

NEW INSURANCE PLAN CAUSE OF BIG LOSS IN PARCEL POST

Costs Uncle Sam More Than System Formerly in Vogue.

Admit Fourth-Class Matter to Registry Again Plan Suggested.

ALTHOUGH the postal authorities still decline their inability to ascertain in what manner the insurance feature of the parcel post law is going to work out from a monetary point of view, it has been learned that payments of indemnity for lost and destroyed fourth class matter covered by postal insurance will constitute a rather significant figure annually.

When the parcel post was inaugurated \$25,000 was set aside for the payment of insurance losses. At the end of the six months ending June 30 last approximately \$30,000 had been expended in payment of claims of this nature. All the claims, however, for the elapsed six months had not been presented, and Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery, who executes this phase of the law, and his assistants have estimated that the entire \$25,000 will have been exhausted when all charges against this fund have been passed upon and paid.

It is believed, however, that the registry indemnity payments will not be quite as heavy, owing to the removal of fourth class matter from that service.

Under the parcel post provisions any package weighing up to eleven pounds which is not composed of prohibited goods and is fourth class matter may be insured and sent to any place in the country. Originally there was a uniform ten-cent fee charged for insurance and carried a fifty dollar indemnity. Later, however, it was concluded to establish both five and ten cent fees. The former gives insurance up to \$25, and the latter, as originally covers up to \$50.

This is a guarantee only for absolute loss. No payment is made where the package is simply damaged. The marked difference in the aggregate losses sustained by the departments of registration and insurance is due to the fact that packages sent in the former manner are placed in special pouches and every clerk who handles them must sign a voucher, whereas an insured parcel post package is sent with the ordinary mail and receives no attention, except at the office of dispatch and receipt.

While that is all that the law requires for the handling of insured packages, the postal authorities endeavor to prevent loss and have urged the sender of such packages, if the article is fragile, to mark it. If, then, there are a number of such fragile packages they are placed together in a separate pouch and marked to attract the attention of the railway clerks.

Registry More Satisfactory.

A person who insures a package, some of the postal officials maintain, does so not to protect himself so much against monetary loss, but more with a desire to insure that his package will reach its destination. Consequently, they officials say, a greater degree of satisfaction would be given the general public if all the insured fourth class matter were again placed under the registry service.

To do so, they say, would necessarily entail more work upon that division and incur a greater expense. The losses, however, they maintain, would be less, and some of the advocates of this policy go so far as to say that the reduction in indemnity payments would practically pay for the additional clerks who would have to be taken on in the registry service.

Mr. Dockery, when asked if he or the postmaster general had contemplated making such a change, replied that neither had and added that it was impossible until time had afforded more experience with the parcel post to say whether such a move would be advantageous.

Matter Formerly Registered.

Before the passage of the parcel post law and the inauguration of that system, any packages, whether they comprised first, second or third class mail matter, could be registered. With the establishment of the parcel post, however, and the provision for the insurance of fourth class matter, former Postmaster General Hitchcock ruled that fourth class matter out of the registry division and directed that it must be sent, if protection was desired by the sender, under the parcel post insurance system.

This necessarily took out of the registered mail a large number of packages. The total indemnity paid by the postal service for registered mail of all classes during the year, ended June 30, 1912, was \$19,732.35.

Loss Estimated at \$65,000.

Consequently, in making the estimates for the year 1914 Mr. Dockery has asked for \$65,000. Fifty thousand dollars probably would have been sufficient to cover the losses for the year had the system been conducted as it was under the old method, on which the estimates were based.

But beginning July 1 last a "collection on delivery" feature was inaugurated. Under it merchants may send throughout the country goods of the nature permitted in the parcel post, and payment will be made for these goods by the addressee at the office of delivery. All these goods must be insured, and it is thought the indemnity losses will be increased to an extent. The additional \$15,000 was asked to meet this increase.

Mr. Dockery, however, frankly admits that his estimates, particularly as far as the "C. O. D." losses are concerned, are purely conjectural. He made such a statement to the congressional appropriation committee. Up to the present time, he said, there are no definite figures on which estimates may be based and added that the losses for the year may be much more or much less than the sum for which he has asked.

