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If science can evolve a stingless bee, why not a voiceless cat?

Take your choice, hubby, when the parlor rug comes out. Beat it or beat it.

"Skirts will be worn tighter than ever," says a fashion expert. How can they?"

"Woman Goes Over Niagara Falls on Pleasure Trip," says a headline. How enjoyable!

Do you think that the man who is always telling how to manage a woman, ever tried it?

If Friedmann's vaccine shall be established, the turtle will take its place alongside the cow.

What an awful calamity it would be if the leading baseball players should contract writer's cramp!

Long silence by a man at a telephone may not indicate wire trouble. Maybe his wife's at the other end.

Twenty-three hundred love letters were found among the effects of an Australian bachelor. Evidently he either had to die or marry to stop them.

Some men would like to have a job picking the blossoms off a century plant at $10,000 a year, if they couldn't get the job of boiler inspector.

In payment of an election bet a man is to lead a donkey from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore. His companion in the "hike" is singularly well chosen.

Announcement that pythons have increased in price five dollars a foot need cause no uneasiness, as a very small helping would be enough for anybody.

Utah evidently wants to increase its population with its reward to mothers of ten dollars for the first child, and seven dollars for each additional consumer.

With a buffalo on the new nickel, don't feel called upon to shirk hustling for the coin. The "hump" is on your side of the fence just as much as it ever was.

The pursuit of ferocious African animals is urged as a distraction for brain fag. Locking a large lion in the eye is well calculated to dislodge all other thoughts.

A New York patriot has issued a pamphlet that we should speak American, a greater name for the greatest language. What's the matter with talking United States?

A hobo is reported to demand of Los Angeles jailors that he be permitted to take four baths a day. Possibly he is working for a permanent berth in an insane asylum.

The new nickel has evoked much unfriendly criticism, yet the coin might have been a great deal worse. Suppose some cubist had been allowed to furnish the design for it.

One pleasant thing about a cold is the large variety of delightful cures it brings to one's attention, and the patient can generally try them all before the cold gets tired and quits.

The common notion that talk is cheap will have to give way before the figures of the Bell telephone system, which announce gross receipts of $199,200,090 for a single year.

An eastern divine remarks that the world is growing better day by day. How about the nights?

It is quite indicative that when a girl speaks of her corsetier that her father makes at least $5,000 per annum, and also when she speaks of her Parisienne corsetiere, daddy has got another raise.

The complaint of the New York lady that on an income of $18,000 a year she had to help in the housework is expected to arouse sympathy and commiseration only among the "Little Brothers of the Rich."

The cartoonists these days are wielding the pencil to portray spring buds. About the best spring buds in the minds of women, however, are those seen in the millinery departments marked $49.98.

Here and there you will see a resourceful young man wearing one of those green hats and trying to escape, avoid, or minimize the deep damnation thereof by having the bow shifted from the back to the side.

In the case of the Arkansas man whose skull was trepanned with a hammered out dollar, it is a case of a plugged dollar being a good one.

Consideration for nerves of others should be felt by the Prince of Wales when he begins those lessons on the bagpipe to strengthen his lungs.

The countess D'Lasteyrie has bagged fourteen goats shooting with her left hand. Not so remarkable when it is considered that some people get goats hands down.

A Gotham man is to be investigated on the charge of having offered a policeman a bribe of $10. It is not stated whether the offense consisted in the meager nature of the bribe, Gotham policemen coming very much higher.

Advance fashion bulletins decree that the women will wear smaller hats during the coming season, but at the same time are maintaining an eloquent silence regarding the size of the hole they will make in poor old dad's pocketbook.

COMMISSION TO DRAFT FARM LAWS

After European Inquiry, Will Recommend Reforms.

120 MEN ARE ON BOARD.

Inquiry Into the Methods Employed By Progressive Agricultural Committees.

Washington.—The most far-reaching economic mission ever undertaken in the interest of American agriculture was started here when a commission of 120 business men and farmers, representing 47 States, under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress, left Washington for New York, from which they will sail for Europe. The commission will make an exhaustive inquiry into the European system of agricultural co-operation and co-operative rural banking.

In the absence of President Duncan U. Fletcher, and First Vice-President David R. Francis, of Missouri, who cannot leave America at this time, Mr. Southgate will be the ranking official of the Southern Commercial Congress on the trip. Senator Fletcher is detained in Washington by the tariff legislation.

