

The Ligonier Banner

LIGONIER, INDIANA.

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK

Latest News Told in Briefest and Best Form.

PERSONAL.

William Montgomery, ex-cashier of the Allegheny National bank, was for the second time found guilty in Pittsburgh of embezzlement and abstraction of funds.

Prince Henry of Prussia spent several hours in the air as the guest of Count Zeppelin, who made an ascension in his remodeled airship. Not only did the prince thoroughly enjoy his experience, but he sat at the steering wheel for many miles of the flight.

Dr. C. S. Mack, coroner of Laporte county, Indiana, resigned to become pastor of a Swedenborgian church in Toledo, O.

Countess Schenyl, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, gave birth to a daughter.

Will H. Pettis, former county treasurer, pleaded guilty at Sac City, Ia., to embezzling \$27,000 of the funds of the county and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Portland, Maine, was unanimously re-elected president of the National Women's Christian Temperance union.

Edward English, a wealthy lumberman of Mount Vernon, Wash., was kidnapped and forced to write home for \$5,000 ransom, but later escaped.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the liberal government won by a substantial though perhaps somewhat reduced plurality in the Canadian general and parliamentary elections.

President Roosevelt celebrated the 50th anniversary of his birth by working as usual.

William Montgomery, former cashier of the defunct Allegheny National bank, who was placed on trial on two indictments charging the embezzlement and abstraction of \$469,000, was found guilty by a jury in the United States district court at Pittsburgh.

Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, well known as an author, announced at Toledo that he would resign the rectorship of the Trinity Episcopal church in that city and accept a call to Kansas City because the Trinity church is incorporated under the state law and so places the rector in an unusual position.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York has resigned the presidency of the Society for the Prevention of crime, an office which he has held for 17 years.

Miss Neeloe Garner, who sued Arthur B. Buzzell, a bank employee of Dixon, Ill., for \$10,000, alleging breach of promise, was awarded a verdict for \$900 by a jury.

Setting up the plea of the "unwritten law," Mrs. Nancy Murrill was acquitted of a charge of murdering Miss Mary Terry, in the circuit court at Jackson, Ky.

Richard La Gallienne, the journalist and author, is seriously ill in a private sanitarium at New York, suffering from double pneumonia and jaundice.

For bravery in rescuing two wounded comrades in Philippine service, Sergt. Seth T. Weld, now stationed at Camp Atencio, Cal., has been promoted to second lieutenant of the Philippine scouts.

GENERAL NEWS.

With Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., making an eloquent plea for religious toleration in its broadest and kindest sense, which brought thousands of Catholics to their feet in wild applause, and prominent Catholics delivering addresses, the opening day of the five-days observance of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the diocese of Boston came to a close. The day opened with a pontifical mass in the Holy Cross cathedral, celebrated by the papal delegate to the United States, Most Rev. Diomedeo Falconio.

Tennessee militia were sent to the vicinity of Obion with orders to shoot on sight any masked men discovered. At Camp Nemo it was believed the ringleaders and many members of the night riders were among those arrested. Confessions were obtained from several prisoners.

Two suffragettes created a scene in the house of commons by chaining themselves to the grille of the ladies' gallery and shouting for votes.

E. B. Knox, formerly of Knoxville, Ill., went insane at Phoenix, Ariz., killed his wife and attempted suicide.

The Atlantic fleet sailed from Yokohama, one squadron heading for Manila and the other for Mexico, where preparations for its entertainment were made.

J. Edward Swanson, a mine owner of LaFayette, Col., was instantly killed in a coal mine at Buxton, by a fall of slate.

Troops arrested more than 50 alleged night riders at Reelfoot Lake, Tenn., where Capt. Quentin Rankin was murdered.

Lon Seely, a cowboy in a wild west show, and a policeman killed each other at Gulfport, Miss.

Albert V. Wesner, foreman in charge of pipe fitters at the Standard Oil plant in Sugar Creek, Mo., was arrested on a capias for buying votes at the August primaries.

Hugo, Albert and Rudolph Donnerstag, alleged counterfeiters, broke jail at Madison, Wis.

Silas C. McFarland of Iowa, consul-general-at-large for the European district, shot and killed himself on a railroad train in Germany because of ill health.

Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, president of Hamilton college, was dangerously injured in a runaway accident.

