THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL, PUBS.
BIRMINGHAM, FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

TOO MUCH FOR PROFESSOR

He Taught Mathematics But His Wife's Problem Put Him to Ignominious Flight.

One day a teacher of mathematics went shopping with his wife. He tagged along listlessly from counter to counter until they came to the dress trimmings department, and there he found something in his line. Said his wife to the saleswoman:

"How wide is that gold-spangled black crape?"

"Three-eighths of a yard," said the girl.

"How much is it a yard?"

"Three dollars."

"Well," said the professor's wife, "how much of three-eighths wide material will it take to put four six-inch strips around a two and three-quarter yard skirt that is seven inches narrower at the knee than it is at the bottom, and how much will it cost?"

At the first mention of those figures the professor's head began to reel, and it reeled still more when his wife and the girl got out pencils and paper and began to do their sum. Presently his wife said:

"Here, dear, you know all about mathematics. Hep us solve this problem, won't you?"

But the professor said: "Excuse me; I feel faint. I must get a little fresh air," and ignominiously fled.

His wife came home with exactly the amount of material required, and the professor took her word for it that she didn't pay a cent too much.

En Route With Fabius.

The astute Fabius, inventor of the lustly celebrated Fabian policy, was today asked about it by a committee of the Roman senate sent out to investigate the conduct of the campaign.

"Why," the latter inquired, "do you shift your position every day?"

"Well, this is the theater of war, is it not?" rejoined Fabius.

"Precisely!" assented the committee, endeavoring to look wise.

"And who," the famous captain thereupon exclaimed, "having any practical experience with theaters doesn't know that filling engagements at one-night stands is not to put an eminent star performer like Hannibal sooner than a mere barnstormer like your humble servant!"—Puck.

Poverty!

Poverty has always existed. There is no remedy. It can be alleviated, but not abolished. No matter who preaches any other doctrine, it is a false and not a true preachment. It is against the inexorable logic of all ages. Statesmen have sought a remedy and failed; demagogues have offered their quack medicines and they have been eagerly accepted, only to be finally rejected, one after the other. Philosophers, students, teachers and preachers have all had their say, and all sought their remedies, but poverty still exists. When there is so much of it we shall have no more poverty.—Leslie's Weekly.

Young America.

A little five-year-old of Los Angeles knelt at his mother's knee saying his evening prayer.

The child's father has recently made a good many political enemies, but has in his little son a staunch admirer and defender.

The boy had reached the "please God, bless everybody" stage of his devotions, when the small backbone suddenly straightened, the little head was thrown back defiantly, and, in an explanatory voice, he added: "Well you, God, not just everybody. I don't want you to bless those men who are so mean to daddy."

Not Always Under Strain.

From the time of Herbert Spencer's trip to America visitors have been saying that Americans are too high strung. One of the latest critics, a German traveler, says: "People here don't seem to know how to take life in any way but with a lot of worries. Everybody's nerves seem strung to their highest tension. In Europe we do not exhaust our energy all at once over anything, but we finally arrive and we manage to enjoy life on the way." The trouble is, the critics often judge everything by the business activity which to a traveler is the obvious side of American life. In our hours of ease most of us know how to relax.

Bad Marksman.

"I always aim to tell the truth," remarked the man who talks twice and thinks once.

"Yes," rejoined his friend; "but you remind me of a woman in that respect."

"How's that?" queried the party of the prelude.

"You seldom hit what you aim at," was the reply.

Going Over the Books.

"Item in your campaign expense account mystifies me," said the auditor. "I don't understand what you mean by 'raw material.'"

"That's an error on the part of the stenographer," replied Senator Sorghum. "It should read, 'burrah material.'"

Hopeful.

Jack—The police are looking for a mysterious Jack the Hugger.

Ethel—Oh, Jack, are you the guilty man?

A Cynical Suspicion.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is the initiative and referendum?"

"My son," replied the statesman, "I'm afraid it's another of the movements which sometimes occur to some good mayor dereodcare on the diction say and less on the law books."

As It Were.

Teacher 1—Diogenes set forth it search of an honest man.