FOR FEDERAL DOCTORS.

Congressman Reilly Asks House to Make National Licenses Possible.

A proposal for federal medical licenses which would permit the practitioners holding them to practice medicine in any state or possession of the United States has just been presented to the house, according to advices from Washington, in a bill introduced by Representative Thomas L. Reilly of Connecticut. The bill was marked "by request."

It authorizes the president to appoint a United States medical licensing board, to have headquarters at Washington and to consist of two medical officers of the army, two medical officers of the navy and two officers of the United States marine hospital corps. The terms of the members of the board would be for four years each and the salaries \$4,000 a year apiece.

Any practitioner holding a state license may apply to the federal board and upon payment of \$2 receive a federal license.

Those persons who do not possess a state license may apply to the federal board for a federal license and upon satisfactory fulfillment of the requirements of the American Medical association and the presentation of a diploma of a doctor of medicine from a recognized medical school receive a federal license upon the payment of a ten dollar fee. Applicants in such cases, however, must have a high school education or its equivalent and present certificates of good moral character. It is also provided that they must be American citizens.

BEWARE ONION EELWORM.

Pest That Baffles Chemical Remedies and Two Years' Dryness.

Lovers of beefsteak and onions were startled when the department of agriculture announced at Washington recently that the Tylenchus devastatrix had invaded the United States and the future of the onion industry was in jeopardy. The invader with the Latin name is known also as the onion eelworm. Hitherto it has confined its operations to Europe, Africa, and Australia, where it has wreaked havoc, but now it has made its appearance in this country.

Government experts in warning growers of onions did not minimize the gravity of the appearance here of the eelworm. It seems impervious to chemical remedies that have been tried for its eradication, and the eggs of the insect, experts declare, will survive two years of complete dryness.

"The worms are seldom over one-twentieth of an inch long," said the department experts, "and are very slender and transparent, so that their presence is not generally detected by the naked eye, and the grower therefore often remains in ignorance of his losses."

Bees Attack Painters.

While painters were painting the steeple of the Baptist church in Angeleno, N. Y., they were attacked and driven away by bees. Joseph E. Egan and L. W. Messenger returned to the attack and with smoke drove the bees away and secured fifty pounds of honey and a great quantity of honeycomb. Messenger was stung in about 100 places.

Each woodpecker in the United States is worth \$20 in cash when the value is estimated on the value of the good that this bird does to trees.

Not His Fault.

One of the women belonging to the Mothers' club at the settlement house came to excuse herself from the meeting with her face swollen and highly discolored. She was hiding it with a shawl, and she explained earnestly: "He wouldn't have done it for anything, not for a hundred dollars. But he wasn't himself, and I said something that crossed him. Then he done it, but he's sorry. I black awful easy, anyway."—Everybody's.

Sunstroke.

Sunstroke is caused by invisible violet rays from the sun and not by heat. The temperature to which stokers on Atlantic liners are exposed is far higher than the heat from the sun in the most tropical countries, yet the men are not affected in the same manner.

Woodpeckers.

An educated man is a man who can do what he ought to do when he ought to do it whether he wants to do it or not.—Nicholas Murray Butler.

It is not by attending to our friends in our way, but in theirs, that we can really aid them.—Margaret Fuller.

The Problem

What shall we do in Mexico? Shall the big policeman arm and go with stout reserve and ready club into the wrangle there to rub And watch and guard that never harm Shall come from passions quick and warm To our own people there below? What shall we do in Mexico?

The big policeman is a man Who seldom does the worst he can; Who knows how big and strong he be, So treats with quiet leniency The loud and quarrelsome angry band He'd easily settle with one hand, And that's why he is troubled so What he shall do in Mexico.

He has the quiet of the strong, Which often gives impression wrong That he will imposition stand From every bold, defiant land. Because his hand reluctant course is to the iron hand of force. The strength which makes conclusions slow As to the case in Mexico.—Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

BIRD LAW PROCLAIMED EFFECTIVE ON NOV. 1.

Machinery Put in Motion to Make These Regulations Effective.

Following the proclamation of the president of the United States establishing regulations for the protection of migratory birds, the department of agriculture has set in motion machinery to make these regulations effective in every state Nov. 1, the date set for the operation of the proclamation.

