

## The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram

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### SUNDAY BASEBALL.

It appears that there is a strong possibility that the baseball bill introduced by Mr. Brolley will pass by the margin of a few votes. It is to be hoped that the measure will go through and be signed by Gov. Marshall.

There will no doubt be opposition by those who deal with ideals and theories instead of the real facts of human life. Those who think that the ordinary man can subsist on work all the week and no relaxation on Sunday are usually those who relax all the week and work all the Sabbath. For such people Sunday baseball has no appeal. These men do not take into account the crowds of people on the streets on Sunday who are simply loafing around for want of something to do. There is no place for them to go unless it is to a harmless game of baseball. It would doubtless be better if human nature were so constituted in this day and generation so that the average man could sit down and enjoy reading Schopenhauer; discourses on Pragmatism and Truth by Royce, or Varieties of Religious Experience by William James, but such moral and philosophical discussions do not seem to please.

The Sunday baseball is not for the privileged few, but for the many who are without privileges. Blue laws may have been all very well several hundred years ago in colonial days, but even the most rigorous reformers of today would find it a hard matter to keep out of jail if he were suddenly transported to the realms of Massachusetts in the times of the Puritans. It is not that we are less moral. It is inconceivable that there has been no progress. It is that in this generation that we have come to see that the more comfortable and happy mankind is the better the moral status is apt to be. A great percentage of the crime and vice in this country is due to the fact that there is not enough to keep men occupied.

Sunday baseball under the Brolley going—provided the people want to go to church. That Sunday playing is a breach of Sunday observance is a matter of opinion only.

The bill is a good one and it will bring many afternoons of pleasure to the ordinary citizens who are not overburdened with time on the week days in which to enjoy themselves.

### RICHMOND: A SHOW TOWN.

Richmond has had a dozen good shows following in close succession. These shows are for the most part the same as those which come to towns much larger. It is a significant fact that these shows have all been well attended, although they came in rapid succession. It is only fair to point out that the old cry that Richmond is a dead town and not a show town is untrue to present conditions.

It undoubtedly is true that Richmond will not support poor companies and moth eaten shows, but that is to its credit. In reality it speaks well for the town's discrimination. The moment the city of Richmond patronizes everything without regard to what it is with the appetite of an ostrich swallowing nails, pebbles and other delicacies without regard to what they are—we shall not have good attractions.

It is quite important that good things shall be appreciated both by attendance and applause as that bad things shall be discouraged. The public's demand creates its own supply.

There is no doubt that Richmond is a good show town when there are good attractions.

### FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

The election on the local option law in Wayne county Feb. 5 was a revelation and a surprise to many people. It was generally expected, even by some of the whisky advocates that the result would be in favor of the law, or the discontinuance of the saloons in the whole county.

When the returns were given not only the people of Wayne county but of the whole state were astounded that the "wets" had won by a majority of 750.

When the vote was analyzed however, it showed that every township outside of Wayne township or Richmond had voted "dry" by a majority

of nearly 1,100. This places the responsibility wholly upon Richmond.

That the city of Richmond should cast a majority of 1,800 in favor of the saloons is the darkest page upon its entire history and should make every true patriot of his home city's best interests for honor and sobriety, hang his head in shame and sorrow.

The election reveals a number of things never shown before. First, it places Richmond in the attitude of being opposed to the rest of the county upon one of the most vital questions that could come before it. This is sad, because it concerns every home in the land. It cannot by any possible construction be held alone by the local interests of Richmond. It necessarily involves the interests of the whole county. Second, it proves that the republican party in Wayne county can never again make any claim to being the temperance party.

The shame of the election increases when we remember how earnestly temperance men have labored to bring the question before the people in a non-partisan way and when they succeeded in doing so in the recent election, to have it defeated by a republican city by nearly 1,800 votes, and in a county which is overwhelmingly republican on all political issues. Hardly a city of equal size in the state of Indiana or elsewhere, has been so high a reputation for fine churches, excellent schools and its business stability and honor. It has appeared to be the general belief and expectations both in and outside the county that the election would favor the discontinuance of the saloons. But, alas, how surprising the mistake.

