

THE TIMES.

DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY. Published by the Oswego Publishing Co., 100 West First Street, Oswego, N. Y.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ONE COURSE.

There is to be a regular meeting of the Department of Works this evening. The incident renews the question as to what the Department proposes to do with its "superintendent," so called, but in reality only its "deputy," as the latter term is used in the Civil Service Law in defining what officials exercising certain functions are exempted from its provisions relating to removals at the will of the principal, the phrase of the act to which we refer reading as follows: "Nothing in this section (21) shall be construed to apply to the position of private secretary, cashier or deputy of any official or Department."

The functions of the Superintendent of the Department of Works are those of a "deputy" purely and simply—the one with whom it holds confidential relations, the one through whom it acts. When these relations of trust, of confidence in their deputy, have become impaired or, maybe, altogether lost, it is time for a separation to take place and somebody else be found with whom such relations can be maintained. As the Civil Service law does not intervene to prescribe what length of time this particular appointee of the Department of Works shall serve or in any way to regulate the procedure by which he may be removed, it follows that whatever the instrument for the government of the city, to wit, its charter, says on the subject "go it."

Now the charter, Sec. 144, is as clear as language can make it, and it says, what the Times has over and over again quoted, that this Superintendent, in other words the "deputy," of the Department of Works, "shall hold his office at its pleasure," and that his "salary not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum" shall "be fixed by the said Department."

Mr. O'Brien, therefore, cannot serve a minute beyond the Department's willingness to have him, and all it will do when it wishes to clear itself of him is to pass the proper resolution and let him go.

We go further and say that, in view of the quoted sections from the Civil Service Law and the City Charter, that there are but two ways in which the Department of Works can send Mr. O'Brien if it really wants to—remove him by resolution, as pointed out, or kill him. The latter way would be clearly unlawful and so it follows that the one legal way is the one suggested—removal by appropriate resolution.

This leads to the following interesting conclusion, to wit, that the Department can not remove Mr. O'Brien by preferring charges and affirming the same thereon. Mr. O'Brien and the City Attorney to the contrary notwithstanding. Apparently there is no law requiring such action. If the Department wishes to have an investigation for the purpose of finding out certain matters, probably there is no legal objection to its so doing, but it all looks an unnecessary and superfluous proceeding, since he holds his place by appointment of the Department or "at its pleasure."

STRENGTH OF THE TWO FLEETS.

Unless the Japanese have done something little less than miracle working by making some of the sunken Russian ships at Port Arthur, which is improbable, they will have to fight Cockerell and maintain their control of the sea with their own ships, which were so well tried at Port Arthur. Concerning these, it is to be said that they are inferior to the Russians in heavy battleships, but superior in cruisers. The Japanese have five battleships, of a total of 33,600 tons, of 18 knots speed, with 14.6-inch armor, and throwing a total broadside of 30,706 pounds. The Russians have seven ships, of 85,094 tons, two of 16, four of 18 and one of 19 knots, with from 10.5 to 12.5 inches of armor, and with a total broadside of 26,966 pounds. In armored cruisers the contrast is overwhelmingly in favor of Japan. She has eight such ships, of 73,552 tons, of from 20 to 24 1/2 knots, and with a total broadside of 18,766 pounds, to Russia's two ships, of 14,898 tons, of 15 and 19 knots, and of only 1,888 pounds broadside. In the third class, of protected cruisers, Japan has also an enormous advantage, having 14 ships, of 52,548 tons and of 10,909 pounds broadside, against Russia's six ships of 26,818 tons and 2,582 pounds broadside. The grand totals are: Japan, 27 ships, of 195,894 tons and 45,891 pounds broadside; Russia, 15 ships, of 126,806 tons and 30,886 pounds broadside. In view of such figures, it is not at all inexplicable that Togo smiled grimly when he heard that Rojstvenky had actually started for the China seas.