These regulations put under federal protection, for the first time, a large number of migratory game and insectivorous birds and thus place federal restrictions on the 5,000,000 hunters of the United States. In enforcing these regulations federal authorities will cooperate with state game commissioners and other state authorities in carrying out the provisions of the law and to prevent complications in the local enforcement of the regulations.

Among the birds protected by the regulations are the brant, wild duck, goose, swan, cranes of various species, rail, several kinds of shore birds, pigeon, dove, wild pigeon, bobolink, catbird, chickadee, cuckoo, flicker, flycatcher, grosbeak, humming bird, kinglet, martin, meadow lark, night hawk, nuthatch, oriole, robin, shrike, swallow, swift, thrush, warbler, whippoorwill, woodpecker and wren.

The regulations for enforcement of the law separate the country into two zones, known as the breeding and wintering zones. The former comprises twenty-five states, lying wholly or in part north of latitude 40 and the Ohio river, and the latter comprises twenty-three states and the District of Columbia lying wholly or in part south of latitude 40 and the Ohio river.

A close season has been established on the catbird, chickadee, grosbeak, humming bird, martin, meadow lark, bullbat, robin, swallow, thrush, whippoorwill and woodpecker. The regulations contain a prohibition abolishing the hunting of all migratory game and insectivorous birds from sunset to sunrise.

Words That Speak.

Bang—"a sudden noise like that from a gun" is the definition given by the dictionary. But the explanation is being foggy and futile, for a "bang" is, well, what better describes it than that simple word itself?

So many of our most expressive words seem similarly to have sprung from a desire to form with the lips a sound mimicking the thing described. Why waste words on a definition of the word "splash," for example? You hear all the abrupt, restless heaving of the waters in that one word.

And does even a baby need to be told what "buzz" means when a blue-bottle is leading a forlorn hop against the window?

"Tinkle," "whistle," "whine," "gurgle," "cackle," "lily"—these are only a few of our other eloquent descriptive words.—London Answers.

Calm Occupation.

"I hear they are passionately in love with each other."

"It might pass for passion in Boston. They kiss each other with their eyes closed on."—Washington Herald.

It Must Be So.

Mrs. Knostall—What do those sailors mean when they speak of the dog watch? Mr. Knostall—That's part of the crew of an ocean greyhound.—Kansas City Star.

Love, hope, fear, faith—these make humanity; these are its signs and note and character.—Robert Browning.

AIM IS TO MATE BEST OF SEXES

Nation Wide Contest Started to Find Perfect Pair.

TO TEST EUGENIC THEORY.

Committee of Medical Review of Reviews Will Grade Applicants According to Physical and Mental Standard—Couple Will Be Offered Inducements to Wed.

A eugenic marriage—the matching and mating of a man and a woman as near to physical, mental and moral perfection as is possible—is planned by Frederic H. Robinson of New York city, president of the sociological fund committee of the Medical Review of Reviews.

As far as Mr. Robinson is aware, the prospective bride and bridegroom have never met nor heard of each other. Mr. Robinson himself knows neither of them. They will be selected by a jury of doctors, men and women. Any one can apply. Once the selections are made the two examples of robust humanity will be presented to each other.

Then may follow the only hitch in the plan. Either may decide the other impossible, and the match may therefore fall. But, taking it for granted that two persons, each judged by the laws of eugenics fit to become the parents of children, may be matched congenitally, they will face the plan broached by Mr. Robinson.

Hope to Test Theories.

"This is not original, except in the fact that we will carry it through if possible," said Mr. Robinson in a recent interview. "It has been mulled over by theorists. Now for a material experiment."

"It is suggested to me that a fund of \$1,000 be raised to further the idea. One-half of it will go to the bride and the bridegroom when they are married. The other \$500 will be theirs when the first child is born. To start the ball rolling, I can personally guarantee that the sociological fund of the Medical Review of Reviews will post \$500."

"Now, it is for some person or organization interested to guarantee the other \$500."

"The lists are open to anybody who chooses to enter the competition. We bar no man nor woman who is willing to be examined physically and mentally and to open the way for us to search his or her ancestry for physical or mental blemishes. The applicants shall be examined by physicians of their own sex."

