

RYAN AS PROPHET FAILS TO QUALIFY

asters He Foretold Never Come to Pass.

POSITE IS ALWAYS TRUE

ad Standard Does Not Slay, Nor Does It Write Future in Blood.

As a prophet William Jennings Bryan has never been a success. The predictions which he has foretold would be brought unlimited disaster to the country if they had ever been realized, if they never came to pass. The harrowing pictures which he painted were only fragments of his imagination, and not absolutely no foundation whatever.

It is well to have Americans remember that prophecies uttered by the orator of the future must be discounted by 100 per cent, for all signs indicate that he feels the fates once more about to begin prophesying.

A male Cassandra, Mr. Bryan got by this time have learned that a forecast of evil will never be believed by those who have found that the past his predictions have been empty air.

"Driving Country to Ruin." For instance, when Mr. Bryan was a member of the house of representatives in 1892 he was absolutely certain that protection was driving the country to rack and ruin, and in a speech delivered March 10 of that year he drew the following agonizing picture:

Protection has been our cannibal, and as time after another of our men has been driven by the force of circumstances upon that trade and been crushed within its folds his agonies have stood around and said, "Great is protection!"

Every state, so far as these statistics have been collected, the proportion of tenant farmers is decreasing. It means but one thing. It means a kind of landlords and tenants, and that by the history of every nation that has come down, I say to you that people can continue a free people under a free government when the majority of its citizens are tenants of a small minority.

Your system of protective tariffs has driven the farmer from his land and subjected the farm tenant to the low far this picture portrays the verities of today or the America of a year since he made that speech, American can answer. Even in Bryan's own state he can find an answer right at his doors, for the farms of Nebraska have doubled in size.

"Murderous Gold Standard." At during the four years succeeding the speech Mr. Bryan's agitation grew less nor did the demon which he raised in his own imagination hide its diminished head, for in 1896 he in vain denunciation threatening the country. He had a remedy for it, a remedy, a fetish which he held up for the things Mr. Bryan said would happen if the gold standard were conceded.

I reply that if protection has slain thousands the gold standard has slain tens of thousands. — From speech at Democratic National Convention July, 1896.

Do not let the Republicans beguile you about the future. The future is then in blood crushed out of you by the gold standard. — From speech at Erie, Pa., Aug. 1, 1896.

Ah, my friends, there is another remedy people have gone into the sea and left the farms. It is because legislation has been causing the enclosure of mortgages upon the farms. Mark my words! If the gold standard goes on and people continue complain the gold standard advances instead of trying to improve the condition of the people will be recommending that you close your schools so that the people will not realize how they are suffering. — From speech at Monmouth, Ill., October, 1896.

But when has the gold standard in fact? What future did it write in fact? — From speech at Erie, Pa., Aug. 1, 1896.

Again the condition of the country makes a calm reply confounding an impassioned orator.

Amplifying again in 1890 Mr. Bryan decided that imperialism was a danger to the country. If it were allowed the Fourth of July would be gotten by all Americans and the spirit of '76' would become a thing of the past. Speaking at Lincoln Mr. Bryan said:

army. In this speech Mr. Bryan also emphasized the fact that he was then and always would be a firm believer in the principle of free silver. He summed up his position on this question in the following sentence: "I believe today in the principles set forth at Chicago and Kansas City (10 to 1) and shall continue to fight for those principles."

LABOR WORLD FOR TAFT.

Characterizes Him as True Friend of the Workingman. (From the Concord (N. H.) Monitor) The Labor World comes out strongly in its advocacy of Mr. Taft. It characterizes him a true friend of labor and declares that the unfair attacks of Mr. Gompers will have little or no effect in alienating from him the labor world. It says: "That Secretary Taft is a true friend of labor is certain, and all the untrue, ungenerous, vicious attacks that President Gompers or any one else may make on him cannot prevent him from continuing to be the friend of the wage worker. Organized labor cannot afford to have itself split up into factions on this political issue. That President Gompers is wrong in forcing this most odious fight is certain, and intelligent wage workers will certainly come to this conclusion."

JUDSON OUT FOR TAFT.