The whole state where the reputation of Wayne county was known is dumfounded that the wets won at all, and especially by so large a majority. They had not properly estimated the power and influence of beer and whisky in the city of Richmond.

Many theories are being advanced in explanation of the cause of such a humiliating result. More than one thing may have had an influence. Possibly the immaculate character given to the local saloonkeepers by some of the newspapers and a few prominent citizens may have had a slight influence. (I should hate to believe that it had such.) One could imagine from their description of them, budding wings and halos of righteousness about their heads. It has caused much sarcastic comment over the state and some one has asked if the saloons in Richmond opened with prayer and closed with the long meter doxology.

But right thinking people who have carefully analyzed the vote, have little hesitation in believing that by far the strongest factor was the action and voting of the business men of Richmond. There is no other explanation for so large a majority, if the vote was an honest one.

Everyone who has a personal knowledge of the business men of Richmond must admit that a very large proportion of them are men of high character; many are members of religious denominations and not a few very active in church, Sabbath school and philanthropic work.

In a strict analysis of whether the saloon was a good thing in building up the moral character and business honor and integrity of the city was concerned, they would vote by an immense majority, No.

The argument that the absence of the saloons would increase taxation is so fallacious on the face of so many proofs that it does not increase them, is hardly worth repeating to any one who has studied the facts. To say that "blind tigers" would multiply and be worse than the saloons is an imputation against every court of justice, grand jury, officer of the law, and law abiding citizen.

What then was the chief factor? It was this, the business men of Richmond were afraid that it would lessen their profits in trade. It became a question of dollars and cents and not morals. Their pocket books were more sensitive than their consciences. They made a compromise with hell and voted for the saloon. They arrayed themselves on the side of and in favor of the brewers and distillers.

The whole situation is little less than an insult to the temperance people of Wayne county. It proves that the business interest of Richmond has greater fear of losing the patronage of the "wets" than of the "drys." If this is to be a fight for dollars instead of morals, why not the temperance people organize and meet it on the same grounds? "Fight fire with fire."

Every township outside of Wayne voted "dry" then why not buy every thing possible in the home towns, dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes and everything that can be purchased at home. If necessary to go in Richmond go to those who voted for temperance, for there were a few who stood true in the fight for righteousness and good government.

What a spectacle! When bankers say, "we can't afford to do without the saloons," when merchants and others, who are church members Christians (so-called) workers in Sabbath school, leaving their places of business and working for the wets on election day.

Professors in college and teachers in public schools and even ministers of the gospel (in name) standing and exerting their influence on the side of the saloon.

It seems hardly possible that so many voters who personally are temperate, even teetotalers and believe that from a moral standpoint the saloon is an accursed thing, should do such violence to their inner convictions as to make it a question of policy and dollars. Like Judas, sell themselves for thirty pieces of silver or Esau for a mess of pottage.

Very caustic editorials have appeared in Richmond papers against the prospective candidacy of Dr. W. W. Zimmerman for mayor. I have no personal knowledge of his previous administration, but if he gave the saloons a "free hand" and held the "lid" loosely, why not elect him for another term? It would be perfectly consistent. By the recent election the people of Richmond have declared in a very positive way that the saloon

is a good thing. If not a good thing why did you vote for it. Then if the saloon is a good thing an increased sale of whisky and beer would be a good thing. An enlarged business should increase the prosperity of every city.

If Dr. Zimmerman is not satisfactory why wouldn't that expert political "tumbler and flip-flop" Walter Ratliff make a good mayor. In the light of the recent election he would be a very consistent official for mayor of the city.

But the situation is too serious to be flippant and let us believe or hope at least that Wayne county may yet be redeemed and saved from the curse of intoxicating liquors.

When Daniel Webster compromised himself on the slavery question, the poet Whitlitt wrote a poem entitled "Ichabod," which describes the departed glory of the great statesman. Some of the same verses with slight changes might fitly apply to Richmond at the present time.

"So fallen! So lost! the light withdrawn

Which once she wore!  
The glory from her past has gone  
Forevermore.

Reville her not—The Tempter hath

A snare for all;  
And pitying tears—not scorn and wrath  
Befits her fall.

"O dumb be passion's stormy rage

When she who might  
Have lighted up and led her age  
Falls back in night.

There pay the reverence of old days.