"We shall examine as many applicants as may apply. They will be graded on a percentage basis, and when we are satisfied that we have found one man and one woman who indicate their abilities to be the parents of healthy, clean and normal children we shall make an effort to have them marry."

"Social class will not be considered. We are examining the human animal, not searching for a Lochinvar. All applications may be sent to me at the office of the Medical Review of Reviews."

Mr. Robinson's offices are located at 208 Broadway, New York city. On the sociological fund committee with him are Norman Haggood, chairman; Mrs. O. E. P. Belmont, Eugene Brioux, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Dr. Abraham Jacob, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Dr. Ira S. Witt.

Applicants, men and women, should write at once to Mr. Robinson. Some degree of physical fitness is a necessary adjunct to physical wholesomeness.

Some Names.

Surnames are not what they seem. For instance, Lind is derived from a Teutonic word meaning a "snake." The apparently quiet and harmless surname Wren comes from a word which denotes "travine." Fish, though such an innocent name in appearance, originally meant "impetuous."

Easy Problem.

A negro wished to deposit some money in the postal savings bank and the clerk asked his age. "Well, boss," he replied, "I don't know jus' how old I is, but I was born in March an' you kin count it up for yo'self."—Everybody's.

NEW PLAN TO PICK CADETS.

Gives President Power to Appoint Ten From Military Schools.

Important changes in the method of admitting candidates to the West Point military academy are proposed in a bill just introduced in congress by Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee. It would give the president power to appoint each year ten educational institutions having officers of the army detailed for military instruction. The list of "honour schools" would be prepared by the war department.

The Chamberlain bill also proposes when the annual examinations fall to fill all vacancies in the academy from the list of regular appointees, that candidates should be selected on the merit principle from the whole list of alternates. Instead of being restricted to the alternate from the district where the principal has failed.

"GREATEST HEN IN WORLD."

Remarkable Biddy Has Laid 283 Eggs In a Year.

Upon hen C-543 the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis, Ore., has conferred the title of "the greatest hen in the world." She has just laid her two hundred and eighty-third egg within a year, making what is said to be a world's record.

C-543 was hatched April 29, 1912, and began laying at the age of five and one-half months.

The former record was made at the Oregon college farm in 1911, when a hen laid 282 eggs in a year.

ELECTRIC SPANKER NEXT.

Installed in Huntington (W. Va.) Schools—Great Success.

Two schools in Huntington, W. Va., where discipline has always been a matter of the instructors' strength of arm, have been transformed by means of an electric "spanker" into institutions of learning with the best average department of all the schools in that city, according to Superintendent Wilson M. Foulke.

Both schools, known for years as unruly, had exhausted the patience of the school board. A day or so after the school season opened a carpenter and an electrician appeared at one of the schools and began the installation of a spanker in a small anteroom. As the spanker gradually assumed shape and the electric connections were made the unruly pupils began to ask questions, and finally they were given a demonstration of its ability to administer punishment.

The spanker delivers about five short sharp blows a second. After several of the boys had become subjects of a test of the spanker they had some stories to tell of its punishing powers.

Immediately the spanker was completed in one school it was installed in the other institution. According to Superintendent Foulke, since the "persuaders" have been installed and their abilities become known, not one unruly pupil can be found in either school.

TIES UP EDDY PROPERTY.

Administrator Must Hold It Until Trustees Are Appointed.

Under a decision of the supreme court just filed at Concord, N. H., Josiah E. Pernald of Concord was ordered to hold as administrator the property of the late Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the founder of Christian Science, until trustees are appointed by the probate court.

The court held that Mrs. Eddy created a public trust to be administered by the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, under the court's supervision.

Poet Kemp a Convict.

A sentence of twenty-one days at hard labor was pronounced in a magistrate's court in Southampton, England, on Harry Kemp, the American "straw poet" who was charged with stowing himself away on board the steamship Oceanic on a recent voyage.

Monument to Seagulls.

Commemorating the deliverance of early Mormon settlers from starvation, a monument to the Great Salt Lake seagull has just been unveiled in the temple grounds at Salt Lake City. A grasshopper scourge which visited the pioneers in 1848 threatened total destruction to their crops when great flocks of gulls appeared and devoured the pests.