J. W. Hutchinson of Harrison county, Kentucky, a widower with two children, was married to Mrs. Nannie C. Swinford of Cynthiana and killed himself.

Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the National Bank of North America, testified that Charles W. Morse was to blame for the illegal banking transactions of which they are both accused.

Erick Els was decapitated at the American Steel & Wire Company mills at Cleveland, O., by a red-hot wire which coiled about his neck.

The arrest of three youths has cleared up the mystery of the robbery of a bank in Chihuahua, Mexico, of \$185,000 last March. Most of the money was recovered.

M. W. Bayless of Washington was elected sovereign grand commander of the supreme council of the Scottish Rite Masons.

A Chicago jury awarded Hugh Crabbe \$416.66 back salary from Joe Letter's Zeigler Coal Company.

M. Sergueeff, Russian minister to Serbia, was detained at the frontier by Austro-Hungarian police, and roughly handled.

Nicholas Tschalkovsky, the Russian patriot who has been imprisoned in St. Petersburg for nearly a year, was released on bail.

Private Mike Beneham of the First cavalry, who ran amuck at Manila and killed four of his comrades, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Forty Yaquis were killed in a battle with Papago Indians in Sonora, Mexico.

Mrs. J. I. Petrie of New York was robbed of \$1,700 worth of jewelry on a San Francisco street car.

"Ted" Burton, under arrest at Reelfoot Lake, Tenn., confessed that information he gave led to the murder of Capt. Quentin Rankin and implicated many persons in the night rider outrages there.

A. H. Curtis, co-defendant with Charles W. Morse, the New York financier accused of violating the national banking laws, took the stand in his own defense, promising to reveal everything.

Edward Cook & Co., soap-makers, obtained a libel judgment of \$115,000 against certain English newspapers owned by Lord Northcliffe, which charged that the company was attempting to form a trust.

The Bulgarian government decided to agree today compensation to Turkey and discharged 60,000 reservists.

T. G. Jones, a prominent merchant of Holland, Va., was shot from ambush and killed.

Henry Bennett filed suit for \$100,000 damages in Louisville, Ky., for night rider abuses, naming a large number of well-known persons as defendants.

Denny Hazel, convicted of murder, escaped from jail at Eureka, Cal., leaving his jailer locked in the cell.

Official dispatches give the losses in the typhoon and floods in Cayan province, Philippine Islands, as 800 lives and \$1,000,000 in property.

The Fidelity Funding Company of New York, which was organized in 1893 to lend money on the property of Catholic institutions throughout the United States, went into the hands of a receiver with liabilities of \$3,941,027 and assets of \$3,579,315.

The pope has decided on a special consistory for the nomination of three cardinals for the United States.

Four men were arrested at Laporte, Ind., for jury bribing in connection with the suit for alienation of affection brought by Stephen Jannovitch, a kyspe.

Fire at Salisbury Beach, Mass., destroyed the New Era hotel and many summer cottages.

As the result of failure of juries in Springfield, Ill., which have tried race riot cases to convict, a sweeping decision was rendered by Judge James A. Creighton in the Sangamon county circuit court, quashing the petit jury panel, purging the jury box and rendering the county juryless.

The supreme court of Illinois declared the new loan shark law invalid.

Foul play is suspected in the mysterious death at Lima, O., of O. Warren Smith, aged 76, prohibition candidate for probate judge in Allen county.

Temporary insanity will be the defense of Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., U. S. A., who killed William E. Annis at the Bay Side Yacht club landing last August.

Ethel Hart Jackson Zimmerman of New York, the well-known actress and singer, was married in Philadelphia to Benoni Lockwood, Jr., also of New York.

The First State bank of Fallis, Okla., was robbed of \$2,500 in currency and gold. George Schmake, the bookkeeper, was arrested on suspicion of knowing something about the robbery.

Lugo and Nobledo, leaders of the Mexican revolutionists who raided the United States, were captured last June, have been sentenced to be shot.

Secretary Root refused to issue a warrant of extradition sought for by Russia in the case of Jan Janoff Poren, a political refugee.

The wholesale grocery house of R. A. Bartley in Toledo, O., was burned, the loss being \$300,000.