Chicago University's Head So Notices Chief Bryan Organ. To the Editor of the New York World: I shall vote for the Republican electors because I believe, on the whole, Mr. Taft's equipment for the administration of the federal government, based on his ripe and successful experience, makes it desirable that he should be the successor of Mr. Roosevelt. Further, on the whole, the policies which I believe that Mr. Taft will carry out are more nearly those which I favor.

MARY BEATT JUDSON, President Chicago University, Chicago, Aug. 12.

Anti-Injunctions. Attorney General Wade H. Ellis of Ohio, who was a member of the committee on resolutions of the Republican national convention, makes the following reply to the criticisms of the platform made by W. J. Bryan. The attorney general says in part:

"The charge made by Mr. Bryan that the Republican declaration with respect to the use of the writ of injunction was designed to 'decide the laboring man' is unworthy of a candidate for president, and the further charge that this plank merely declares the existing law and will give no relief in those cases in which there has been an abuse of discretion or the apprehension of it is unworthy of any lawyer who has examined the question."

"The anti-injunction resolution is a frank, clear statement of the Republican party's position, on a question on which others have been attempting to deceive labor. The sole basis of any rational complaint as to the issuance of injunctions in labor cases has been the use of the writ without notice and the long delays in some instances which have intervened before a hearing of the case."

"The present statute does not require any notice at all before the granting of a temporary order, and it is entirely within the discretion of the court to postpone to any time the judge may see fit on the hearing upon the question of an injunction. The Republican plank simply declares that notice shall always be given unless an irreparable injury will result from delay, and in that case there shall be a speedy hearing provided. It will meet the approval of every right thinking man, whether an employer or an employee."

Taft and Labor. When on the bench Judge Taft said: "That employees have a right to form labor unions."

"That such unions are a benefit to labor and to the public."

"That they have the right to join with other unions."

"That the accumulation of a fund to aid in a strike is right."

"That employees have a right to strike whenever any of the terms of their employment are unsatisfactory."

Mr. Gompers says Judge Taft is opposed to organized labor. Mr. Gompers has done a lot of talking in his time and has been a very prolific writer, but in all he has said or in all he has written he has never given organized labor a more unqualified endorsement than Judge Taft gave when on the bench.

"An aggregation of experimental manufacturers and chemists," Mr. Sherman's description of the Democratic party, is a phrase that hits the target right in the center.

Honors are easy again. Every time Mr. Taft buys a new home, Mr. Bryan mounts a new hobby. — Omaha Bee.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Fertilizing Value of Straw.

In the great wheat belts it is often the practice to burn straw. In other sections straw is largely wasted, says American Cultivator. Straw has both a considerable feeding and a fertilizing value. In order to determine its fertilizing value experiments have been made by the Maryland experiment station. Fresh wheat straw was broadcasted at a rate of two tons per acre in the early fall and plowed down the following spring, and the following results were obtained:

The untreated land produced thirty-four bushels of corn per acre and sixteen bushels of wheat. The straw land produced fifty-eight and nineteen bushels respectively, and the same land sown produced eighty-six bushels of corn and twenty-two bushels of wheat. The results show that, while straw is not as valuable a fertilizer as manure, it will produce a considerable increase in yield and should be used fresh where available rather than allowed to go to waste.

Protein For Growing Hogs.

At an Illinois farmers' institute Professor William Dietrich of the Illinois experiment station presented some practical lessons in growing pigs, saying: "For the pig two to six months old protein is the most important feed. Without protein it cannot build up the lean meat or grow to any size. Protein is found in skim milk, clover and alfalfa. Corn is nine-tenths carbohydrate. Oats have a little more protein than does corn. Barley is one of the best feeds on the farm. It contains more protein than does rye. In clover and alfalfa there is a large bulk for the required nutrients, and pigs cannot get enough for a maximum growth. Even if you have corn and clover it is still necessary for the young pigs to have some protein food—cowpeas, soy beans or Canada field peas. There is nothing better grown on the farm to balance up the ration, and their use on our farms should become much more common than at present."

Poultry on the Farm.