"No commission ever left America with a more important object," said Dr. Owens. "We will not only make a sweeping inquiry into methods employed by progressive agricultural communities in production and marketing farm products but into the methods of financing farmers. We will investigate the system of co-operation among European farmers, which enables them to get so much more out of their lands than we do in America. We also look into the relation of the cost of living to the business organization of food-producing classes."

The American commissioners will meet in New York when they will organize. They will leave for Europe the end of the week. Every European capital and farming community will be visited. The commission will be received by the crowned heads of the European nations. A corps of stenographers and agricultural and banking experts will accompany the commission.

BRYAN AS PEACEMAKER.

Wilson Sends His Secretary Of State To California.

Washington.—After an hour's conference at the White House President Wilson directed Secretary of State Bryan to proceed at once to Sacramento to co-operate with Governor Johnson and the members of the California legislature in framing a law regarding the ownership of land by aliens that would not conflict with the treaty obligations of the United States, particularly with Japan.

"I am going in the hope that we may be able to find the best solution of the difficulty," said Secretary Bryan. "I feel sure that they in California will enter upon the work with the same spirit of co-operation as the President and I do. I am hopeful, indeed, that we will be able to arrive at the wisest solution."

ULTIMATUM TO MONTENEGRO.

Troops To Be Landed Unless She Withdraws From Scutari.

Antivari, Montenegro.—A ultimatum was sent to Montenegro by the commander of the international fleet blockading the coast. It declares that unless Montenegro immediately withdraws her troops from Scutari the fleet will land troops at Antivari, Dulcingo and San Giovanni di Medua. An officer was landed at Cattaro and conveyed the ultimatum to Cettinje.

GIANT LINER LAUNCHED.

Aquatania Will Carry Boats Sufficient For Passengers and Crew.

Glasgow, Scotland.—The largest steamship built in Great Britain, the Cunard liner Aquatania, was successfully launched on the Clyde. The new vessel is double-shelled and carries boats sufficient to accommodate 4,250 persons, the entire complement of passengers and crew. She is a vessel of about 47,000 tons gross.

A MIGHTY AVALANCHE.

Crest Of Mountain Rolls Through a Fertile Valley.

Department of Lozere, France.—The crest of Mount Rochefort, dominating this town, fell off. An enormous mass of rock rolled for a mile and a half into the valley, destroying fields, gardens and orchards. Its passage was marked by a grinding noise. It stopped at the outskirts of a village. No one was killed.

WILSON GOING TO JERSEY.

Will Campaign For Jury Reform Bill May 1 and 2.

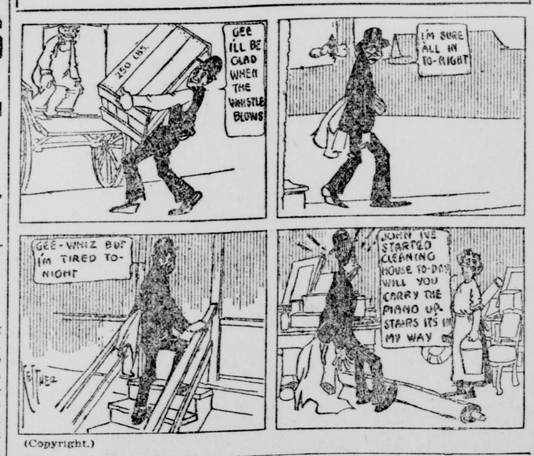
Washington.—President Wilson will go to New Jersey to campaign for the passage of the Jury Reform Bill on Thursday, May 1, it was announced at the White House. The President will be accompanied by Secretary Tumulty, Senator Hughes and a number of New Jersey congressmen.

BIG SUFFRAGE VICTORY.

Pennsylvania Senate Adopts Resolution To Amend Constitution.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The suffragettes won a great victory in the Pennsylvania legislature when the Senate passed, with barely the necessary number of votes, the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the state constitution giving women the right to vote. The vote was 26 to 22. The resolution had previously passed the House and it must be adopted by the legislature of 1915, after which it goes to the people for ratification.

YOU CAN NEVER TELL



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MR. BRYAN STICKS TO GRAPE JUICE

Secretary's Explanation Satisfied His Guests.

MAKES FORMAL STATEMENT.

The Premier Says the Matter Had Given Him Some Concern Before His Appointment.

Washington.—Comment upon the substitution of unfermented grape juice for the wine usually served on such occasions at a dinner given to diplomats Monday night by Secretary and Mrs. Bryan in honor of Ambassador Bryce caused the Secretary to issue a statement explaining the incident. In it, Mr. Bryan made public for the first time the fact that the question of how the "teetotaler" customs of his home would be received in official society was discussed with President Wilson before he accepted the portfolio of state.