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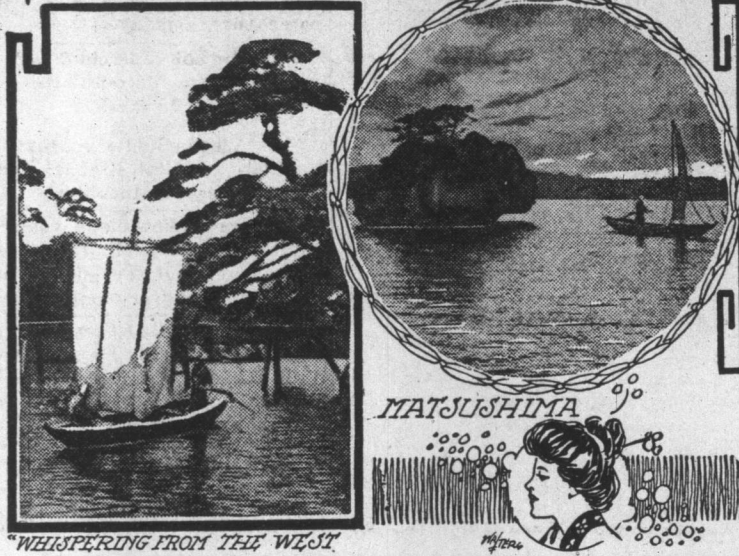
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BY SEA AND RIVER IN JAPAN



ATAMI

Atami! The name calls up one of the strangest and loveliest spots in Japan, a place where the orange trees seem to be in perpetual fruit, where warm winds blow almost all the year round, yet where the sea rolls in with unceasing thunderings, loud as on any Atlantic coast, to be drowned in their whirled forth thrice in the 24 hours, clouing the air with its fierce white steam.

On either side of the smooth curves of the bay the rocks run far out into the sea—black, forbidding rocks, the home-combed with deep caves, and you can row through arched waterways, rough and crested by the everlasting breakers beyond, and come out into the sunshine again accompanied by huge sea-birds started from their eyries by the passage of your boat.

Your boatman must steer carefully, for the depths are spiky with submerged crags running up to the daylight, here and there, in island spires, where scarlet lilies have taken root and are waving their flaming banners in the midday sun. That is in high summer; but if it be winter, the hand may be clothed in snow, the sea is one stretch of frosty diamond and sapphire, softened in the foreground by clouds of surf that breaks over the rocks in pearly spray, bluish in the shade and rosy gold where it leaps high against the sun. And behind you, through the foot-hills, one road to the outer world runs low between groves of greenest trees covered with the tiny fiery globes of the Mandarin orange.

Directly behind the town the other road winds through the rice fields, up to the ruined temple in whose grove stands the oldest tree in Japan, the great camphor tree, reputed to have lived for a thousand years. Still it flings out tent above tent of radiant verdure, though its base is so worn and hollow that a little chapel has been made in the trunk, with a seat where travelers can rest and meditate on the superiority of trees to men.

No wonder that earth clothes gratefully the venerable roots of this patriarch tree! Ages ago, the local wise men say, when the geyser tore its way up from the heart of the world, it belched its boiling flood into Atami bay and killed all the fish, so that the people were desperate, seeing their livelihood destroyed before their eyes. Then the good priest of the temple, praying earnestly for his flock, threw a branch of the sacred tree on the sea, commanding the boiling spring to return to earth and do no more damage. Instantly it obeyed; and I am sure that the priest, like a practical Japanese, took advantage of its submission to get reasonable bounty for its bubbling up, for, since the memory of man, it returns every eight hours, filling the hundreds of water-pipes that are laid to carry it away and provide hot water for the inhabitants of Atami.

Dropping from here and wandering Wellesley Grows Mammoth Squash.

A squash weighing 65 pounds and big enough to furnish the substance for a pie of sufficient size to feed a goodly number of persons is an agricultural curiosity that was grown without special care by Frank G. Murphy of Cedar street, Wellesley, says the Boston Globe.

Five times the size of an ordinary squash, the mammoth vegetable is attracting a great deal of curiosity among the skilled farmers of Wellesley. Mr. Murphy planted his squash patch in June. The patch had ordinary care during the summer, but no special pains were taken to raise vegetables of more than ordinary size or excellence. Like Topsy in the old and familiar melodrama, the mammoth squash "just grew," along with nearly a dozen others which fell short of weighing 65 pounds by a matter of 20 to 30 pounds apiece.