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MISS ANTHONY FOR DIVORCE. A somewhat unlooked for argument in favor of divorce has come from an unexpected source, none other than Miss Susan E. Anthony. The noted woman suffragist protested very emphatically at the meeting of the National Council of Women in Washington last week against the passage of an anti divorce resolution, declaring that she did not regard divorce as an evil. She averred that "it is just as much a refuge for woman married to brutal men as Canada was once a refuge from brutal masters," and stated that she would never vote for a resolution that would "cut off women from a refuge from designing and brutal men." Miss Anthony was alone in her position, however, and the resolution was adopted.

There is just the grain of truth in the view expressed by Miss Anthony that makes so many harmful doctrines dangerous. A large number of cases there are, it must be admitted, when divorce is the only safety for woman's happiness and honor; but in the majority of cases the best "refuge from designing and brutal men" is not to marry them in the first place.

The beef trust has squeezed up the price of meat again. The extra expense brought on by the official investigations has got to be met somehow. The beef trust has squeezed up the price of meat again. The extra expense brought on by the official investigations has got to be met somehow. The beef trust has squeezed up the price of meat again. The extra expense brought on by the official investigations has got to be met somehow.

Not a word on Jefferson's birthday from dear old David B. Hill. When that fine old specimen of never say die Democracy quitted, it's high time the party's post mortem were attended to.

President Smith refers to opponents of the Mormon Church as "boles, plimples, carbuncles and other excrescences." It happens that most of us are opposed to the Mormon Church. Plans have been accepted by the Berlin municipality for the building of two immense popular swimming baths for both sexes at an estimated cost of \$30,000.

A strange effect of the religious revival in the North of England is the increased activity of the Mormons. This is especially noticed in Sunderland, where a Mormon community has existed for over thirty-five years. A new town in Wisconsin called Roosevelt will absorb two other towns named Grover and Cleveland. That is an all-absorbing name—Roosevelt, as the 2,600,000 plurality it got last November pretty well illustrates.

The game animals of the Rocky Mountains who happen to have noticed the manner in which President Roosevelt ran at the last election will do well to seek their lair rather than try to outrun the Presidential hunting party.

The Chicago Orchestra is to be called the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, in honor of its founder, who died last winter. No more appropriate name could have been given to the organization, which is in a sense the reincarnation of the great musician's spirit. Frederick A. Stock, for many years Mr. Thomas's assistant, has been chosen to succeed the departed leader.

Ambassador Choate is booked to sail from London on May 30th on the Coronet. He will then have been succeeded by Whitlaw Reid, and expects to live at his summer home until fall, when he will resume the practice of law in New York. This country never had a more admired representative at the Court of St. James than Ambassador Joseph E. Choate.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The doctors' Sarsaparilla. The tested and tried Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla that makes rich, red blood; strengthens the nerves; builds up the whole system.

read it with infinite delight. The holy ashes of our ancestors we swear that we have never seen so superb a masterpiece. His Majesty the Emperor, our exalted master, if we were to print it, would command us to take it as a model, and never publish anything of a less striking quality. As we could not obey this order more than once in ten thousand years, we are compelled to send back your divine manuscript, and beg a thousand pardons."

Because woodpeckers and yellow-hammers honey-combed many of the timbers in the County bridge across Eagle Creek, four miles southwest of Hartford, the County Commissioners have condemned the bridge as unsafe.

It is said that Kansas regrets that her favorite son, Representative Phil Campbell, who has thrown such heavy projectiles into the Standard Oil crowd, can never be President, since he was born in Nova Scotia. The Standard Oil people probably wish he would go to Halifax now.

Referring to the big decrease in our exports of grain and food stuffs last year, it speaks well for the prosperity of the country that we can suffer such a diminution of our receipts of treasure from abroad for agricultural products without causing any visible signs of distress or hardship.

One J. A. Blanchard of Jenkysville, was sent the price now charged by the Standard Oil Company, says: "Eleven years ago I retained oil at 7 cents per gallon and made a profit. The past year I have retailed at 14 cents (just double) and made no profit, only what I got for the empty barrel after hauling it 24 miles."

Admiration must be accorded Colonel Bryan for his ability to keep a stiff upper lip in the face of adversity. One after another the nations of the world, East and West, have deserted the silver standard, and thus in practice tumbled his arguments to the ground. Mexico, which Colonel Bryan tried to save, after failing to turn back his own country from the abyss of calamity, has also adopted gold, and, moreover, likes it.