Teacher 2—He found him.

Teacher 3—The honest man suchred a tub and his lantern.

CAN CUT EXPENSES

Taft Tells Congress Results of Economy Inquiry.

SUBMITS SPECIAL MESSAGE

How Increased Efficiency in Government Service at Lower Cost May Be Obtained, According to Special Commission.

Washington.—President Taft has submitted to congress a special message on economy and efficiency in the government service. The message in part is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit for the information of the congress the report of progress made in the inquiry into the efficiency and economy of the methods of transacting public business.

Efficiency and economy in the government service have been demanded with increasing insistence for a generation. Real economy is the result of efficient organization. By perfecting the organization the same results may be obtained at less expense. A reduction in the total of the annual appropriations is not in itself a proof of economy, since it is often accompanied by a decrease in efficiency. The needs of the nation may demand a large increase of expenditure, yet to keep the total appropriation within the expected revenue is necessary to the maintenance of public credit.

Upon the president must rest a large share of the responsibility for the demands made upon the treasury for the current administration of the executive branch of the government. Upon the congress must rest responsibility for those grants of public funds which are made for other purposes.

Plan of the Work.

In accordance with the instructions of the commission on economy and efficiency, which I organized to aid me in the inquiry, has directed its efforts primarily to the formulation of concrete recommendations looking to the betterment of the fundamental conditions under which governmental operations must be carried on. With a basis thus laid, it has proceeded to the prosecution of detailed studies of individual services and classes of work, and of particular practices and methods, pushing these studies as far and covering as many points and services, as the resources and time at its disposal have permitted.

In approaching its task it has divided the work into five fields of inquiry having to do respectively with organization, personnel, business methods, accounting and reporting, and the budget.

Comprehensive Plan of Organization.

On organization the commission has referred upon the preparation of three series of reports. The first series deals with the manner in which the services of the government should be grouped in departments. This is a matter of fundamental importance. It is only after a satisfactory solution of this problem that many important measures of reform become possible.

The second and third series of reports deal, respectively, with the organization and activities of particular services, and the form of organization for the performance of particular business operations.

One of the reports of the second series is upon the coast and geodetic survey, which costs the government over two and a half million dollars each year. In the opinion of the commission its useful activities can be performed with equal, or greater, advantage by other services. The commission, therefore, recommends that it be abolished. It is estimated that by so doing a saving of not less than $1,000,000 a year may be made.

Another report illustrating the second series recommends that the lighthouse and life saving services be administered by a single bureau, instead of as at present by two bureaus located in different departments. These services have much in common. Geographically, the are similarly located; administratively, they have many of the same problems to solve. It is estimated that consolidation would result in a saving of not less than $100,000 annually.

Abolition of Local Offices.

Perhaps the part of the organization in which the greatest opportunity for economy in public expenditure is possible is to be found in the numerous local offices of the government. In some instances the establishment and the discontinuance of these local offices are matters of administrative discretion. In other instances they are established by permanent law in such a manner that their discontinuance is beyond the power of the president or that of any executive officer.

The responsibility for the maintenance of these conditions rests naturally be divided between the congress and the executive. But that the executive has performed his duty in the matter is calling the attention of the congress to the matter must also be admitted. Realizing my responsibility in the premises, I have directed the commission to prepare a report setting forth the positions in the local services of the government which may be discontinued with advantage, the saving which would result from such action, and the changes in law which are necessary to carry into effect changes in organization found to be desirable. On the completion of this report, which will be as may be found useless and can be abolished will be so treated by executive order.

Classification of Local Officers.

In my recent message to the congress I urged consideration of the necessity of placing the classified service all of the local officers under the departments of the treasury, the interior, postoffice and commerce and labor.

The next step which must be taken is to require of heads of bureaus in the departments at Washington, and of heads of the local officers under the departments, qualifications of capacity similar to those now required of the chief bureau officers and of local officers. The extension of the merit system to these officers and a needed readjustment of salaries will have important effects in securing greater economy and efficiency.

In the first place, the possession by the incumbents of these positions of requisite qualifications must in itself promote efficiency.