Novelties in Hatpins.

Hatpins have come to be such an important feature of the modern chapeau that she who can make them for herself and have pins to harmonize with every hat is indeed fortunate. Sealing wax can be used with charming effect by those who have the requisite skill in the manufacture of hatpins, and apparently to meet this demand the wares of the markets have taken on the most artistic colors. There are rumors also of a preparation in which real flowers can be dipped, coming out all silvered or gilded or coppered, as the case may be, the finished product being used to head a hatpin.

The Mightiness of Truth.

"Truth is mighty," said the moralist. "Yes," rejoined the demoralizer, "it is mighty scarce."—Chicago Daily News.

Strange.

When debts pile up, 'Tis then we know, Although it's strange, That down we go.

—Detroit Free Press.

Johnny's Lamb.

Johnny had a little lamb, His fleece was black as night; And he could but to beat the band, For he was built to fight.

—Chicago Daily News.

David Grieves for Absalom

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 8, 1908

Specially Arranged for This Paper

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LESSON TEXT.—2 Samuel 15:24-33. Memory verse, 33. GOLDEN TEXT.—"A foolish son is a grief to his father."—Prov. 17:21. TIME.—Three months after our last lesson.

PLACE.—Jerusalem and Mahanaim, a fortified town east of the Jordan, near the Jabok, memorable for Jacob's wrestling in prayer. Half way between the Dead sea and the Sea of Galilee. The battlefield was in the Wood of Ephraim road, east of the Jordan, within one day of Mahanaim.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The day that David left saw Absalom taking possession of the throne. Rejecting the shrewd advice of Ahithophel, he waited till he could gather a great army with which to attack and overcome his father.

This was fatal. David and his two generals, the greatest in Israel, planned and organized their forces for defense only, so far as David was concerned.

Absalom reigned three months, and during that time not one good thing is recorded concerning him.

He was as great a failure as a king as he was a man; and for the same reason—he was selfish. He wanted to be king for his own pleasure. He had no kingly aims or ideals.

Apparently self-conceit was the reason why he followed Hushai's advice, for that wily enemy of his put before him a picture of himself at the head of an immense army, like a world-conqueror, and all the nations, as it were, singing "Hail to the Chief."

Among many other significant devices, some beyond the seas have a picture of a man, with a full-blown beard on his shoulders, another standing by and striking the bladder with a pin; the motto: "How suddenly!" hinting thereby the sudden downfall of all worldly greatness.—Spencer.

A man selfish in his inmost soul can never attain true success. Selfishness ruins health, ruins conscience, ruins judgment.

"Amidst the scattered fight Absalom was separated from his men, and as he fled from a party of the enemy, the mule on which he rode carried him beneath the low branches of a spreading terebinth and left him hanging by the head, probably in a forked bough. Perhaps, also, his long, thick hair got entangled, but there is nothing to support the common idea that he was suspended merely by the hair." Josephus says distinctly that Absalom's hair was entangled.

The first soldier who came up and saw his life because of the king's command, and went to tell Joab. The unscrupulous chief hurried to the spot and thrust three javelins into Absalom's heart. There was probably a true regard for the king and kingdom in this act of Joab. He knew that Absalom could not with safety be suffered to live, and that it would be difficult to rid the state of so great a menace any other time than now when a just right to slay him had been earned in open battle."

Kitto. Absalom's body was cast into a great pit, and a great heap of stones was cast upon him, either in detestation of his memory or as a monument to distinguish the place.

Y. 33. "Went up to the chamber." To sleep in his sorrow. The deepest sorrow "reaches the winepress alone." "And wept." Tears are the safety-valves of the heart. "O my son Absalom!" "There is not in the whole of the Old Testament a passage of deeper pathos than this. The simple beauty of the narrative is exquisite; we are irresistibly reminded of him who, while he beheld the rebellious city of Jerusalem and thought of the destruction it was bringing upon itself, went over and kissed the stones." Cook. "Would God I had died for thee." So Moses (Ex. 32:32), and so St. Paul (Rom. 9:3), would have sacrificed themselves, had it been possible, to save others. His wish to die in Absalom's stead was no mere extravagance of grief."

A Contrast.—We have before us in this lesson the last days of two marked men; both have sinned greatly; one sinned by the other did; they had differed points of view; they looked at their sin in a different light; they acted differently in view of it; their characters were different, and the close of their careers differed.