In the death of Alvanus Sumner Page the city of Oswego loses one of its foremost citizens and business men. He was four times elected Mayor of the city and served in the Assembly in 1876. He was prominently identified with many large business enterprises and amassed a fortune. Though eighty years of age he took an active interest in business and municipal affairs up to a few weeks previous to his death. He was one of the prime movers in the agitation which culminated in municipal ownership of the Oswego Water Works and the determination to change the source of supply from the Oswego River to Lake Ontario. He was progressive, though conservative, and was always ready to do his part in promoting the interests of his home city. Oswego has been particularly bereaved during the past year or two in the loss of her substantial citizens, but none will be more keenly mourned and missed in that community than the Hon. A. S. Page.

Winter still in Buffalo. Buffalo Commercial. President Roosevelt need not have gone out to Colorado to see an April snowstorm; we can show that sort of thing in Buffalo.

Count Okuma, the leader of the opposition in the Japanese Diet, is reported to have declared that in order to prevent any repetition of the present enormous expenditures of blood and treasure, Russia must be deprived of all strategic advantages in the Far East. She must not be allowed to keep fleets near the coasts of China or Japan, while Port Arthur, Vladivostok and the Island of Saghalien must be annexed by Japan. This, of course, lacks the weight of a declaration coming from a responsible member of the Government, but it may safely be assumed to be a fair indication of the sentiment which prevails among Japanese statesmen as to the chief demands of a treaty of peace. The demands thus outlined are, from a Japanese point of view, perfectly reasonable, and far more moderate than the demands of Russia would have been had the fortunes of war turned as decisively in her favor as they have done in favor of her despised enemy. It is difficult to see what ground for protest any other nation can have against the imposition of such terms. There was no international protest when Russia is extorted from China the cession of the great Aupur and Maritume provinces and proceeded to construct a fortress bearing the proud title of Vladivostok—"Dominator of the East." There was none when Russia laid violent hands on Port

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Arthur, and so traded on the fears of China and the corruption of her ministers as to secure a treaty by which the seizure and making her occupant of the Liaoting Peninsula, virtually perpetual. Having rolled back the tide of Russian aggression into Japan, she will, for her own safety and for the security of the commercial interests which she has in common with the great industrial nations, erect barriers against its return. For three hundred years the Russian frontier in Asia has been set on wheels, and Vladivostok and Port Arthur were merely the advanced posts from which further progress could be made Southward. The one threatened Japan and the other was a menace to the independence both of China and Korea. Had the Russian Empire been other than it is, and the Russian need of foreign conquest as an antidote to domestic discontent been less imperative, Muscovite influence in Eastern Asia might have been exerted for the good of all concerned. But an autocracy, ignorant, corrupt, incapable and tyrannical, bound by the very necessity of its existence, to repress everything it touched, to blight every aspiration after freedom and to crush every attempt at individual initiative, could only be the common enemy and a common danger to every weaker power with which it came into contact.

How the Empire State Bank... New York Star. New York, the Empire State, ranks first in the populations of our family of States with 8,500,000 people, or more than one-tenth of the nation's entire population.

New York ranks first in banks, bank deposits, bank clearings, bank dividends and banking business generally. New York ranks first in increase (1,263,720) of population between 1890 and 1900.

New York ranks first in population (4,060,571) living in cities. New York ranks first both in male and female population—about equally divided. New York ranks first in white population, both native and foreign born. New York ranks first in population (1,639,396) of militia age.

New York ranks first because it has the greatest number of children of school age and the greatest number attending school. New York ranks first because it has, proportionately, by far the least number of illiterates. New York ranks first because it has the largest number of males of voting age.

New York ranks first because it has the greatest number of married couples. New York ranks first because it has the largest factory payrolls of any State in the Union—\$408,000,000 a year.

New York ranks first because it has the largest investment in manufacturing enterprises. New York ranks first in number (78,658) of factories within its borders. New York ranks first in number (849,056) of factory wage earners, of whom 605,896 are males of over 16 years of age, 230,181 women over 16 and only 13,189 children under 16 years.