In the second place, the removal of local officers from the realm of political patronage in many cases would reduce the pay roll of the field services. At the present time the incumbents of many of these positions leave the actual performance of many of their duties to deputies and assistants. The government could pass two persons for doing work that could easily be done by one. What is the loss to the government cannot be stated, but that it is very large cannot be denied.

In the third place, so long as local offices are within the sphere of political patronage it is difficult to consider the question of the establishment or discontinuance of local offices apart from the effect upon local political situations.

Finally, the view that these various offices are to be filled as a result of political considerations has for its consequence the necessity that the president and members of congress devote to matters of patronage time which they should devote to questions of policy and administration.

Business Methods.

In every case where technical processes have been studied it has been demonstrated beyond question that large economies may be effected. The subjects first approached were those which lie close to each administrator, viz., office practices. An illustration of the possibilities within this field may be found in the results of the inquiry into the methods of handling and filing correspondence. Every office in the government has received detailed methods to the commission. These reports brought to light the fact that present methods were quite in the reverse of uniform. Some offices follow the practice of briefing all correspondence; some do not. Some have flat files; others fold all papers to the filing. Some use press copies; others retain only carbon copies.

Need for Labor-Saving Office Devices.

The use of labor-saving office devices in the service has been made the subject of a special inquiry. An impression prevails that the government is behind the times of mechanical devices for economizing labor to the same extent as are efficiently managed private enterprises. But no study has been made of the extent to which devices of this character are now being employed in the several branches of the government and the opportunities that exist for their more general use.

The efforts of the commission resulted also in the adoption by several bureaus of departments of improved methods of duplicating copying. The amount of copy work heretofore done by hand each year in the many offices is estimated to aggregate several hundred thousand dollars. The commission exhibited, at its offices, appliances that were thought to be especially adapted to this kind of government work. Following these demonstrations methods of copying were introduced which have brought about a saving of over 75 per cent in offices where used for six months. This change in one small cross-section of office practice will more than offset the whole cost of by inquiry.

Waste in the Distribution of Public Documents.

Going outside the office, one of the business processes which have been investigated is the distribution of department documents. This is a subject with which both the congress and administration heads are familiar. The prevailing practice in handling departmental publications is to have them manufactured at the government printing office, each job when completed is delivered to the department; here the books or pamphlets are wrapped and addressed, then are then sent to the postoffice; they there are assorted and prepared for shipment through the mails, from the postoffice they are sent to the railroad station. Which is only a few steps from the government printing office, where they started. The results of this laborious and circuitous method is to make the use of the best mechanical equipment impracticable and to waste each year not less than a quarter of a million dollars of government funds in useless handling. Not to say nothing of the indirect loss due to lack of proper co-ordination.

The use of duplicating equipment is a matter which also has been investigated. Up to the present time this investigation has been in the main confined to the subject of electric lighting.

Lack of Specifications.

The importance of establishing and maintaining standard specifications is found not only in the possibility of very materially reducing the direct cost of government printing, but also in limiting to the service materials, supplies and equipment which are better adapted to its purposes. One of the results of indefiniteness of specifications is to impose contract conditions which make it extra hazardous for persons to enter into contractual relations. This not only deprives the government of the advantage of competitive conditions, but raises it to pay an added margin in price to vendors who must carry the risk.

The Budget.

The United States is the only great nation whose government is operated without a budget. This fact seems to be more surprising when it is considered that budgets and budget procedures are the outgrowth of democratic doctrines and have had an important part in the development of modern constitutional rights. The American commonwealth has suffered from the irresponsibility due to the lack of its governing agencies. The constitutional purpose of a budget is to make government responsible to public opinion and responsible for its acts.

The Budget as an Annual Program.

A budget should be the means for getting before the legislative branch, before the press, and before the people a definite annual program of business to be financed; it should be in the nature of a prospectus both of revenues and expenditures; it should comprehend the entire relation of the government to the people, whether with reference to the raising of revenue or the rendering of service.