The statement follows:

"We did not intend to magnify, by mentioning it, the importance of the non-use of wine at the dinner given to Ambassador Bryce Monday night, but as the papers have made some inaccurate references to the matter, the facts might as well be known.

"This was the first dinner which we have given to members of the diplomatic corps, and therefore the first time we came into conflict with the social custom of serving wine at dinner. The seven other ambassadors then in the city and their ladies were invited to meet Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, and as all the gentlemen guests present were from foreign countries I thought it proper to explain to them the reason for our failure to conform to what seems to have been customary in this matter. Believing that the issue should be met frankly in the beginning I told them when we sat down to the table that Mrs. Bryan and I had been teetotalers from our youth, as were our parents before us, and had never served liquor at our table; that when the President was kind enough to tender me the portfolio of state I asked him whether our failure to serve wine would be any embarrassment to the administration, and that he generously left the matter to our discretion. I suggested that, though, it was unfair to assume that those coming to us from abroad would judge us harshly or be unwilling to tolerate the maintenance of a traditional custom, and expressed the hope that our friendship would be made so apparent to them and our hospitality so cordial that they would overlook this weakness in us, if they regarded it as a weakness. My remarks were applauded by the company and we never spent a more enjoyable evening.

"That is all there is to the matter, and we can consider the incident closed and the custom established so far as we are concerned."

MILITANT MILLINERY LATEST.

Gotham Suffragettes To Wear Hats Of a Napoleonic Design.

New York.—Women suffragists are going in for militant millinery for the suffrage parade here on May 3. They have chosen for their newest suffrage hats a design decidedly Napoleonic and they set to work upon the manufacture of them. The hat is a cocked affair with an upturned broadside and a yellow cockade, all heavy with the import of siege and capture. It is described as fatally becoming, and, allied with steel of flashing blances, is warranted to pierce the armor of all the "antis."

DIED FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

Women Buried In Basement Were Not Murdeerd.

St. Louis.—Autopsies on the bodies of Mrs. Ernestine Kommichau and of her daughter, Selma, which were found immured in cement in the basement of their home Tuesday, convinced the post-mortem physicians that both women died of natural causes.

FIRE VISITS RALEIGH NEWS.

Damage To Secretary Daniels' Paper Estimated At $75,000.

Raleigh, N. C.—Fire partially destroyed the plant of The Raleigh News and Observer, causing damage estimated at $75,000, with $40,000 insurance. Starting in the basement near an elevator shaft, the blaze swept quickly to the roof and then remained unchecked for some time, low water handicapping the efforts of the firemen. Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Department, is president of The News and Observer Company.

KING NICHOLAS KEPT HIS WORD

Captured Scutari in Defiance of All Europe.

THE POWERS IN A QUANDARY

Surrender After Desperate Battle. Seven Thousand Dead, Including Both Sides—2,000 Taken Prisoners.

Cettinje.—Scutari has fallen. Montenegrin troops are in full possession of the last of the Ottoman strongholds in European Turkey.

In triumph the victors entered the city with tattered flags flying, and when they did they bade defiance to all the Powers of Europe.

"We have merely retaken our own and we will hold Scutari against the Powers as courageously as we fought against the Turks," declared King Nicholas of Montenegro in the midst of an almost delirious popular demonstration.

KING NICHOLAS.

Scutari was taken after a long siege culminating in two days of the most desperate fighting of modern times. The surrender of Essad Pasha, Turkish commandant, was announced after two hours of hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets, during which both sides lost heavily.

Approximately 3,000 Montenegrins fell in the last assault on Scutari and 5,000 Turks were killed. The victors took 20,000 prisoners.

Shortly after the formal surrender of Essad Pasha, King Nicholas of Montenegro triumphantly rode into the fallen city, emulating Czar Ferdinand at Adrianople and the late King George of Greece at Saloniki, achieving his cherished ambition.

When the Powers first served notice on Nicholas that he must desist, he was quoted as saying:

"I will enter Scutari at the head of my troops, or I will never return to Cettinje alive.

"We are fighting for our lives and against starvation. We have to have more territory. You cannot raise grain on rocks. Death in battle is preferable to life the way we have been forced to live."

FLIES 513 MILES WITHOUT STOP.

Eugene Gilbert, Frenchman, Beats All Previous Records.