To her dead fame;  
Walk backward, with averted gaze,  
And hide her shame."

### NEW GARDEN.

### TOBACCO SECRETS.

Turkish and Virginia Leaf are Varieties of the Same Plant.

How many people even among the most confirmed smokers know what is the difference between Turkish and Virginia tobaccos?

The smoker, of course, can tell you which is which at the first whiff, but if you ask him what the original distinction is between the two he will tell you that one comes from Turkey and the other from the States.

He is wrong. You could grow Turkish and Virginia tobaccos in the same field, for they are merely two different varieties of the same plant. Turkish is the leaf of *Nicotiana rustica*, while Virginia is *Nicotiana glauca*. Of course the two are often blended by tobaccoists.

Again, what constitutes the difference between "strong" and "mild" tobaccos? It is simple enough. The strong product is so manufactured that it burns slowly, the result being that the contained nicotine is distilled in an unaltered state. Mild tobaccos are those which burn well, and thus their contained nicotine is consumed or decomposed, with the result that a less narcotic smoke is formed.

We often hear cheap cigars spoken of as "cabbage leaves," and doubtless many people believe that these are actually adulterated with other substances than tobacco. Often in such a weed the outside wrapper is noticed to be patched with pale green, and this fact is held proof of the cabbage leaf libel. The piece of greenish leaf is real tobacco which has been plucked unripe or not properly cured. It is only to be found in thin, poor leaf—London Express.

### USE OF FRENCH WORDS.

A Practice That Does Not Help the English Language.

Why do people persist in using French words when there are good English words to serve the purpose? It is a habit that is growing daily. For instance, at dinner people give you "menu" instead of "bill of fare," though the items are such English dishes as boiled cod, roast beef and apple tart. One is accommodated with a serviette instead of a napkin, an English word, but originally of French origin, as is the Scotch word napery, used for household linen. When you enter a shop you are served with corsets instead of stays, costumes by a costumiere instead of dresses by a dressmaker. "Blouses" take the place of shirts or waists, and hose are offered for stockings. The former word is, however, English. At the theater we have programmes instead of playbills and matinees in place of afternoon performances. Toques are adjusted with as much ease as hats, and we eat in a restaurant as cheerfully as in a dining room. There are, of course, untranslatable words which must be used, but our good old English language is rapidly becoming a hotchpotch of foreign words, while telegraphy is doing its best to oust all the crisp and racy Saxon speech. When ever possible let us determine to use an English word instead of a French word, both in literature and conversation.—London Graphic.

Teacher (studying about fowls)—Mary, what is an egg?  
Mary—An egg is a chicken not yet—Judge.

**Weak Little Boys**  
may become fine strong men. Some of the strong men of to-day were sickly boys years ago. Many of them received

**Scott's Emulsion**  
at their mother's knee. This had a power in it that changed them from weak, delicate boys into strong, robust boys.

It has the same power to-day. Boys and girls who are pale and weak get food and energy out of Scott's Emulsion. It makes children grow.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, to Scott's Emulsion Co., "Complete Handy Atlas of the World," 22 SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Artemus Ward's Roach.  
Artemus Ward called on a friend the

## The Sunday Church Services

St. Andrew's Catholic—Fifth and South C streets. Mass at 7:30; High Mass at 9:45; Vespers sermonette and benediction at 3 o'clock. Rev. Frank A. Reel, rector, Rev. H. J. Gadlage, assistant.

St. Mary's Catholic—Masses every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock and High Mass and sermons at 10:30; Vespers and benediction every Sunday at 3 p. m. Rev. J. F. Mattingly, rector, Rev. Thomas A. Hoffman, assistant.

First Church of Christ Scientist—Masonic Temple. Sunday services, 10:45 a. m. Subject, "Mind." Wednesday evening experience meeting, 7:45. The public invited. Reading room, No. 10 North Third street. Open 9:00 to 4:00.

First Presbyterian—Thomas J. Graham, pastor. Sabbath school, 9:15 a. m. Divine worship, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, beginning Feb. 24th, 7:30 p. m. and continuing ten days. Special meetings will be conducted in this church. The Rev. L. P. Marshall, D. D., of Franklin, will preach. The public is invited.