When we speak of profit in poultry on the farm we mean not only profit in chickens, but likewise in turkeys and ducks. The rearing and successful handling of each is a study, but there is no reason why there should not be a profit on which ducks are reared exclusively with a profit, and the same thing is true of turkeys, just as one farmer devotes his attention to pure bred cattle, another to hogs and another to horses. If the poultry pens are small and the poultry is continually confined, it will pay to spend up a part of the ground each day, and in each pen and give the poultry an opportunity to scratch. Besides the worms which will be found in the ground and which alone are worth the spading, the exercise obtained by the fowls in scratching will be worth while. Poultry must have exercise, and the natural exercise is that of scratching. — Farmers Advocate.

Remarks on Pruning.

A wound made by removing a limb never heals if the cut is made close to the trunk or branch. A stub two or three inches long does not heal and becomes a lodging place for spores of fungi and bacteria, which cause decay and death of the tree. The splitting down of large limbs may often be avoided when pruning by sawing in from the underside first, but in every case see that the wound is left clean and smooth. Wounds should also be covered immediately with a coat of paint, shellac or grafting wax to keep out the moisture and spores before mentioned. Nothing is better for this purpose than pure white lead and linseed oil. — Maryland Experiment Station.

Breeding Sweet Corn.

Considerable tabular data are given by the New Jersey experiment station, showing the effect, as indicated by the composition, of breeding sweet corn by the ear to row method. Three plants were selected from the first year's planting and analyzed made of a number of ears from each row. These ears were allowed to ripen and were planted in the season of 1907. The result again indicated the tendency of certain individual ears to transmit a high percentage of sugar and that this tendency prevails throughout the entire row grown from such an ear. The Crosby variety was found to be much sweeter than the Stowell Evergreen.

Rice a Good Poultry Feed.

Feeding experiments at the Massachusetts station included rice, a feed which has very little fiber compared with wheat or oats. It resulted in a larger production of eggs, but was not advised for feeding purposes on account of the cost. However, it is often possible to buy slightly damaged rice at less than the cost of corn and wheat, and in such cases it is a desirable food for variety for either the laying hens or the young stock.

Washing the Butter.

After drawing off the buttermilk pour a pailful of cold water in the churn over the butter and give the churn four or five quick revolutions. Then draw off the first wash water and put on the second and turn as before. If the butter is hard enough after the second washing, draw it off and take out the butter. — American Cultivator.

Flocks That Pay.

It is not necessarily the largest flock of hens that nets the largest profit. A smaller one well cared for and freed from leucism may pile up the net gain much faster even if the crop losses should be decreased.

PTOMAINE POISONING.

How to Prevent It in Meat, Fish and Crabs.

The reports of cases of ptomaine poisoning from eating crabs should be a warning to housekeepers and cooks as to all kinds of ptomaine dangers. A ptomaine is not a microbe, but is the product of a microbe, as all grain alcohol is the product of fermentation, which changes sugar into alcohol. Alcohol itself is, therefore, a ptomaine, but as to its poisonous effects opinions will continue to differ. Vinegar is another ptomaine, the product of the microbe Mycoderma aceti. This ptomaine is not dangerous when properly used.

But there are many dangerous ptomaines, the products of various putrefactive microbes. The microbes themselves may always be killed by boiling, but ptomaines may not be so killed, as boiled alcohol is still alcohol. The only sure way, says the Baltimore American, to prevent ptomaine poisoning in meat, fish, crabs or any other article of diet is to kill the microbes and thus prevent the production of ptomaine.

Crabs are not healthy unless killed by severe and sudden heat, as by being thrown alive into boiling water. This practice appears to be cruel, but it is just the contrary, as the hot water causes the crab to lose consciousness instantly and its suffering ceases at once. And any crab killed by boiling water can be eaten with perfect safety.

If crabs are kept six hours after boiling, they should be boiled again for at least a few moments, after which they may be kept safely for another six hours. Then they should be boiled again, for the same reason as before, to prevent the production of ptomaine. It is not safe to keep crabs, fish, meats or any other cooked articles of food longer than six or eight hours without reboiling, even if kept so cold.

Ice retards the work of microbes, but does not kill the microbes or stop his work. In fact, unless the greatest care is taken by the housekeeper an ice chest may become a most dangerous incubator of microbes.

Water made boiling hot is man's best defense against his infinitesimal but often fatal enemy, since no microbes can survive contact with it.

