

A BIT OF DIPLOMACY.

By It the Young Man Succeeded in Winning His Heart's Desire.

"It's all right," declared the young man with the red necktie, relates the Detroit Free Press, "but it looked pretty dubious for a time. Girl was willing, but the old man backed up and for awhile threatened to dump the whole outfit in the ditch. It came to me in a way that left no doubt about it being the truth that he said if I had the nerve to ask him for his daughter's hand he would jump on me with both feet and use me for a doormat. Nice thing to say about a prospective son-in-law, wasn't it?"

"Now, when I heard that I wanted to settle the thing by eloping and put off facing her father until we dropped on our knees before him, and did the 'forgive us, father,' act. But the girl wouldn't bear to it. She said she wouldn't marry me without her father's consent, and as I couldn't see how I was going to get that it was a case where if there is anything in the old saying that it is always the darkest before the dawn, I had every right to expect a sunrise, as it certainly couldn't look any darker to me than it did."

"Well, it came, You see, her father is hard of hearing, but he will not admit it for a moment. It is a very tender point with him, and a subject that the family never mention. Whenever he is called to the telephone and is unable to hear what is said he always answers 'yes,' and trusts to luck that it is the right answer. It was the knowledge of this that gave me my idea. He keeps an office boy to answer the calls that come over the telephone, but it didn't cost me much to get the boy to be late one morning. Then I called the old man up by telephone, and when he answered I yelled at the top of my voice 'so there could be no doubt that he heard me:'

"'It is a fine day.'"

"'Yes,' he answered.

"Then, dropping my voice, I said: 'I want to marry your daughter; may I?'"

"'Yes,' he answered, and then I rang off before the conversation could go any further."

"Then I told the girl to break the news gently to her father, and he acted just as I thought he would. He wouldn't admit he hadn't heard me, and when by beating around the bush he learned what I had asked him he yielded as gracefully as possible."

BREAK LUNCH ORDERS.

A Water Calls Attention to the Imitative Habit Among His Patrons.

One of the amusing things to be noticed at the lunch counters is the habit of imitation. If the man on the end studies the bill of fare and then orders a ham sandwich, pumpkin pie and a glass of milk, all his neighbors are likely to duplicate his order, and soon there will be a whole row eating exactly the same things. Sometimes this similarity of appetite causes serious embarrassment. This is invariably the case if the occupants of the high chairs shift about the same time and the men on the end have numerous chances to set examples for 20 or 30 patrons. Then the pumpkin pie or sandwiches are sure to give out before the noon hour is past.

"It's funny how lazy people are," said one of the waiters at a downtown lunch place. "There are lots of men who won't look at a bill of fare, and they just stare over the counter and ask for anything that comes into their heads if they don't happen to see another fellow eating 'just what they want. If we have something sort of out of the ordinary, like fried oysters, something that can be written on the card in ink, so it will make a good impression on the public, it's a losing investment if the fellow on the end near the door happens to pick it out. Then everyone that passes him sees the oysters and soon there is a regular chorus of yells for oysters. There ain't a patron that wants corned beef hash or cold tongue."

Signals at Sea.

The code of signals used by vessels at sea is prepared by a committee appointed at the international marine conferences that are held every few years. We had one at Washington in 1910, another one held at Copenhagen two years ago, at which revisions were adopted, which extended and simplified the code considerably. Each ship is required to have a set of flags and a supply of rockets which represent 200 or 300 combinations. These can be interpreted by the codebook into sentences covering almost every possible situation or communication which any ship might want to send to another. Ships that pass in the night make signals by fire in the way by flags—N, Y, Times.

Proof Against Perturbation.

"Who were the Stoics, pa?"

"Oh, the Stoics were a queer ancient people, who didn't brag of their ailments, and wouldn't stand and listen to any brag about other folks' ailments."

—Indianapolis Journal.

Speed of the Eagle's Flight.

There is some doubt as to the flight of the eagle being as rapid as many would make it, but it is yet known that the swiftest hare has no chance with it in regard to speed.—Nature.

HOUSEHOLD BITS.

Some Suggestions Which May Be of Value to the Busy Housewife.

Those who wish to clean woolen dresses that have been ripped up preparatory to remaking or to sponge winter costumes so that they will look bright and fresh again should try the following: Cut into small pieces a quarter pound of castile soap and pour over it one quart of soft water. Let it stand over night, then put it on the back of the stove, where it will dissolve but not boil. When well dissolved add four quarts of rain water, stirring the soap thoroughly through it. Then add one ounce liquid ammonia, one-quarter ounce spirits of wine and one ounce of ether. Stir vigorously until well blended and bottle. When used for sponging it may be used clear or diluted with water. But when used for washing any fast-colored woolen goods take two or three tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water, says the Washington Star.