Absalom and His Sin.—He was young; he sinned with his whole nature; he kept on sinning to the end, with no hint of repentance, with no alleviation of character. He did not repent even when Esau, who regretted the consequences of his action with strong crying and tears.

David's sin was an incident—a very terrible incident—in a very great and useful life. It was a dangerous eddy, like the whirlpool below the Niagara falls; but it was brief, it was not the main current of his life. He repented, and all his after life showed sinners the way of repentance, the possibilities of repentance and restoration. It has been a sermon for almost 3,000 years on the tender mercies and forgiving love of our Father in heaven.

Absalom from out the far-off past is still pointing our modern youth to certain great lessons his career teaches us:

(1) "The way of transgressors is hard."

(2) The success of the wicked is short, and then he is like chaff which the wind bloweth away. "Not considering that the successes of the foolish and wicked form the first rod of their chastisement."

(3) Sin is sometimes attractive at first, but at last it biteth like a serpent and stings like an adder.

(4) The way to true success is not through disobedience to parents.

(5) No failure is so terrible as the failure of a life; no ruin like the ruin of a soul.

(6) The death of the wicked is lighted by no ray of hope.

(7) They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind.

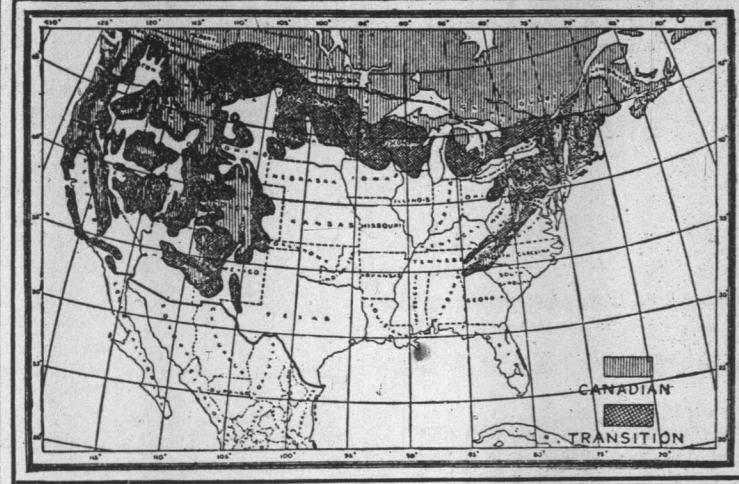
Silence Not Always a Virtue.

There is a time when silence is an excellent quality and a noble virtue, and there is a time when it shows a lack of moral courage and great cowardice.—H. Lee.

FOX FARMING FOR THE FUR

A SUCCESSFUL THOUGH LIMITED INDUSTRY

BY WILFRED H. OSGOOD



MAP OF LIFE ZONES IN WHICH FOX FARMING IS FEASIBLE IN THE UNITED STATES

Of all the products derived from wild animals, furs are the most useful and valuable. Indispensable to primitive man, they are scarcely less important to the most civilized, for in warmth, beauty and durability no manufactured fabrics excel them. But expanding civilization is steadily diminishing the supply of furs, both by increasing the demand and by encroaching upon the territory in which they are produced. Many furs, like ivory, whalebone, and other natural commodities, already are so scarce that the demand for them is met largely by the substitution of inferior products. Activity in the pursuit of fur-bearing animals and development of system in handling and marketing the furs have reached a degree scarcely to be surpassed. Therefore the growing and world-wide demand for furs of high quality can be met only by increasing the number of the animals producing them. This at once suggests that fur bearers may be propagated in confinement, and that by this means an important industry may be developed. The idea is not new, for the domestication of fur-bearing animals has been the subject of considerable thought and experiment in the past. Most of the early enterprises were devoted to the smaller and less valuable animals, as skunks and minks, and seldom advanced beyond theoretical or experimental stages; but results of considerable importance have been obtained recently with the blue fox in Alaska and with the silver fox in eastern North America.

The biological survey as yet has not investigated the Alaska blue fox industry, but a study of silver fox raising has been made, in the course of which a number of persons engaged in the business were visited and their methods examined. From this study it appears that although many experiments have failed, a few have succeeded to an extent indicating important possibilities for the future. It may be stated, however, that success is not due to following any set of rules, since much depends upon the personal fitness of the one conducting the undertaking. It is to be remembered also that as a business fox raising is still in the experimental stage, and that even the most successful breeders are subject to a percentage of failure.