Paris.—Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator, beat all records for a continuous cross-country flight, flying from Villacoublay to Vitoria, Spain, a distance of about 825 kilometres (513 miles). He made the flight in eight and one-half hours.

RAILROADS' EARNED $225,376,929.

$167,759,590 Was Spent In the Month Of February.

Washington.—Railroads in the United States earned $225,376,929 and expended $167,759,590 during February. The net operating revenues totaled $57,007,339, an increase over the same month of the preceding year of approximately $2,000,000.

DIAZ TO REVOLT.

Buying Arms To Oust Huetra From Control Of Mexico.

Mexico City.—Gen. Felix Diaz renewed preparations, it is reported, to oust Provisional President Huerta and seize the reins of the Government following the refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to order a Presidential election for July 27, as promised by Huerta. It is said Diaz has agents buying ammunition in the United States and is backed by Enrique Creel, former Mexican Ambassador at Washington.

OVER 1,00 LIVES ARE SNUFFED OUT

Explosion in a Coal Mine Near Pittsburgh.

FIRE FOLLOWS EXPLOSION

Cincinnati Mine Of the Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company, At Finleyville, Is the Scene Of Accident.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The lives of 100 miners, possibly 120, were snuffed out when a disastrous explosion occurred in the Cincinnati mine of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, at Finleyville, about 27 miles southeast of this city. Over three score of workmen in the mine made thrilling escapes to the surface, crawling most of the time on their hands and knees through deadly gas fumes and over debris. A number sustained burns.

Excitement Prevails.

But a few of the miners who reached the surface were in condition to talk. From these little could be gained. Suffering from burns or fright, the miners only knew that an explosion had occurred and that a large number of men were either killed by the explosion or asphyxiated by the afterdamp. Several hours after the explosion seven foreign miners crawled from one of the entrances of the mine. All were seriously burned. They could give no connected account of conditions in the mine or their individual experience. They all said that the mine was full of dead people.

A gas explosion is thought to have caused the disaster, although this fact, has not been exactly determined. Fire damp, it is said, may have been responsible.

The explosion occurred between No. 1 and No. 2 right entries, 3,000 feet from the mouth of the mine.

A. V. Brown, assistant mine foreman, stated that 179 men went to work in the mine in the morning.

Robert Carter, a tracklayer, who escaped, told the following story:

"I had been working at the head of No. 16 entry. After eating lunch I resumed work at 12.30 and had driven only two spikes when the explosion occurred. The concussion knocked me down and I was unconscious for 15 minutes. After recovering I met Assistant Foreman Brown, who told me to get out of the mine. Followed by about 25 men, I started down No. 8 motor road, one of the main roads of the mine. We had not gone far before we found there was so much smoke we could go no further. We tried No. 7 motor road and found this also choked with smoke and debris.

"I then told Assistant Foreman Brown I was going to try No. 16 entry. He told me I could not make it. Followed by the rest I tried. Less than 100 feet in No. 16 entry we found our way blocked with debris. We turned back and had penetrated No. 15 entry some distance when we were again blocked by debris.

Crawled On His Stomach.

"After investigating I found a hole at the top of the debris, I crawled through this on my stomach for a distance of 200 feet and the others followed. I held a small safety lamp as high as I could so that the light would fall behind me to guide the others. Finally I reached No. 4 motor road, which was clear. I stopped, and a colored man was beside me. We listened for the others, but could not hear them. After a time, accompanied by the colored man, we started for the surface. Before reaching there we met Tom Thompson, the night boss, whom we told about what had happened.

"Thompson started back into the mine to lead the others out, and we continued on down the slope to the open air, 3,000 feet from our starting point."

Later the other men reached the open. All were ill and dazed on account of fumes in the mine.

LAWYERS LEAD IN CONGRESS.

Business Men and Editors Next In Point Of Numbers.

Washington.—What members of the Sixty-third Congress think of themselves became public Monday when the new Congressional Directory was issued. This volume contains biographies of Representatives and Senators, prepared by themselves. Lawyers, as usual, form the bulk of the legislators. Sixty-nine attorneys are in the Senate and 270 in the House. In the Senate there are eight editors, six farmers, five business men, five bankers, two doctors and one soldier. The House contains 79 business men, 33 editors, 10 teachers, 18 farmers, 9 mechanics and workingmen, 6 bankers, 6 doctors, 1 author, 1 soldier, 1 preacher and 1 lecturer.