The principal government objects in which the people of the United States are interested include:

The national defense; the protection of persons and property; the promotion of friendly relations and the protection of American interests abroad; the regulation of commerce and industry; the promotion of agriculture, mining, fisheries, forestry and reclamation; the promotion of manufacturing, commerce, and banking; the promotion of transportation by the communication of the postal service, including postal savings and parcels post; the care for and utilization of the public domain; the administration of education, art, science and recreation; the promotion of the public health; the care and education of the Indians and other wards of the nation.

These are public-welfare questions in which I assume every citizen has a vital interest. I believe that every member of congress, as an official representative of the people, each editor, as a non-official representative of public opinion, each citizen, as a beneficiary of the trust imposed in officers of the government, should be able readily to ascertain how much has been spent for each of these purposes, how much has been appropriated for the current year; how much the administration is asking for each of these purposes for the next fiscal year.

Furthermore, each person interested should have laid before him a clear, well-digested statement showing in detail whether moneys appropriated have been economically spent and whether each division or office has been efficiently run. This is the information which should be available each year in the form of a budget and in detail accounts and reports supporting the budget.

I ask the continuance of this commission on economy and efficiency because of the excellent beginning which has been made toward the reorganization of the machinery of this government on business principles. I ask it because its work is entirely nonpartisan in character and ought to apply to every citizen who wishes to give effectiveness to popular government in which we feel a just pride. The work further commends itself for the reason that the cost of organization and work has been carefully considered at every point. Three months were taken in consideration of plans before the inquiry was begun; six months were then spent in preliminary investigations before the commission was organized; before March 3, 1911, when I asked for a continuation of the original appropriation for the current year, only $12,000 had been spent.

WM. H. TAFT.

U. S. SOLDIERS OFF FOR CHINA

MAJOR-GENERAL BELL ASKS MEN TO STAY CLEAN AND POLITE.

WILL UPHOLD RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Every Man in the Expedition Leaving the Philippines Is Thoroughly Inspected.

The transport Logan, carrying the first battalion of the Fifteenth U. S. infantry to China, left Manilla.

The United States transport Logan left with a battalion of the Fifteenth infantry and other details on board, on the way to Chin Wang Tao, in northern China. The American troops, after they have disembarked, are to be employed in guarding a section of the Peking railroad from Shan-Hai-Kwan to Mukden against the possible attack of either imperialists or republican troops.

The departure took place in the presence of a throng of civilians and soldiers of other regiments, while women crowded the quay bidding tearful farewells and wishing Godspeed to the troops. No women were allowed to accompany the expedition.

Major General J. Franklin Bell, commander-in-chief of the army in the Philippines, made a short parting speech to the officers and men of the expedition just before the transport sailed. General Bell urged the troops to show pride in their American citizenship while they were on foreign soil. The Chinese, he said, were worthy of a square deal and he expected the American soldiers to treat them in a worthy way. He begged the officers and men to be very particular in regard to courtesies and salute to other foreign officers, and he impressed upon the men the necessity for maintaining their reputation for cleanliness and a neat personal appearance. In conclusion he explained the desirability of the most friendly relations with all foreigners with whom they should come in contact.

Women in Sweden Win Full Suffrage

Women are henceforth to take a full and equal share with men in the political life of Sweden.

The speech from the throne at the opening of the riksdag contained the announcement that a bill was to be introduced enfranchising women and making them eligible at the elections to the riksdag on the same conditions as men.

Every Swede over 24 years of age and not under any legal disability has the right to vote for members of the second chamber.

On behalf of the government it was stated that King Gustave, who opened the sessions of the riksdag in person, regards it as the right and the best interests of the state that women should be placed on this equality with men.

5,268 Buildings Burned; 30,000 Homeless.

A series of fires which broke out in Osaka, Japan, swept unchecked across the southern half of the city, fanned by a strong wind. The conflagration was not brought under control until late in the afternoon when, according to official figures, 5,268 buildings had been destroyed and 30,000 persons rendered homeless. During the first four hours the flames consumed more than 1,000 houses.

Ice Jam at Grand Haven Is Broken.