Fifth St. M. E.—J. Cook Graham, pastor. Residence, 54 Ft. Wayne ave. Sunday school, 9:15 a. m. J. O. Foss, Supt. Morning worship at 10:30. Junior League at 2:30 p. m. Laura Lovin, leader. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Sermon at 7:30 p. m. A cordial welcome to all. J. C. Graham, pastor.

East Main St. Friends—Allen Jay, pastor. Bible school, 9:10 a. m. A. M. Charles, Supt. Meeting for worship, 10:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Wesleyan Methodist Church—South Tenth near C. F. L. Mumford, pastor. Love feast, 10 a. m. Preaching, 10:30. Sunday school 2 p. m. Communion service 2:30 p. m. Evening worship, 7:30. All cordially invited; all members urged to be present.

Grace M. E. Church—W. M. Nelson, pastor. Sunday school at 9:00 a. m. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 and 7:30. Class Meeting at 11:45 a. m. Epworth League at 6:15 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

First Christian Church—Corner Tenth and South A streets. Samuel W. Trautman, pastor. Bible school, 9:05 a. m. Prof. Albert Jones, Superintendent. Preaching services conducted by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The morning subject is: "Go Forward." The evening: "What does the Bible Teach?" Junior and Intermediate Endeavor at 2:00 p. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. A reception will be held Monday night, beginning at 7:30, in honor of the new members.

Second Presbyterian—North Nineteenth street. Robert H. Dunaway, minister. Stated services to which all are cordially invited are as follows: Sabbath mornings at 9:15 and 10:30; Sabbath evenings at 6:30 and 7:15; Thursday evenings at 7:30. Nightly meetings, March 1 to 12.

Earlham Heights—Public school building, Robert H. Dunaway, minister. Sabbath school at 2:15, followed by a short sermon closing at 3:30. God helps those who help.

First M. E. Church—Corner Main and Fourteenth street. R. J. Wade,

pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Morning worship at 10:30. Sermon by pastor on "A Great Woman." Class meeting at 11:45. Junior League at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting at Margaret Smith Home at 2:30. Epworth League at 6:30. Evening sermon at 7:30 with sermon by pastor on "Saints in Hard Places." Music by the choir directed by Mrs. Grace Gorman. A cordial welcome to all.

First Baptist Church—Cor. N. 11th and Main. H. Robert Smith, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. Subject "A Glorious but Sad Fact," and at 7:30 p. m. Subject, "The Cross a Stumbling Block." Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Juniors at 2:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m. Dr. C. A. Cook of Bloomfield, N. J., Rev. W. B. Corns and Rev. S. C. Palmer will hold a missionary and stewardship conference on Tuesday in the afternoon and evening in this church. Come and worship with us.

Universalist Church—Rev. Martha Jones will preach at 10:30 a. m. on "The Bible—what is it?" and at 7:30 p. m. on "The New Testament Doctrine of Heaven." Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Junior Union at 2:30 p. m. Bible study, Moses the Deliverer, Wednesday, 24th, at 7:30 p. m. Mr. Lewis Cockerels, 21st St. Thursday, 25th, Mrs. Smith's, 214 S. 9th St. Everyone welcome.

South Eighth Street Friends' Church—H. R. Keates, pastor. 9:00 a. m. Bible School, John H. Johnson, superintendent. Subject, "Stephen, the First Christian Martyr." 10:30 a. m. Meeting for Worship. 2:30 p. m. Ad-journed meeting of Ministry and Oversight. 3:30 p. m. meeting of Home Mission Committee. 6:30 p. m. Young People's Meeting, topic, "The Slough of Despond," leader, Orville M. Brunson.

Second English Lutheran—Corner Pearl and Northwest Third streets. Rev. G. Emerson Harsh, pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; preaching by the pastor 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "God and Caesar." Evening: "Moses and Washington." Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are invited to attend.

United Brethren—Corner Eleventh and North B street. M. Hobson pastor. Rev. S. A. McDonald will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:30 p. m. All invited.

Reid Memorial—Corner Eleventh and North A streets. Rev. S. R. Lyndon, pastor. Preaching by the pastor, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School, 9:15 a. m. Christian Union, 6:30 p. m.