New York ranks first in the manufacture of collars and cuffs, leather gloves and mittens, hosiery and knit goods, salt, and paper and wood pulp. New York ranks first in the number (80,368) of the total (78,658) of factories owned by individuals; and in the 13,578 owned by partnerships; and in the 4,523 owned by corporations. This rather repeats the oft repeated assertion that New York's manufacturing interests are controlled by "trusts."

New York ranks first in the number (6,889) of water wheels in use in its power plants. New York ranks first in manufacturing interest, with an annual output of \$2,500,000,000 worth of American made goods. New York City ranks first in manufacturing among the cities of the Union, with its 39,776 factories, using \$922,000,000 capital, paying \$245,000,000 yearly wages to 462,783 people, and turning out \$1,371,500,000 worth of manufactures yearly, as shown by the census of 1900.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. We don't put Scott's Emulsion in the class of advertised cure-alls; it doesn't belong there. We hardly like to use the word "cure" at all, but we are bound to say that it can be used for a great many troubles with great satisfaction. Its special function is to repair the waste of the body when the ordinary food does not nourish, and this means that it is useful in many cases, which are indicated by wasting. We'll send you a sample free. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Looking One... There is a remarkable specimen of proverbial philosophy which says that the man who cannot look you in the face is dishonest. No other saying has received greater currency. It strikes the popular mind with axiomatic force, and yet it is not a probable test of character. Every respectable man who succeeds in his calling has the steady gaze of the honest person. No person who is skilled in the fine art of deception fails to take an obvious precaution to suppress his eyes. On the other hand, many persons of unquestionable integrity are "put out of countenance" by mere shyness. So morbidly was this trait developed in the case of Hawthorne, in his earlier years at least, that he would go out of his way to avoid meeting those who desired to converse with him. It would be impossible for such a man to cash a forged check, to borrow money from a bank on bogus collateral.

The great rascals can face the world without blinking.—New York World.

Advice to the Men. Remains of advice are unloaded upon woman telling, instructing and admonishing her how to make home pleasant, so that the lord and master may find comfort therein. So, then, why should not some advice be given to the said lord and master? For verily there is more than one of them, who make home mightily unpleasant. There is the man who does not realize that it takes money to make home pleasant. There is the man who does not realize that his wife needs recreation and outside amusement once in awhile, so that she can continue to make home pleasant. There is the man who does not realize that a girl and her girlfriends do not make home pleasant. There is the man who does not realize that children must be held sometimes and play and romp if home is to be pleasant to them.—A Woman Cor. in Philadelphia Telegraph.

Snakes Are Great Fasteners. Snakes, though at times they gorge themselves, are great fasteners. In the French museum an anaconda twenty feet long was a very small feeder, though he gorged in weight. Taken there in 1865, he had only thirty-four meals during the next five years, consisting of a small goat or a few rabbits. The interval between these meals varied from twenty-three to 204 days. He would not touch food unless he was in real need of it, and it was only by watching him and noticing when he seemed to be uneasy that his keepers could conclude that he was hungry. During the long fast, which was in 1886, many strenuous efforts were made to tempt the force into eat without the least success.

Prost and Loss. Here is a story and illustration of the tribulations of an editor of a paper in the west in the old days. Away back in the early eighties of the last century a notice appeared in a journal published at Dodge City which ran as follows: "In view of the fact that we cannot pay the road tax of \$10 assessed against us this year we have been sentenced to a certain period of confinement by the judicial authorities of this state; consequently there will be no issue of this paper for the next three weeks. But, as the state will of course have to board us, we figure that we shall come out some \$20 ahead."—Harper's Weekly.

The Importance of Advertising. Time was when advertising was regarded as "blowing one's own horn," and there have been in it at times fakes and frauds, just as there have been in other lines of business. All that has changed very perceptibly in the past three or four decades. Business men have realized that the world is too large to ask the people in it to hunt around and find out for themselves what the manufacturer makes and what the merchant has to sell. The possible consumer must be found and told about what is for sale and why he should buy it. That is all there is to advertising.—Indianapolis Star.