The ice jam which held the six steamers in the ice off Grand Haven for days, has been broken and the steamers are again making regular trips, as far as Milwaukee, Grand Haven lake service is concerned. The Chicago-Grand Haven service however, will probably have to be abandoned because of the ice off Chicago where the Goodrich and Milwaukee Racine boats are trapped.

Famous Hotel Burns.

The Revere house, one of the oldest and most famous hotels in Boston, Quick work by the employes and the firemen saved all the guests, although there were many narrow escapes. The loss is estimated at $100,000. A systematic search was made of the ruins at daylight but no bodies were found.

Military Plan Promised Soon.

A comprehensive military plan for the United States will be completed by the war college and general staff of the army in Washington before the end of the present session of congress according to a statement made by Secretary of War Stimson before the house committee on military affairs.

A Paris newspaper says that the French government has decided to decorate J. Pierpont Morgan with the commandership of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his splendid gifts to the Louvre.

Five that for a time seriously threatened the business center of Philadelphia damaged property to the extent of about $200,000. The temperature was at zero and this, with the snow in the streets, made the work of the fire department exceedingly difficult.

The committee appointed by the Michigan Federation of Labor to investigate the new employers' liability bill, reported to that body, in session in Battle Creek as favoring the bill it its present form.

After covering a thousand miles over Alaska snow with his dog team Lieut. B. F. Waugh reported for duty at the Presidio, San Francisco. Lieut Waugh was stationed at St. Michael Alaska, with the sixteenth infantry when he received notification of promotion to the Thirtieth. He went overland to Cordova, where he boarded the last outbound steamer.

At a meeting of the college cabinet with L. E. Buel, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and B. B. Johnson, state student secretary, held in the Y. M. C. A. building, in Alma, a movement was launched to start a Bible study class in the college and get as many of the students to join as possible.

Charles McNeal, 50, a well-to-do farmer living in Chippewa township Ionia county, hung himself in a sheep shed. The body was discovered by his wife. It is said that McNeal became despondent over the failure o his crops last fall. He held several offices in the township. He is survived also by seven children.

FOUR U.S. ROADS IN MICHIGAN

National Highway Association Outlines System of State.

Michigan is to have four national highways, according to the proposal of the National Highways association, which advocates 50,000 miles of national highways.

The Michigan highways are outlined as follows:

(B) Detroit - Chicago running through Detroit, Pontiac, Saginaw, Bay City, Cheboygan, and terminating at the Straits of Mackinac.

(B) Detroit - Chicago, running through Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, and joining the northern transcontinental main highway at South Bend.

(C) Detroit-Grand Rapids, running through Lansing.

(D) Chicago-Mackinac, connecting the Straits of Mackinac with Manistee, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, and joining at South Bend the Detroit - Chicago transcontinental highway leading to Chicago.

The proposed system of roads calls for three main highways from coast to coast, fourteen, east and west and southern. Coupling the main points on each of these roads are trunk highways, making a coarse network over the entire country by means of a third series of roads known as link national highways," the entire country will be covered by a fine network of roads.

Michigan congressmen are much interested in the elaborate proposal.

REBELS KILL 10 000 MANCHUS

Imperial Army Fights Its Way Within 60 Miles of Scene.

The Kan-Su imperial army after much fighting, has succeeded in pursuing its way to within 60 miles of Sian Fu. The entire province of Shen-Si is in a turmoil. Many towns have been looted and deserted.

The reported massacre of 10,000 Manchus by rebels in the Shen-Si district is confirmed.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

DETROIT—Cattle—Market fairly active and steady; prime steers, $4.75@5.25; butcher grades, 4@4.50. Calves—Market active, 25c higher; culls, $6@7; bulk, $6.50@7. Sheep and lambs—Market fairly active; choice lambs, $7.40@7.50; fair to good lambs, $7@7.25; light to good sheep, $5@5.50; yearlings, $5.50@6; sheep, $2@5. Hogs—Market steady; 25@50c higher; pigs, $5.90@6; light yorkers, $5.90@6.20; stags, one-third off.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Market fairly active and steady; prime steers, $5.10@5.25; butcher grades, 4@4.90. Calves—Market active, 25c higher; culls and common, $6@7; bulk, $6.50@7. Sheep and lambs—Market fairly active; choice lambs, $7.40@7.50; fair to good lambs, $7@7.25; light to good sheep, $5@5.50; yearlings, $5.50@6; sheep, $2@5. Hogs—Market steady; 25@50c higher; heavy, $6.25@6.35; mixed, $6.30@6.35; yorkers, $6.25@6.30; pigs, $6.20@6.25; roughs, $5.75@5.85; stags, $4@5.50.