The name "silver fox," as commonly used by furriers, includes the dark phases of the ordinary red fox, variously called silver, silver-gray, silver black, or black. The animal is the common fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), of northern North America, the crafty Reynard of the books, closely allied to the European fox. It should not be confused with the gray fox, or tree fox, of the southern part of the United States, a very different animal, the fur of which has comparatively little value. Naturalists distinguish several species and subspecies, the characters of which are not important in the present connection. The color of the red fox of the northeastern states and of its allies of the colder parts of North America varies from red to black, and

these extremes, with the gradations between them, form four more or less distinct phases, respectively known as red, cross (or patch), silver, and black. In the red phase the animal is entirely rich fulvous, except restricted black markings on the feet and ears, a white area at the end of the tail, and certain white-tipped hairs on the back and rump. From this phase to the next the black increases in extent until, in the typical cross fox, the black predominates on the feet, legs, and underparts, while the fulvous overlying black covers most of the head, shoulders, and back. A gradual increase of the black and elimination of the fulvous or its replacement by white brings us to the next phase, the silver (or silver-gray), in which no fulvous appears, the entire pelage being dark at the base and heavily or lightly overlain with grayish white. Silver foxes vary from those in which the color is entirely grizzled to those in which it is entirely black, except a few white-tipped hairs on the back and rump. Finally, in the black phase, the white is absent from all parts except the tip of the tail, which is white in all phases. The red phase is much more abundant than the others, but the three interbreed freely and wherever one occurs occasional examples of the others also may be expected. In general the cross fox is fairly common, the silver-gray is comparatively scarce, and the pure black is excessively rare.

Foxes, especially red foxes, have been kept alive in zoological collections and by private individuals since early historic times. Owing to the value of its fur, however, the silver fox seldom has been confined longer than necessary for it to attain marketable condition. The persons most likely to obtain the live animals have been farmers and woodsmen, to whom immediate returns were of such importance that few cared to risk experimentation for the sake of future profits. Then in recent years the fox has been only after experience with the less valuable red foxes have serious attempts been made to raise silver foxes. Of some 20 parties known to have engaged in breeding them, one began 15 years ago and another eight years ago, while all the others undertook the business within the last five years. Those who have persevered in spite of early failures have in the end attained considerable success. Some have become discouraged and have discontinued after a few years, while others are now just beginning and their experience is too slight to be of much value in determining the practicability of the business. Most of them are men of small means living in sparsely settled regions. Their original stock has been obtained chiefly by taking the young from the dens of wild foxes. In some cases small stock companies have been formed and considerable sums of money invested in land, equipment, and breeding stock.

Sometimes a young man thinks he has lost his heart, when he has only lost his head.

WINDOW DECORATING

The head waiter spoke severely. "Why did you give that country couple window table?" he said. "They took it, sir," the waiter answered.

"Took it? Why did you let them take it? Couldn't you have told them it was engaged?"

Then, all bows and smiles, the head waiter made the country couple change to a secluded table behind a post, and five minutes later he gave the window table had occupied to a young millionaire in London and a chorus girl in Paris cloths.

"We dress our windows," the head waiter explained to a guest. "We put our best goods in the windows, as shopkeepers do. That attracts a good line of trade to us—the line that drinks champagne and smokes half-dollar cigars. But if we allowed any one to grab our window tables the public passing by would put us down as cheap, and a cheap clientele would come in and order steak and fried potatoes."

Useless Wedding Presents.

There is a certain fascination in watching the wedding presents that overwhelm Winston Churchill. They have come, butter dishes, clocks, cigarette cases, books, tables, ash trays and all manner of superfluities, by the crateful. Kindness without imagination, one would suspect. For it is not to be supposed that Mr. Churchill's Sauter's more butter dishes than he can carry. A dreadful lack of imagination runs through the wedding gifts to Mr. Churchill, and it is always hard to hit the thing two people embarking on a new life would welcome.—London Chronicle.

Permanent.

The rose that she wore in her hair May wither and fade, but I'm sure, The bill that I owe for the same Much longer is apt to endure.

—Detroit Free Press.

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of