How to Clean Straw Hats.

To clean a white millan or a split straw scrub with toothbrush or nail-brush dipped in a weak solution of oxalic acid and water, then with clean water, not wetting more than necessary. Then scatter precipitate of sulphur and lay in the sun. Brush off with a clean brush when dry and your hat will be clean and white. A black millan, bemp braid or horsehair clean with nap soap of velvet dipped in alcohol and rubbed thoroughly with the tips of the fingers. Black chip give a coat of bottle shoeblack. Colored hats clean with gasoline and a piece of velvet. Faded hats can be tinted with a dye made of oil points and gasoline. The only remedy for chip hats that are sunburned or faded is to give them a coat of polish or take them to a professional. White, colored and black lace or net hats can be cleaned by dipping in clean gasoline and drying outside.

How to Cure Hair Aches.

The long continued fashion of wearing short sleeves all the time has brought forth on arms that were once almost hairless a most promising growth of hair which is most distressing plain. To remove the hair rub a cake of ordinary toilet pumice stone over the hairs until the skin becomes red, but not raw or sore. Then rub in a good soothing cold cream to soothe the irritation. The results are only temporary, of course, and the process must be repeated every week or so. If there is not sufficient hair to warrant this cure, use pure peroxide of hydrogen on the arms to bleach the hair. Equal parts of peroxide and ammonia diluted to half the strength with water will bleach the hair and if persistently used will in time kill the roots. — However, there are not many skins coarse enough to withstand this treatment.

How to Cure a Cold Sore.

Besides being more or less painful and annoying a cold sore is most disgusting to the face and mouth. The best way in which to cure this painful little blister is to moisten it with camphor to dry it up. Peroxide of hydrogen also is an excellent remedy, and it may be applied by moistening a piece of absorbent cotton with the camphor and then dabbing it on the sore, or else it may be applied with the tip of the finger. If a scab forms for any reason, cold cream should be applied liberally to keep it soft and to prevent it from leaving a scar. One always should be careful to prevent a cold sore from cracking or splitting open.

How to Fill Up Holes in Wood.

It sometimes becomes necessary to fill up cracks or dents in fine woodwork, furniture, doors, etc. The following is the best way of doing it: White tissue paper is steeped and perfectly softened in water and by thorough kneading with glue transformed into a paste and by means of a brush (which is colored red or nearly as possible to the shade of the wood). To the paste calcined magnesia is then added, and it is forced into the cracks or holes. This cement attaches itself very firmly to the wood and after drying remains its smooth surface.

How to Destroy Odors.

Place a cup containing vinegar on the stove near the pan in which you are cooking cabbage or onions and the odor will not spread all over the house as it would otherwise.

The SPORTING WORLD

No Bench Managing For Gansel.

"When I can't play any more I'll get out of baseball." It would simply be impossible for me to be a bench manager. Our efforts to secure a first



JOHN GANSEL, MANAGER OF THE CINCINNATI REDS.

baseball manager is in case anything should happen to me."

In this manner Manager Gansel of the Cincinnati Nationals elucidated the reports sent out recently that he intended to add a successor to himself as first baseman as soon as the right man could be secured.

"As long as I am with the Cincinnati team I will be an active participant in its games," continued Gansel. "Of course there may be times when that weak ankle of mine will not allow me to play first base, but I'll be out in uniform, just the same, and on the line, too, directing my team, as Hugh Jennings does. Managing from the bench does not appeal to me. I couldn't do it. After years of active participation in games it would be impossible for me to be a noncombatant, as it were, in a game in which the success of my team is at stake."

No More Bonuses For Champs.

No more fat bonuses for baseball pennant winners—not if the national baseball commission knows it. That body recently announced a new rule, which forbids a pennant winning club in either of the big leagues to pay a bonus to its players either before or after the world's series. Evidently some of the club owners have become tired of winning a big prize and then giving most of it away to their ball players. Doubtless the rule was put through at the instance of some of the club owners. The latest ruling will take away a big part of the prize money that has been going into the pockets of the various champs for the last few years.

College Spirit Makes Detroit Win.