GRAIN, ETC.

DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red wheat, 95c. May opened at $1.01 1-4 and declined to 1.00 3-4; July opened at 95 3-4c and declined to 95 1-2c; No. 1 white, 95c.

Corn—Cash No. 3 62c; No. 3 yellow, 64c; No. 4 yellow, 62c.

Oats—Cash No. 3 white, 34 1-2c; No. 3 white, 34c.

Rye—Cash No. 57c.

Beans—Immediate, prompt and January shipment, $2.23; February, $2.25; May, $2.30.

Clover seed—Prime spot, 20 bags at $12.50; March, 50 bags at $12.50; 50 bags at $12; 5 at $11.75; prime alsike, 5 bags at $10.75; mixed alsike, 5 bags at $10.65; 12 at $10.50; timothy, 5 bags at $2.60.

Timothy seed—Prime spot, $2.20; March, $2.25; 25 bags at $2.24 per cwt.

Buckwheat—Good grade, $1.75 per cwt.

FARM PRODUCE.

The produce market is showing but little change from last week. Since the holidays are past and the dressed poultry deal out of the way there is more life to the trade in eggs, prices and there is something of a lull in general activity. The cold weather has emphasized this somewhat by limiting the receipts, especially of butterfats, goods. Cured meat industry has been received, but the receipts are light and the demand for the most part has their way to the consumer. Fruit is dull and prices steady to firm and in some lines are looking higher.

Apples—Baldwins, $1 per bu, $1.50@3 per bbl; western box apples, $2.25@2.75 per box.

Beans—Dried Limas, 6 1-2@7c per lb. Medium hand picked, $1.80@1.85 per bu; extras, 36c; fancy, 35c; packing stock, 20c; dairy, 40c per lb.

Cabbage—Home grown, 20@35c per doz.

Cabbages—Home grown, 2 1-2@3c per lb.

Cranberries—Late Howes, $9.50 per bbl, $2.50 per bu.

Cheese—Michigan flats, 15 1-2@17c; New York flats, 16@17c; Michigan twins, 14 1-2@15c; domestic Swiss, 17@20c; Brick cheese, 15@16c; domestic block Swiss, 28@32c; Limburger, 14 1-2@16c; brick cheese, 15@16c per lb.

Chestnuts, 10@12 1-2c per lb.

Dressed calves—Fancy, 11@12c; common, 8@9c per lb.

Dressed hogs—Light to medium, 7@7 1-2c; heavy, 6 1-2@7c per lb.

Eggs—Official prices: Fresh current receipts, cases included, 29c per doz. Market firm. Storage firsts, 27c.

Fresh vegetables—Cucumbers, hot houses, $1.50@1.75 per doz; lettuce, hot house, 10@12c per lb; head lettuce, $3@3.25 per hamper; radishes, hot house, 25@35c per doz; parsley, $2@2.50 per bu; tomatoes, $3.50@4 per six-basket crate; 60c per basket; Hubbard squash, 1 1-2@2c per lb; sweet potatoes, $4.50@5 per bu; green onions, 30@35c per doz; turnips, 50c per bu; watercress, 75c per doz; rutabagas, 40@45c per bu; green peas, $4.50 per hamper.

Hay—Detroit dealers are paying the following prices for hay: No. 1 timothy, $16 per ton; No. 1 timothy, mixed, $15@15.50; No. 1 timothy, mixed, $14@14.50; rye straw, $10@10.50; wheat and oats straw, $8.50@9 per ton. Loose hay farmers' wagon prices, $1 per cwt; markets range from $23@27, as to quality.

