knife wounds inflicted by Thomas Paszkiewicz at Winona. They had been close friends.

The bankers of the sixth district formed a permanent organization under the name of the Minnesota Bankers' association.

There were sixty-five cases of small-pox reported to the state board of health during the week ending April 4.

Two highwaymen held up a street car in charge of Conductor George Moran at West Duluth, but made such resistance the would-be robbers did not get any money.

HARRIMAN VS. NORTHWEST.

His Attempt to Obtain Control of Northern Pacific Railroad. His Success Would Have Caused Disaster.

The United States Circuit Court at St. Paul decided adversely to the petition of E. H. Harriman of New York for a modification of the decree of the United States court in the case of the Securities company against the Northern Pacific railroad. The petition of Mr. Harriman said one thing while the object was another. Stripped of all legal phrases and verbiage the object to be attained was the control of the Northern Pacific railroad. Mr. Harriman who represents the Rockefeller and the Gould interests control the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads. Acquiring the Northern Pacific they would control three of the trans-Atlantic railroads leaving the Great Northern railroad alone to fight single handed for the interests of the Northwest. New York men are not exerting themselves very strenuously to advance the commercial interests in the Northwest. A few facts in the case recently stated may be of interest.

In connection with the decision, which was unanimous in favor of the Securities company—The court found that the government was satisfied with the relief obtained and expressed itself as fully satisfied at present time.

The court found that the duty of disposing of the assets of the Securities company could be safely left to the stockholders of the Securities company. The decree did not command that the Securities company should return stock of the railway companies, or call its stock issued therefor to the exclusion of other methods, which, in all circumstances, might appear to be more equitable.

The fact that the directors of the Securities Co. have proposed to its stockholders a plan of "distributing the stock of the two railway companies in a manner somewhat different from that which was tentatively suggested by the decree but not commanded cannot be regarded as failure to obey the decree.

The court did not accept Guthrie's argument that stock of the railway companies owned by the Securities company was in the custody of the court.

The petitioners claim that they should be allowed to intervene to prevent the continuance of the control created by the Northern Pacific Co. Co. the court did not agree to. The government of the United States is the guardian of the public interests and if further proceedings are necessary to protect the public, the government should take the proceedings.

The government is satisfied with the decree and stands squarely upon it. Petitioners' right to intervene must depend upon their personal rights.

The immense through business which now goes over the Northern Pacific would be diverted to the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific become little more than a carrier of local freight. As the total amount of tonnage over a road affects directly the local freight rates, the loss of this through tonnage would force the Northern Pacific to keep its local rates at the highest possible figure.

When a railroad is making money on its freight it can afford to reduce local rates and thereby greatly facilitate the development of the country.

If this argument can be substantiated, northwestern manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, and great deal at stake in the effort of the Rockefeller-Harriman combination to obtain control of this great railway.

All favorable tariffs from the Twin Cities to the northwest affecting the business of merchants, jobbers and manufacturers, have been strongly opposed and fought by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific interests for many years past and even up to the present. They are opposing favorable distributing tariffs to the northwest, and are fighting to work everything to the southwest and San Francisco; this, naturally, is of no benefit to the northwestern states, or distributing points in the northwest.

Northwestern manufacturers and shippers have been greatly interested in the investigation showing a comparison of the rates on the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific and the roads controlled by the Harriman interests.

The comparison in nearly every case shows that the Union and Southern Pacific rates are so adjusted as to give the Eastern jobber and manufacturer a great advantage over the middle west producer in disposing of his goods on the west coast. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific rates are arranged to favor the northwestern jobber and shipper, so that he can have an equal chance with his eastern competitor.

Cossacks of the Russian Army and Their Work

The Best Horsemen in the World, and the Strongest Part of the Czar's Army

JUST as a king of England found it good policy to call his heir Prince of Wales, so a Russian czar propliated his most intractable subjects by making the Czarvitch Alexander, or chief of the Cossacks. The personal escort of the Little Father is also supplied from a Cossack regiment. The world indeed has never yet seen a finer body of light cavalry, and it is no wonder that the Russian military authorities have allowed the hardy horsemen of the Steppes to retain something of their own method of warfare, and to grant them a set of regulations distinct from those of the rest of the army.

The services that the Cossacks have done for the Russian empire are incalculable. It was they who conquered Siberia under the leadership of the valiant Yermak. It was they who captured the fortress of Azov. To them is entrusted the most difficult of all tasks, that of guarding the ever-growing frontiers against resentful neighbors. Recent travelers have described the Cossack outposts on the borders of Manchuria, showing that the old duty has been assigned to this race of frontiersmen.

No wonder the Cossack is a famous horseman. A sympathetic writer has recently described the average career of the future warrior. At the age of three he begins to saddle a horse in the courtyard of his father's house. Two years later he shows himself on horseback in the village street, and exercises with his young comrades. No wonder that at the age of 20 he seems almost to be one flesh with the sturdy beast that carries him. When the wife of a Cossack, becoming a mother, wanders to the church 40 days after her confinement for the prayer of purification, and returned home with her son in her arms, the father buckles a sword to the waist of the child, and handing it to his wife, declares her on having given birth to a Cossack.