A Remarkable Scrapbook. One of the most carefully guarded possessions of the United States treasury is a scrapbook that is always kept shut up in a massive burglar proof safe in the bureau of engraving and printing. Scarcely any one has ever seen it save high officials of the department. Its shabby outside gives no suggestion of the precious contents, yet pasted on the yellow pages are "proofs" taken from all the important counterfeited plates for paper money that have ever been captured by the government.

The Easy Job Looking. Whenever I see a youth looking for a soft snap I pity him. There can be no doubt where he will end if he does not change his tactics. If he does not brace up, take stock of himself and put vim and purpose and energy into his life he will surely join the great army of the "might have been."—Success.

Philadelphia's Rapid Gait. "These," said the epicure to the bright Philadelphia girl, "are snails. I suppose Philadelphia people don't eat them for fear of cannibalism." "Oh, no," was the answer; "it isn't that. We couldn't catch them."—Washington Star.

Something Got Away. "You say the chicken soup isn't good. Why I told the cook how to make it. Perhaps she didn't catch the idea." "No, I think it was the chicken she didn't catch."—Success.

His Name. Enlack—Why are you consulting the dictionary? I thought you knew how to spell Tomlik.—A. O. I am not looking for information, but for corroboration.

Origin of the Lecturer Match. The late Sir Isaac Holden's inventions in connection with the wool combing industry have almost obscured from the public's remembrance the fact that he was also the originator of the lecturer match. This happened while filling the position of lecturer on chemistry at the Castle Street academy. Reading. He used to rise at 4 in the morning in order to pursue his studies and found the old fashioned flint and steel extremely inconvenient. So one day he made a paste of phosphorus and other substances, stuck it on the end of a silver or wood rod and found it would ignite on being rubbed against any rough substance. Holden himself did not realize the importance of his discovery. Not so, however, a pupil of his to whom he showed it. This youngster, who chanced to be the son of a London manufacturing chemist, at once wrote to his father about it, and shortly after lecturer matches were issued to the world.—London Mail.

Queer Thing About Rouge. The chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, according to a reporter who did not investigate rouge, "rouge," the reporter said, "may be very harmful, very poisonous, sir. Don't you think that it requires investigation?" "The chemist smiled. 'No,'" he answered; "I can't say so. If rouge were poisonous, unnumbered women would have died of it long ago. By the way, I'll tell you a queer thing about rouge. It is something that I came upon one day in a pharmacy, and I think it illustrates an odd phase of human nature. A young girl was buying a pot of rouge, and I heard her murmur to the clerk, 'You guarantee that this will not rub off?' 'I do,' the clerk answered. 'This, like all our rouges, is warranted to stand the hardest kiss of investigation that any of your women friends will try on it.'"

Woman's Dress. But my dear, good Odo, a woman's husband is not the man a wife dresses for. She makes herself as attractive as she can for everybody worth knowing. You must be an extraordinary person if you suppose that I am going in for the red and green transformation treatment for you—simply for you. A woman who is really a woman and not a hocky player has to watch the fashion as closely as a cook watches a pot, and the married woman of the present day must do all she can to look like the unmarried woman of yesterday. It is the married woman who are the most popular with men. It is the married women who control politics, the army, literature and the stage. Therefore can't you see how necessary it is for them to do all they can to remain attractive? Red hair and green eyes? Yes. Blue teeth and amber eyes if necessary or black and black and white eyes.—London World.

Insular Ignorance. I have been told by a Canadian in discussing with an English general the possibility of sending troops from England to the far east via Canada the latter raised the objection that it would not be desirable for them to travel over United States territory. I have been told of an English official having condescended shortly after McKinley's assassination with a Canadian on the loss of his president. I have myself heard an educated Englishman express to a Canadian audience his surprise at finding modern civilization existing in a country which he had till then believed to be under permanent ice and snow.—Coutess of Minto in National Review.

Odd Origin of an Epidemic. In a house in the English town of Exeter sat two men. One of them informed his companion that the latter time he was in the town he suffered from smallpox in that very room. "In that corner," he said, "was a cupboard where the handbags were kept. It is now plastered over, but they are probably still there." And he took a poker, broke down the plaster, and found them. From their "find" the two men contracted the disease, and it spread through the town and worked fearful havoc.