Mrs. Herman Carlson of Chevenne, Wyo., gave birth to one baby each day for three successive days. The third youngster, a girl; the other two are boys. All the babies apparently are healthy.

Col. F. A. Chapa, of San Antonio, Texas, who was one of Gen. Bernardo Reyes's right-hand men in preparing the recent abortive Mexican revolution, was found guilty in Brownsville of violation of the United States neutrality laws. Chapa is a colonel on the staff of Gov. Colquitt, of Texas, and a well known San Antonio business man.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz was placed on the list of retired army officers of Mexico. His retirement is the result of a general order just effective, which provides that no officer shall be retained on the active list after reaching the age of 66.

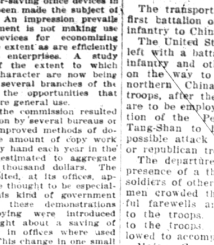
The American Tobacco Co. has filed in the office of the secretary of state an amendment to its charter enlarging the powers of the preferred stockholders. Under the original charter the preferred stockholders could only vote in certain cases. The amended charter permits them to vote on all matters concerning the company.

REACHED LIMIT OF TORTURE

Real Reason Why Burglar Gave Evening Papers Chance to Use Effective Headline.

A burglar broke into a New York mansion early the other morning and found himself after wandering about the place in the music room. Hearing footsteps approaching, he took refuge behind a screen. From eight to nine the eldest daughter had a singing lesson. From nine to ten the second daughter took a piano lesson. From 10 to 11 the eldest son got his instruction on the violin. From 11 to 12 the younger boy got a lesson on the flute and piccolo. Then at 12:15, the family got together and practiced music on all their instruments. They were fixing up for a concert. At 12:45 the burglar climbed staggered from behind the screen. "For heaven's sake, send for the police!" he shrieked. "Torture, pure torture was the headline. "Nervy Children Capture Desperate Burglar."

LEISURE PROVIDED FOR.



"'Marry in haste and repent at leisure,' you know."

"Yes; but my fiancee is rich enough, so I'll have the leisure all right."

IN AGONY WITH ITCHING

"About four years ago I broke out with sores on my arms like boils. After two months they were all over my body, some coming, and some going away. In about six months the boils quit, but my arms, neck and body broke out with an itching, burning rash. It would burn and itch, and come out in pimples like grains of wheat. I was in a terrible condition; I could not sleep or rest. Part of my flesh were raw, and I could scarcely bear my clothes on. I could not lie in bed in any position and rest. In about a year the sores extended down to my feet. Then I suffered agony with the burning, itching sores. I could hardly walk and for a long time I could not put on socks.

"All this time I was trying everything I could hear of, and had the skill of three doctors. They said it was eczema. I got no benefit from all this. I was nearly worn out, and had given up in despair of ever being cured when I was advised by a friend to try Cuticura Remedies. I purchased Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, and used exactly as directed. I used the Cuticura Remedies constantly for four months, and nothing else, and was perfectly cured. It is now a year, and I have not had the least bit since. I am ready to praise the Cuticura Remedies at any time. (Signed) E. L. Cate, Exile, Ky., Nov. 10, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

Too Much Reclining.

"How was it that Gamps failed in his bed-manufacturing business?" "He got too much in sympathy with the business." "How could he do that?" "He lay down on the job."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

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A doctor's wife just home in Paris from Annam, where she was attached to a branch of the Pasteur institute, relates that servants in that country have the curious habit of washing all dishes under the table, never on top.

Of Lord Tennyson's Brother.

The "high-links of the high-nosed", (to use another phrase of his) angered him, as did all persons "who go about with well-cut trousers and illarranged ideas."—Athenaeum.

Irony of Fate.

The irony of fate crops out in the fact that the men whose portraits would look best in the magazines never succeed in making it worth while for the magazine to publish portraits of them.

Truly Fortunate Man.

Hohor and fortune exist for him who always recognizes the neighborhood of the great, always feels himself in the presence of high causes.—Emerson.