"It's the college spirit instilled by Hugh Jennings that makes the Tigers play and win," says Claude Roseman, Detroit's first sacker.

Jennings has made us forget the existence of pay day—made us love the game for its own sake.

"He has injected into all of us his own spirit, his energy and his cheerfulness and taught us to encourage each other on the field and off."

"Jennings is the grandest manager in the world. He has transformed the Tigers from a team filled with dissensions to one in which every man helps, encourages and cheers the other and made the team one big and happy family."

Peters Middle West Tennis Champion.

Charles E. Peters of Chicago is the new champion tennis player of the middle west. He earned the new title recently at Omaha, Neb., when he defeated Walter T. Hayes, also a Chicago man, who has held it three years. Hayes is permanent owner of the middle west cup for singles, having won it three times, and a new trophy hung up by the Omaha Field club for the new champion goes to Peters.

Armour to Retire.

Bill Armour, former manager of the Cleveland and Detroit baseball clubs and now owner and manager of the Toledo club, will retire as bench manager at the close of the present season. Nervous strain from excitement during games is the cause. He will handle the business and in the future do his own scouting for players in southern.

New Pitcher For Chicago Cubs.

The Chicago National league club has signed Cy Young, star pitcher of the Milwaukee Lake Shore league club. Young recently pitched a twenty-one inning game against Smith of the Toledo club and allowed only seven hits. Young formerly attended the University of Wisconsin.

Catcher Grover Land of Toledo Club.

Catcher Grover Land of the Toledo club in the American association has been sold to the Cleveland club, but will remain with Toledo until the close of the present season, on Sept. 15. This will mark Land's second appearance to a big league.

Pitcher McCarthy Fooled 'Em.

McCarthy, the young twirler secured by the Boston Nationals from Pittsburgh soon after the Pirates took him off Cincinnati's hands, has proved himself a wonder.

Mount Pleasant to Enter Dartmouth.

Frank Mount Pleasant, the Carlisle Indian star football player, is to enter Dartmouth.

DENIES THAT BRYAN "COULD DO NO HARM."

Congressman Burke Says Office of President is Infinitely More Powerful Than Congress.

Congressman James Francis Burke of Pittsburg in an address on "The Powers of the President" says: "The American people can make no greater mistake than to elect Mr. Bryan on the assumption that he can do no harm in the face of an adverse senate. As between the executive and legislative departments of the government, the former has infinitely greater power to rule and ruin than the latter."

"Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are wholly different types of men. Each possesses a strong individual character, which would certainly assert itself in the White House. What either of these men would do during a four years' term in the White House is causing as much anxiety among thoughtful Americans as the mere matter of the election alone."

"As a disturber of money's peace the president is without a rival in the world. Through the agencies under his control he will this year distribute a billion dollars, showing the great things we are doing in adding to the unparalleled list of the world's achievements."

"In view of the fact that during the fifteen years of Bryan leadership the states controlled by his party have decreased from 23 to 12, the number of senators from 48 to 31, the number of representatives in congress from 220 to 164 and in that time the Democratic party was in control of the ground, whereas it is now, as a consequence of his teachings, a hopelessly heterogeneous mass of Populist elements, the American people can see little prospects of a constructive policy if Mr. Bryan should succeed."

Things Bryan Would Forget.

The most curious novel, because the most curiously novel, feature of Mr. Bryan's address is his apotheosis of the party platform. A new doctrine of infallibility is embodied in these sentences at the very beginning of Mr. Bryan's speech:

"A platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains. A platform announces a party's position on the questions which are at issue, and an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal views which have not been submitted to the voters for their approval."

It is natural that Mr. Bryan should disavow certain "omitted issues," such as free silver, government ownership of railroads, the initiative and referendum, attacks upon the courts and other theories which at times he sanctioned exuberantly in the past. But he is unfortunate in his manner of expressing that disavowal.

A party platform is not political holy writ. The American people choose for president a man, not a clerk, to carry out the orders of a convention committee. A platform is not a prophetic code of conduct, but a summary of basic principles, to be altered, amended or enlarged according to the country's needs. — Philadelphia North American.

Union Labor Vets.