First English Lutheran Church—Cor. 11th and South A streets. E. G. Howard, pastor. Morning worship, 10:30 a. m. Evening service, 7 p. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m. Lee B. Nusbaum, Supt. First Lenten midweek service, Wednesday, at 7:30, with sermon by Rev. G. E. Harsh. A cordial invitation to all.

Salvation Army—Meeting will be held at 5 p. m. Saturday and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday, conducted by Capt. and Mrs. Marshall Lewis, assisted by Lieut. Conway. We give to all a hearty welcome to all these meetings.

## THE SCRAP BOOK

### No Advantage to Him.

A man who was always more or less hard up boasted one day, with a smile, that he was to have a big raise in salary the following week. One of his friends approached him next day and asked if it was so.

"Yes, it's so, but it don't do me any good."

"How's that?" inquired his friend.

"Well, you see, I talk in my sleep, and my wife has found out about it."

### The Mountain.

Each builds his world forever, dark or bright,  
And sits within his separate universe.  
The shepherd sees in this green mountain top  
Place where his sheep may wander and grow fat.

What to the drover is this lilled pool?  
A hollow for his ewine to wallow in;  
But to the poet all this soaring height  
Smokes with the footsteps of the passing God!

### An Impromptu Pun.

An impromptu pun—afterward to become permanent in the play—is attributed to Charles Mathews. In the way of foreword it must be said that it is closely connected with Mr. Howe, a much valued comedian of the old Haymarket days.

Mathews was alone on the stage puzzling over the best way of dealing with a difficulty. He decides that he ought to take an important step immediately. His soliloquy finishes by saying to himself and the audience, with a puzzled expression of countenance: "Yes, that's what I ought to do, and it is what I will do. But how?" At that very moment Howe appeared at the back. In a second Mathews, pointing with his thumb to the character who had just entered, said to the audience in a tremendously confidential whisper audible all over the house, "That's Howe!"

### Dry Eating.

Moses Ezekiel, the Roman sculptor, says: "Whenever I see a toothpick I think of a dinner that was given in Rome in honor of two Turkish noblemen. I sat beside the younger of them. He glittered with gold embroidery and great diamonds. But I plied him sincerely, for he was strange to our table manners, and some of his errors were both ludicrous and painful. Toward the dinner's end a servant extended to the young man a plate of toothpicks. He waved the plate away, saying in a low and bitter voice, 'No, thank you, I have already eaten two of the accused things and I want no more.'"

### Conscientious.

In the reminiscences of Frederick Weatherly, who wrote "Nancy Lee" and other popular songs, is the following anecdote: "Among others of my early popular songs one of the best known is 'Darby and Joan.' It was written while I was still at Oxford and set to music by Melloy. One evening at the usual musicale I met a young devotee of song and his wife. He asked me to accompany her on the piano, as she was going to sing 'Darby and Joan.' With pride I consented and with considerable diffidence, as I am not a musician. The young lady got through the first verse all right. Then she somewhat excitedly turned to the third verse and

## Impossible to be Well

It is impossible to be well, simply impossible, if the bowels are constipated. Waste products, poisonous substances, must be removed from the body at least once each day, or there will be trouble. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills, gently laxative, all vegetable. He knows why they act directly on the liver.

begun singing it. I could not interrupt her or make any protest, so I followed her wishes and her voice as well as I could.

"When the song was over I asked her husband, whom I buttonholed in a corner, why she did not sing the second verse. He looked at me, as I thought, with a look of pained surprise. 'Of course she couldn't sing the second verse,' he said. 'Why not?' I asked. 'Don't you know what the verse is?' he asked. 'Yes,' I replied, 'I think I do,' and I repeated the first two lines to show him that I remembered them quite well. The lines are: 'Darby dear, but my heart was wild When we buried our baby child.' 'When I had got so far the husband looked at me steadily and interrupted with, 'Well, there you have it.' Still I was mystified. Then it suddenly occurred to me perhaps the young wife had lost a child, and I was beginning to utter some sympathetic remark when the husband said, 'Quite impossible for her to sing the second verse; she's never had a baby.'"