SHOCKED THE DIPLOMATS.

Bryan Served Unfermented Grape Juice At Dinner Party.

Washington.—Diplomatic circles were in animated discussion of Secretary Bryan's dinner party the other night to some 40 distinguished members of the diplomatic corps, at which unfermented grape juice was served in place of the variety of wines which customarily have a place. Officialdom talked so much about the innovation that the story leaked out.

TWO STATES MISSING.

When He Receives Notice Bryan Will Proclaim 17th Amendment.

Washington.—Thirty-four of the thirty-six states which have ratified the constitutional amendment for direct election of United States senators, have not given formal notice of their action. When Secretary Bryan receives similar official notices from his home state, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, he will be ready to proclaim that the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution is operative.

IN FEAR OF SENATE

DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS REGARDING ATTITUDE OF PARTY SENATORS TO TARIFF.

SEE TROUBLE IN SOME ITEMS

Sugar, Wool and Lumber Schedules Likely to Meet Opposition—Other Important Legislation Which Must Command Attention.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—There is still keen anxiety among the Democratic leaders lest a minority of the Democrats in the senate may make up their minds to fight against the adoption of certain of the provisions which the house will make as a part of the party's great tariff program. There is still a danger, it is said in other dispatches, that a minority of the Democrats joining the Republicans and progressive Republicans may change parts of the tariff bill so radically that the house may refuse to accept the senate's findings in the cases in point. This will mean a long controversy in the conference between the two houses and it may possibly lead to compromises of which President Wilson may fail to approve.

This does not mean that Mr. Wilson would veto the tariff legislation but it means, if it should come about, that he may urge with all his power the necessity of following the spirit of the Democratic platform and may take a personal hand in the conference as he has in the committee rooms already, and insist that pledges shall be fulfilled as he thinks the members of his party at large believe they should be fulfilled

One Democratic senator said the other day that sugar was always sweet excepting that when it entered into the tariff cup and then it became instantly exceedingly bitter. There are other things besides sugar which may cause trouble in the senate. Wool and lumber have not yet passed safely the stage of troubling. There have been several tariff sessions in the last few years and in every one of them these three articles have been causes for bitterness of feeling, long drawn out debates, personalities which sometimes have been almost offensive, and "rows and ructions" generally. The party in power admits that it will look with much more complacency on life when new tariff legislation is on the statute books approved by congress and by the president, and waiting approval by the people.

Other Work Ahead.

There are other things besides tariff which soon must occupy the attention of the Democrats, and a few of them are occupying their attention today. Here are the principal things which the party in power hopes to put into legislative form before the congress now in session ends its life in March 1915::

Tariff revision.

Currency reform.

Revision of the Sherman law.

A budget system to make easier the consideration of the approprition bills and legislation which will make for efficiency and economy in the government's departmental service.

Philippine independence.

Panama canal legislation again involving the question of free toll for coastwise ships.

Legislation looking to flood prevention.

Conservation with a leaning toward control by the states.

Revision of the rules of the house, but revision of a kind which will not make it appear that the dominant party wishes to restore a one man rule.

Legislation for the compensation of federal employes who are injured or who suffer from occupational diseases in the course of their employment, legislation which in another form will cover employes engaged in interstate commerce.

This is recognized by the Democrats as a most ambitious program and comparatively few of them apparently think that all the things here set down can be accomplished within the life of one congress. Some of the leaders say that if any three of the greater things are done and find acceptance with the country, the Sixty-fourth congress, like the present one, will be found to be well within the control of the Democratic party.

Old Line Senators at Sea.

President Wilson and the Democrats in official life in Washington generally are not the only ones in the capital deeply interested in the outcome of tariff legislation in the upper house at this extra session. It is perfectly apparent that the old line Republican leaders of the senate are on the uncertain seat. They do not know whether to become active fighters against the Democratic bill or to remain as non-combatants. Naturally they are looking to the future and to the future of their party, and judging from appearances they would give much to know today just what prospect there is of ultimate concord among the Democratic senators on the subject of the house bill.

In the senate the progressive Republicans are in the main apparently fairly well satisfied with a good many of the paragraphs in the Democratic tariff bill as the house has prepared it. Some of these progressive Republicans who have declined to join the Progressive party, are anxious that the two factions of Republicanism shall get together once more in order that a united front can be presented to the Democratic enemy in the next election. These progressive Republicans, men like Cummins, Borah and others, are moderate tariff revisionists and it is not likely that they would stand with the old line Republicans in opposition to those provisions of the new bill which make only moderate cuts in some of the schedules.