A man of honor never purchases happiness at the expense of another's sorrow.

FILIPINOS' TAXES SHOW PROGRESS

Returns Give \$800,000 Gain in Collections.

TRADE IN OPIUM CUT DOWN

Increased Revenues Chiefly Due to Larger Output of Factories—Decrease of More Than 25 Per Cent in Penalties Means Successful Enforcement of the Law by Officials.

Progress and prosperity in the Philippines under the administration of the United States are reflected in the annual report of William T. Nolting, collector of internal revenue for the islands, for the last fiscal year. The report has just been made public by the bureau of insular affairs at Washington.

For the year ended June 30 last Collector Nolting reports total collections of \$11,392,382.08, an increase of \$800,298.83, or 7 1/2 per cent, over the preceding year. Of the increase nearly \$700,000 was due to a larger output by manufacturers of taxable articles and to a stricter enforcement of the laws imposing taxes.

The amount named includes the land tax, \$682,718.40, in the city of Manila, which has a population of approximately 300,000. Of internal revenue proper the tax collected on alcoholic and tobacco products was \$4,040,618.31, on dealers \$333,105 and on imported articles of this nature \$393,996.

Collects Many Taxes.

The internal revenue bureau collects not only the taxes on liquors and tobacco, but also the cedula, or poll tax, the percentage tax on sales of merchandise and all occupation taxes. These are to some extent of a local nature, the cedula being entirely so, and while collected by the agents of the central office, are later apportioned in other words, the practice which obtains in many states of having taxes paid to the state and then apportioned among the counties is extended in the Philippines so as to include the towns or municipalities.

"One item of decreased receipts is very gratifying," says the bureau of insular affairs, "the amount of penalties collected under the opium law. It being less than \$40,000, or a decrease of more than 25 per cent. The Philippine government, having been the pioneer in the recent worldwide movement for the suppression of opium and having taken the successive steps of licensing medical treatment and prohibition, with the rigid enforcement of punitive laws, may now look forward to the early completion of the task of eradicating the opium evil among the Chinese residents, as it has already among the Filipinos."

The apportionable taxes amounted to 17,434,278 pesos, or half that many dollars, including the regular cedula or poll tax of \$1,071,581, which was divided equally between the municipalities and provinces, the extra cedula tax amounting to nearly as much, having gone to the provinces for road and bridge purposes. The municipalities received license taxes to the extent of more than \$300,000, while the other collections of \$1,582,041 were divided equally between the municipalities and provinces.

Replacing American Employees.

One phase of Mr. Nolting's report throws an interesting bit of light on the working out of the policy of reducing the number of Americans in the Philippine service as rapidly as qualified Filipinos become available. The bureau of internal revenue began the year with 480 regular and temporary employees, of whom eighty-five were Americans, while on June 30 the number of Americans had been reduced to forty-eight.

In the process of reorganization the collector substituted Filipinos in several offices heretofore occupied by Americans exclusively, and he has found, with few exceptions, that the results have been better than hoped for, the new force of agents' assistants especially rendering excellent service.

The bureau plays an active part in the enforcement of several laws, and its disbursements represent more than the mere cost of collecting taxes, but this was done at an expense of 2.04 per cent of the money received.

PURITY CONGRESS PLANS.

Opens in Minneapolis Nov. 7 and Continues Five Days.

B. S. Steadman of Lacrosse, Wis., president of the World's Purity federation, has prepared the program for the organization's seventh annual congress, which will be held in Minneapolis, beginning Nov. 7 and continuing until Nov. 12.

Educators, ministers and social workers from all parts of the United States and from several foreign countries will deliver addresses on topics covering a wide range of activities.

Governor Eberhart of Minnesota has issued a proclamation designating Nov. 9 as "purity Sunday," on which day there will be special services in churches throughout the state. Governor Earl Brewer of Mississippi has issued a similar proclamation.

Woman's Two Ages.

Jonx—Shakespeare told us all about the seven ages of man, but he didn't say anything about the two ages of woman. Bonx—And what are the two ages of woman? Jonx—The age she says she is and the age she really is.—Philadelphia Record.