Hon. William H. Buchanan is one of the leading union men of western New York and in 1897 was the Democratic candidate for assemblyman in Chautauque county. This is what he has to say of the effort of Mr. Gompers to turn the labor vote over to Mr. Bryan:

"I am a union labor man, and I want to say further that no man can carry the labor vote into the Democratic camp. I know how union labor men feel in this city, and three-fourths of them will stand by the Republican party because only in that way have they the assurance of freedom from the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan promises for at least four years if he can be elected. We workmen can't earn wages if statesmen are put in office to disturb business and make trouble."

Campaign Funds.

"We welcome Mr. Taft to this advanced ground," said Mr. Bryan in one of his numerous interviews since the Denver convention. The ground referred to is Mr. Taft's statement that no campaign contributions would be received from corporations. Mr. Bryan intended to convey the impression that Mr. Taft had come to that determination after the Denver convention. In that the Democratic "peaceful one" is not honest. — The Taft is a law-abiding citizen. Such contributions are unlawful, made so by a law passed by a Republican congress at the instance of a Republican administration of which Judge Taft was a part six months before the Denver convention. — Do you eat Mr. Bryan, if you can!

Keeping in the Spotlight.

Candidate Chas. D. Young, having fallen into the water tank out west and having stopped half a brick with his person at Springfield, Ill., if he is going to keep in the spotlight, he has to lose his skin or do a buck and wing with Mrs. Nation. — Minneapolis Journal.

Kerology.

It is said the Democratic vice presidential candidate is not a vegetarian after all. Keroliverous, eh? Help! Peckel! — New York Mail.

Not a Wall For Bryan.

"Let us have the worst," says the Brooklyn Eagle. That sounds like, though it isn't a declaration for Bryan. — New York Tribune.

Candidate Sherman Has Been Presented with a Loving Cup.

The next thing in order is to present Candidate Sherman with a loving cup. — Omaha Bee.

HOUSE WORK



Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work, owing to the female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me wonderfully, and I am so well that I can do as big a day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has written thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

CLEANING A CLOCK.

How to Put It in First Class Running Order.

It is very simple to clean a clock, which may sound very absurd. For an amateur it is not always necessary to take the clock to pieces. With a little care and patience and using some benzine, a clean white rag, a sable brush and some oil a clock can be cleaned and put in first class running order. The benzine should be clean and free from oil. You can test benzine by putting a little on the back of the hand. If it is good it will dry off, leaving the hand quite clean, but if any grease remains on the hand it is not fit to use.

The oil should be of the very best that can be procured, says Popular Mechanics. Vegetable oils should never be used. Clock oil can be procured from your druggist or jeweler.

All loose dirt should be removed from the works by blowing with a bellows or a fan or dusting with a dry brush. In the latter case great care should be exercised not to injure any of the parts. Dip the brush in the benzine and clean the spindles and spindle holes, and the teeth of the escapement wheel. After washing a part wipe the benzine on the rag and rinse in the benzine. This should be repeated frequently until no more dirt is seen.

When the clock has dried all the spindle holes and the teeth of the escapement with a toothpick or a silver of wood cut to a fine point. Oil the teeth of the escapement wheel slightly, using a fine brush.

Something Was Wrong.

Rear Admiral Robert D. Evans, United States navy, tells this story against himself. He had a congressman for a guest, but had run out of his favorite brand of whisky and had stocked up with something he could not guarantee. He explained this and added: "Here, however, is some brandy that I've kept untouched for a good deal more than twenty years." "Just had me over the whisky decanter," was the reply. "Why," said the admiral, "what's the matter with the brandy?" "That's just what I want to know, Bob," said the guest, "but if you have had it untouched in your possession for more than twenty years there must be something pretty bad the matter with it."

Elephant Housebreakers.

Several elephants belonging to a circus which had been visiting Bourne-mouth, England, were passing through Christchurch when two of their number walked into a corn dealer's yard. One of the animals smashed open a door of the corn store, but found that the entrance was not wide enough to admit the body. The smaller elephant, however, managed to get into the store and quickly devoured a quantity of dog biscuits and kept toasting some of them into the roadway for the benefit of the other elephants, who could not secure them otherwise.

The deprivation was stopped by the arrival of the other elephants, who had to disempower the corn dealer for his loss.