"Is my hat on straight?" "Yes, Hurry or we'll be late." "Any you sure it's on perfectly straight?" "Yes, I tell you. You couldn't get it straighter." "Then I'll have to go back again, John. You know it isn't stylish to wear this kind of a hat straight."—Cleveland Leader.

Self Improvement. Every real and searching effort at self improvement is of itself a lesson of profound humility, for we cannot move a step without learning and feeling the waywardness, the weakness, the feebleness of our movements or without desiring to be set upon the rock that is higher than ourselves.—Gladstone.

A Time For All Things. It is a maxim universally agreed upon that nothing must be done too late and, again, that everything must be done at its proper season, while there is a third precept which reminds us that opportunities lost can never be regained.—Pliny the Elder.

Expected Others. Cheerful Widow—Why so dismal? Future Husband—I am afraid our wedding trip will take all the cash I have saved up. Cheerful Widow—What of it? A wedding trip only happens once in two or three years.

Anger vented often hurries toward forgiveness; anger concealed often hardens into revenge.—Bulwer.

Prevent As Well As Cure Headache. If subject to headache, take Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills when you feel the first indication of an attack, and you will find that they rarely ever fail to stop further progress. Pain weakens the nerves, and the longer you suffer, the more frequent will be the attacks. On the contrary, if the nerves are relieved of this weakening influence, the attacks will be less frequent, and finally disappear altogether. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills contain no opium, cocaine, morphine or chloral in any form. They are absolutely harmless if taken as directed, and will have no other effect, except to drive out the pain.

"Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are all right, and I can recommend them to any one in need of a remedy for headache, neuralgia or pain of any kind. My health is not very good, and I am subject to frequent attacks of severe headache, but since I began taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills I do not suffer from that trouble as I used to. They never fail to give relief in a few minutes, and if taken promptly on the approach of headache will prevent an attack from coming on. This I can prevent, as well as cure."

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that they are genuine. Each bottle costs 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elliptical Ind.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—DIVISION OF WEATHERS AND STORMS. TABLE FOR THE CITY OF OSWEGO AND AGRICULTURE. METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS received at Oswego, N. Y., April 17, 1905, at 4 P. M., 75th meridian time. Observations taken at same time at all stations.

Local Weather Report. For 24 hours ending at 4 P. M. April 17, 1905.

Comparative Temp. Mean temp. Average daily range of temp. for this date. Accumulated snow or ice on ground. Total daily rainfall. Average of 24 hours. Percentage of 24 hours. Total snow or ice on ground. Total snow or ice on ground. Jan. 1, 1905.

Down in New York. New York Evening Post. A new soprano was needed to fill a vacancy in the church choir, and there was a lot of applicants. Each chose his own music, the idea being to allow the candidates to show off to best advantage. One young woman sang a "piece" which began "Turn me not away." She was, notwithstanding.

It now appears that to be Ocellized is only one of the ordinary experiences of life which comes with other things pleasant and unpleasant. A minister, discussing the tendency of churches to call young men, summed it up this way during the past week: "At forty, ocellized; at sixty, Ocellized; at eighty, ocellized."

At a recent conference of clergymen in this city a venerable delegate marched up to the reporters' table. "Here's a piece of news for you," he said, holding out a piece of paper. "I really had it to appear in all the papers. I don't want to show any favoritism." One of the reporters glanced it over. "Thank you very much," he said. A moment later, when the clergyman had retired, the reporter passed the news around. It was to the effect that the old gentleman had had a birthday cake the night before with eighty candles on it.

Here is a sample of how rural telephones help the farmer: A farmer living between Lebanon and Lebanon phoned Lebanon and asked what the merchants were paying for eggs. He then phoned Smith Center and found that its merchants were paying two cents more a dozen. He was at once within three hours he marketed his eggs with Smith Center, making enough over the Lebanon price to pay for his telephone for a year.

Times Want Columns—3 lines, 8 days, 25c.