Old Timers in Doubt.

The senate Republicans of the old school do not know whether or not to sit back and let the tariff bill go through without much protest. If they can get the support of the progressives of their party they may be willing to make a stand and to protest virtually against every provision in the bill, but otherwise they may elect to allow the measure to go through without much debate and then trust to the lowered rates to bring destruction to the Democratic party."

Some time ago, even before the new Democratic tariff bill was under discussion by the house ways and means committee, some of the high protection Republicans in the senate said publicly that it would be better for the party not to enter any vigorous protest against the passage of the bill, but simply to allow it to go through with an extremely limited amount of opposition debate, and to make a few speeches saying that the bill would be disastrous to the country, and then to sit back, let the measure go through "and trust the result to God and the ultimate consumer."

Now it may be that a change of mind will come to the old line Republicans. It is certain to come if the progressives of their party will join with them in a program of assault upon all the provisions of the bill. The old line Republicans, however, say they do not believe it would do the future of their party any good if the Progressives were to join with them in their attacks on parts of the Democratic measure and to join with the Democrats in the defense of other parts of it. The high protection Republicans say that such a course simply would accentrate the difference of tariff opinion in their party.

So it may be that the tariff bill as framed by the Democrats will go through the senate without much Republican opposition, but it is possible that if the Republicans find there are enough Democrats willing to join them in opposition to the cut in the sugar and wool rates they may agree to enter the fight even though the progressives of their party will not go along with them whole-heartedly.

May Fine Absentees.

Unless the members of the new congress are more regular in attendance at the sessions than were the members of the last congress it is the intention of the leaders to adopt rules for the first time in the history of the government which shall compel the presence of members at the sessions, and "compel" is the word the leaders are using when they speak of the projected regulation.

Bluntly, it is the plan to propose and to secure the adoption of a rule under which heavy fines shall be inflicted on representatives in congress who absent themselves from the legislative chamber without adequate excuse at times when their presence not only is needed but it merely desirable.

It must be understood that this attendance matter has nothing to do with politics nor with parties, and in discussing it the leaders of the three political organizations in the house confer together and in entire sympathy. They all seem to deplore the growing habit of absenteeism. The records of the last three congresses are records of extraordinary difficulties at the times when the effort has been to get a quorum when important measures have been up and upon which free discussion and a full vote were deemed essential not only to the good of legislation but for the good name of the house.

Several of the leaders of the house have called the condition deplorable, and it is known definitely that unless lecturing and the enforcement of a rule requiring voting on all questions, is of avail to bring about better conditions, the leaders, probably through the rules committee or in whatever way the thing must be done, will see to it that absentees are fined an amount so large that even men who have private incomes added to their $7,500 a year from the government cannot afford to stay in their office rooms or in their hotels when a decent regard for their duty would demand that they should be in their seats in the house.

Push of Life.

One of the most remarkable exhibitions of plant force I ever saw was in a western city where I observed a species of wild sunflower forcing its way up through the asphalt pavement; the folded and compressed leaves of the plant, like a man's fist, had pushed against the hard but flexible concrete till it had bulged up and then split, and let the irrepressible plant through. The force exerted must have been many pounds. I think it is doubtful if the strongest man could have pushed his fist through such a resisting medium. If it was not life which exerted this force, what was it? Life is a kind of explosion, and the slow continued explosions of this growing plant rent the pavement as surely as powder would have done. It is doubtful if any cultivated plant could have overcome such odds. It required the force of the untamed hairy plant of the plains to accomplish this feat.—John Burroughs, in Atlantic Monthly.

Sympathy.

One of the charming characteristics of childhood is a certain delicacy and tenderness of sympathy. An instance is furnished by a little story that Mr. A. J. Swinburne tells in his "Memories of a School Inspector."

A young curate in Lancashire who, although too well-bred to boast, was conscious of the world of difference he was effecting in a parish that had suffered from the slackness of a rector of the old school, once asked his catechism class:

"Tell me one of the people who wrote the Bible"

"Master Heyes," answered the class, unhesitatingly naming the former rector.

Even the curate's iron self-control could not prevent a shadow of disappointment from passing over his face. After all his work so fruitful in results—that they should be as ignorant as that!

But although the little girl just in front of him was not more than five, her eye, keen as a robin's, had read his thoughts, and her tiny voice whispered:

"Please, sir, you 'elped 'im."—Youth's Companion.

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