By Heaven, Not by Hand.  
A woman who is fairly prominent in Philadelphia social circles is blessed—if it is a blessing—with a very high and vivid color which, when she has been walking fast, looks almost as though it were artificial. One day she had walked briskly down Chestnut street, and her cheeks were very red. Two workmen were painting the front of one of the stores, and as she passed one of them said loudly enough for the words to reach her ears: "Painted, be hiven!" "Yes, exactly," said the lady calmly. "Painted, and by heaven."

She Earned the Sixpence.  
A man had been in the habit of getting his tea at a certain London restaurant for many years without any cause for complaint. Lately an Irish waitress, new to the job, was employed at the place, and from lack of experience she invariably brought the liquid refreshment with the most part of it in the saucer. "Look here, Bridget," said he one evening, "if you bring my tea tomorrow without spilling a drop in the saucer I'll give you sixpence for yourself." "All right, sorr," replied Bridget. "O! will do that, sorr."

The following evening the gentleman appeared and gave his order as usual. Imagine his surprise when a moment or two later the girl was observed wending her way toward him carrying a plate of bread in one hand and a cup of tea in the other.

"And what has become of the saucer, Bridget?" inquired the man.

"Shure enough, sorr," replied the girl, "to make roight shure of the sixpence yorr honor promised me O! thought it best to lave the saucer on the counter."

Workers and Thinkers.  
We are always in these days endeavoring to separate intellect and manual labor. We want one man to be always thinking and another to be always working, and we call one a gentleman and the other an operative, whereas the workman ought often to be thinking and the thinker often to be working, and both should be gentlemen in the best sense. As it is, we make both ungentle, the one envying, the other despising his brother, and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers.—John Ruskin.

Not a Fragrant Flower.  
"A Devon woman," said a man who had traveled through the place and had noted the careless habits of some of the poorer people, "had a little boy of seven or eight, whom she sent to school day after day in a very unkempt state."

"The teacher, finding that to scold the lad for his untidiness had no effect, wrote to the mother. Her son was not clean, she wrote. His neglected condition was really disgraceful. He had, in fact, a quite unpleasant odor, and so on.

"The next morning the boy, as dirty as ever, handed the teacher this note: 'My son ain't no rose. I send him to school to be learnt, not smelt.'"

Wonderful System.  
A German canvasser took the fifth story elevator of a wholesale house in New York and walked into the office, where one of the proprietors was busy at his desk. The canvasser was told that the house needed nothing in his line, but he persisted in opening his sample bag and making himself the cause of much distress until finally the enraged proprietor kicked him down the first flight of stairs. An employee, observing the mode of descent, repeated the dose with like effect, and it was dittoed until the unfortunate German found himself on the curbstoned highway. Shaking himself, he looked back over the course of events and ejaculated: "Vell, dot ish a great establishment. I don't know deir particular line of business, but, my, vat system, vat system!"

His Memory Was Weak.  
An elderly widower was so dull and stupid that it was very difficult to marry him. When told to give his right hand he gave his left. When the minister said, "Say this after me," he immediately remarked, "Say this after me," but when the words he was to repeat were given he was stolidly silent.

"At last," says the minister, "he saw that I was somewhat bothered by his extreme stupidity, so in the middle of the service he upset my gravity by volunteering the following apology: 'You see, sir, it's so long since I was married after that you must excuse my forgetting of these things.'"

Easy to buy, easy to try, the best, wholesome, appetizing breakfast is Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes.

### LETTER LIST.

Ladies' List—Mrs. M. W. Cochran, Mrs. Corloda Chris, Mrs. Clarence Carey, Mrs. Dudley G. Dwyer, Mrs. Alice Hunt, Clara Tillbury, Miss Mamie Wood.

Gentlemen's List—Leroy Davis, Roy Davis, Frank Dummer, Henry Ewry, John C. Gekeler, Wilbur W. Haskins, R. E. Jamison, Rudolph Kenna (2), Charles Karweh, H. K. Lee, George Miller, Medical Institute, Peter G. Rowe, George Rounless, H. J. Smith, Master William Williams.

Drops—R. V. Cockayne, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. E. R. Miles, J. P. Miller.

Foreign—Directors of Mitchell & Vanneman.

Package—Mr. Miller, care H. V. Bretney.

J. A. SPEKENHIER, P. M.