Husband and Wife.

Husband means house bound; wife, weaving one; son is the cleaner; daughter is the milkier; spinster is the unmarried sister of husband or wife, who is the spinster.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF LOWVILLE.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 13 of the Liquor Tax Law, being Chapter 34 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, that all of the local option questions provided for therein will be voted on at the next general election to be held Tuesday, November 4, 1913, viz:

Question 1. Selling liquor to be drunk on the premises where sold.— Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of subdivision one of section eight of the liquor tax law, namely, by selling liquor to be drunk on the premises where sold, in the town of Lowville?

Question 2. Selling liquor not to be drunk on the premises where sold.— Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of subdivision one of section eight of the liquor tax law, namely, by selling liquor not to be drunk on the premises where sold, in the town of Lowville?

Question 3. Selling liquor as a pharmacist.— Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of subdivision three of section eight of the liquor tax law, namely, by selling liquor as a pharmacist on the town of Lowville?

Question 4. Selling liquor by hotel keepers only.— Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under subdivision one of section eight of the liquor tax law, but only in connection with the business of keeping a hotel, in the town of Lowville, if the majority of votes cast on the first question submitted are in the negative? Dated October 16, 1913.

W. H. EGLETON, Town Clerk, Town of Lowville, Lewis County, New York. 4-3-w

TOWN PROPOSITIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the written request of forty-four residents and taxpayers, whose names appear upon the last assessment roll of the town of Lowville, New York, that at the next biennial Town Meeting to be held at the same time as the general election, i. e., Nov. 4, 1913, the following "Proposition" will be submitted to the electing voters who are owners of property assessed upon the last preceding assessment roll of said town, to wit:

PROPOSITION.

"Shall there be raised by tax upon the taxable property of the town of Lowville, N. Y., the sum of Five Hundred Dollars annually, for the period of two years, to wit: The years 1913 and 1914 for the benefit and use of the Lowville Free Library?"

Notice is further given that the polls of said Town Meeting will be opened at 6 o'clock a. m. and remain open until 5 o'clock p. m. of said day. Dated Lowville, N. Y., Oct. 15, A. D., 1913.

W. H. EGLETON, Town Clerk, Town of Lowville, N. Y. 4-3-w

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF PINCKNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 13 of the Liquor Tax Law, being Chapter 34 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, that all of the local option questions provided for therein will be voted on at the next general election to be held Tuesday, November 4, 1913, viz:

Question 1. Selling liquor to be drunk on the premises where sold.— Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of subdivision one of section eight of the liquor tax law, namely, by selling liquor to be drunk on the premises where sold, in the town of Pinckney?

Question 2. Selling liquor not to be drunk on the premises where sold.— Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of subdivision one of section eight of the liquor tax law, namely, by selling liquor not to be drunk on the premises where sold, in the town of Pinckney?

Question 3. Selling liquor as a pharmacist.— Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of subdivision three of section eight of the liquor tax law, namely, by selling liquor as a pharmacist on the town of Pinckney?

Question 4. Selling liquor by hotel keepers only.— Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under subdivision one of section eight of the liquor tax law, but only in connection with the business of keeping a hotel in the town of Pinckney, if the majority of votes cast on the first question submitted are in the negative? CHARLES D. LUCAS, Town Clerk, Town of Pinckney, Lewis County, New York.

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Novel Sight.

A young woman from the east was conversing with a Kentuckian about tobacco and tobacco smoking. She was very pretty and a good conversationalist, and the young man from Kentucky was vastly interested in her until she gave him a sudden shock by announcing, "I should love to see a tobacco field, especially when it is just plugging out."—Argonaut.

Before and After.

When a man is in love with a girl he holds her hands so tightly that it would seem he is trying to keep her from getting away. After they are married awhile she has to hold his coat tails to keep him at home.—Florida Times-Union.

Poor Papa.

"Karl, let's play papa and mamma. 'Oh, no. You're much too stupid for that. You be papa.—Pfliegende Blatter.

A Coming Man.

Griggs—Then you don't look upon Sharpe as a coming man? Briggs—No, but I would if I was in charge of the penitentiary.—Boston Transcript.

After weariness come rest, peace, joy, if we be worthy.—Newman.

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