The Cossacks were not always under Russian government, and indeed are said by some authorities to have originated from emigrants who could not stand the slavery of the Russian system, and preferred so far back as the tenth century to lead a nomadic roller life in the Steppes of the Tartars. These nomad hordes grew in power and number till they became a formidable force, and as the Cossacks, or "free men," were more friendly to their Russian kinsfolk than to the Tartars, they established themselves as a nomadic buffer state. They elected their own atamans (hetmans) or chiefs till the beginning of the present century; they owned large herds of cattle and many of them attained considerable wealth. As they grew in power they probably absorbed Tartar and Circassian stock. Those in the neighborhood of the Don and Dnieper became skillful boatmen and fishermen, though at least till the days of Yermak they gained the major part of their livelihood from piratic attacks upon Russian merchantmen plying on the rivers.

Under the present regime there are no less than 51 regiments of Cossacks, under 11 main tribal divisions. Chief of these are the Cossacks of the Don, who give name to a province of a million and a half inhabitants. These were the most ready to resume the Russian yoke and form most notable buffer state. The Cossacks of the Don supply two regiments and one battery of horse artillery to the guard, 17 regi-

ment, while no better forger has yet been discovered in the armies of Europe. The army of Napoleon on his retreat from Moscow had only too good reason to regret the prowess of this nimble scout, who harassed the dispersed flanks of the once victorious army. On the first day of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 a Cossack regiment covered 70 miles in 24 hours, and an important bridge, and the latest reports from Korea show that Cossack scouts have made daring dashes to the south, in spite of the immense superiority of the Japanese forces in the triangle of Seoul and Pingyang and Wensan.

A remarkable feature of the Russian and Cossack soldier is his insensibility to pain. In the Balkan struggle men suffering from incredible wounds used to march stolidly to the ambulance, so that soldiers left in the fighting line should not have to be detached to carry their comrades.

A good story, though not strictly Cossack, is told of the soldiers in a redoubt at Sebastopol who were about to partake of the usual soup from the park. A shell fell in their midst, but a cool-headed Russ ran, and dropping it covered the park, and in the confusion, Maria Ivanovna, and taste our soup."

Lord Kitchener.
Capt. Von Tiedeman, a German officer, read a paper before the Military society of Berlin recently in which he had this to say of Lord Kitchener: "One of the reasons why he is not well liked is that when off duty he does not fall into the unconstrained, familiar manner common among English officers. A soldier body and soul, his instincts tell him that he is not right. He seemed insensible to personal danger, but there is nothing of the bravo in him. His march into Omdurman was not much better than foolhardiness. There was something almost humorous in his calmness when, for example, with shots flying in all directions, he stopped to light a cigarette and carefully watched the smoke to see from which direction the wind blew."

STAMPS FOR WORLD'S FAIR
The post office department has announced that a special series in stamps, in five denominations, to commemorate the Louisiana purchase of 1803 and to be known as the commemorative series of 1904, will be issued beginning April 21, for sale to the public during the term of the St. Louis exposition, from April 30 to December 1, 1904. A supply of the regular issue of stamps will be kept in stock by all post offices during this period.

The commemorative stamps will be as follows: One-cent, green, with portrait of Robert R. Livingston, United States minister to France, who conducted the Louisiana purchase negotiations; two-cent, red, portrait of Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States at the time of the purchase; three-cent, purple, portrait of James Monroe, special ambassador to France, who, with Livingston, closed the negotiations for the purchase; five-cent, blue, portrait of William McKinley, who as president an-

Couldn't See the Joke.
Senator Hoar says that the late John Sherman had no conception of a joke, in which opinion Gen. William T. Sherman concurred heartily. Mr. Hoar once asked Senator Sherman to drive over with him to see a new electric car, at the same time cautioning the driver to be careful. The horses, he said, were very much afraid of the electric cars. "I suppose," said the Massachusetts man, "they are like the labor reformers. They see the prospect of doing without their labor, and they get very angry and manifest displeasure." Mr. Sherman pondered for a moment or two and then said, with great seriousness: "Mr. Hoar, the horse is a very intelligent animal, but it really does not seem to me that he can reason as far as that."

Some men lose their hair by butting in at the wrong time.
It is the grave case of a physician that benefits the undertaker.
If a man loses all his money he also manages to lose nearly all his enemies.
An ounce of get-up-and-get is better than a pound of that "tired feeling."
A true hero is a man who fights for his country and refuses to scrap with his wife.
A fool refuses a paying job to-day because he has a thankless one to-morrow.

On the Road to Fame.
Old Practitioner—Well, how did you succeed with your first diagnosis? Did you profit by my advice?
The Young Doctor—I think I did, sir. I told the patient that he was suffering from a combination of liver, stomach, heart, lung and brain trouble. O. P.—Good! No chance of a mistake there.—Tit Bits.

At the Ball.
He—Who is the girl with the delusion dress?
She—You mean illusion.
He—No, I mean delusion. She is very plain in the face, but her gown is so cunningly made that she looks really beautiful.—Detroit Free Press.

What the Poor Need.
"She's been sewing for the poor very industriously lately."
"What's she making?"
"Neckties and shopping bags."—Chicago Post.

Sure Thing.
She—Did money make a fool of him?
He—Obviously. It got him into society.—Town Topics.