A bottle of this cleansing fluid, with a "rubber" fastened to it and kept where it is handy, will prove an inefficient of men to keep the spots off his clothes. To make the rubber, roll up a strip of black stocking, soft flannel or cashmere into a tight little cylinder about three inches long and as large around as a 50-cent piece. Sew it firmly in place and fasten to the middle a loop of narrow braided neck enough to slip easily over the neck of the bottle. With everything so conveniently at hand, it is possible to easily cultivate. A bottle of the fluid, with rubber attachment, makes an appreciated addition to the traveler's outfit.

A good, plain clam chowder that makes an appetizing supper dish on a chill November night is made in this wise: Open and chop a dozen Little Neck clams and set aside. Chop and brown in the frying pan a quarter pound of fat salt pork. When a light brown pour into a kettle, add two quarts of water, two onions chopped fine and a pint of stewed tomatoes. Boil 15 minutes, then add two good-sized potatoes cut in dice and boil until the potatoes are nearly done. Add the clams and juice, a half dozen crackers broken in pieces, salt and pepper to taste, add a little butter and cook ten minutes longer. Serve hot.

The most convenient thing in the world for beating rugs and carpets is a piece of rubber hose. This may be fastened to the end of a broomstick, like an old-fashioned flail, or can be used without a handle. While stout enough to dislodge the dust, its flexibility prevents the wear and tear given by the ordinary stick or rattan beater.

In washing milk bottles, rinse first in cold water. If hot water is used it cooks the milk on, requiring more time and effort to properly cleanse it.

Sausages browned in the chafin dish, then spread with horseradish, mustard and served on toast, make an excellent appetizer.

HOW TO BREATHE.

Deep and Regular Respiration Necessary to Keep the Lungs Sound.

The way a person breathes is a reliable index to his or her vitality. Large, thin nostrils, slow and deep respirations, and significant of pure blood and staying powers, says the Medical Brief.

Correct breathing is both thoracic and abdominal. Not only are the lungs well ventilated during inspiration, but the abdominal walls expand, altering the position of all organs, making changes in their blood supply, exercising the muscular elements in the bands which attach and hold these organs in position, and in this way modifying tendencies to congestion, relaxation and prolapse.

Take a deep breath and you will note that the abdominal organs slightly shift their position followed by a feeling of increased comfort and lightness.

Breathing should always be done through the nose to ventilate the chambers in the head, and keep them in health, as well as to warm and purify the air before it passes over the more delicate laryngeal and tracheal mucous membranes.

The body should be held erect, a slight bending forward at the hips, and the individual were suspended from the ceiling by a hook in the breast bone. This may seem uncomfortable at first, but soon becomes habitual. The sense of increased vital power is well worth the trouble of acquiring a proper carriage.

Concentrating the attention on any task interferes more or less with respiration. It becomes frequent and more shallow. In time a sense of constriction around head and chest, with restlessness develop. This may be avoided to a great extent by periodically stopping work, stepping outdoors or to an open window, and breathing deeply and slowly for five or ten minutes.

This practice is warming, and will often alleviate insomnia. It promotes digestion and tranquilizes the nerves. It will often check an irritative cough. It will freshen the complexion and brighten the eyes. As a general tonic and revitalizer to improve function and consume body waste, the practice of deep, full-breathed breathing cannot be too highly commended.

Learn how to breathe, then make a business of the practice at regular intervals, just as you brush your hair or clean your teeth. Don't make your lungs sore, your head giddy, by temporary excess of enthusiasm, and then abandon your efforts in disgust. A small beginning and gradual increase into perfected power is the right rule.

TOOK A NOBLE REVENGE.

Governor of Missouri Pardoned a Kluksman Who Had Wronged Him.

Gov. Robert Stewart, once governor of Missouri, was one of the kindest of men. He had risen from lowly life to a position of eminence through his own efforts and never forgot the days when he had to work hard for a bare subsistence, says the Chicago Chronicle. When he was in the gubernatorial chair a steamboat man was brought in from the penitentiary as an applicant for a pardon. He was a large, powerful fellow and when the governor looked at him he seemed strangely affected. He scrutinized him long and closely. Finally he signed the document that restored the prisoner to liberty. Before he handed it to him he said: "You will commit some other crime and be in the penitentiary again, I fear."

The man solemnly promised that he would not. The governor looked doubtful, mused a few minutes and said: "You will go back on the river and be a mate again, I suppose?"

"The man replied that he would.

"Well, I want you to promise me one thing," resumed the governor. "I want you to pledge your word that when you are a mate again you will never take a billet of wood in your hand and drive a sick boy out of a bunk to help you load your boat on a stormy night." The steamboat man said he would not, and inquired what the governor meant by asking him such a question.

The governor replied: "Because some day that boy may become governor and you may want him to pardon you for a crime. One dark, stormy night some years ago you stopped your boat on the Mississippi river to take on a load of wood. There was a boy on board who was working his passage from New Orleans to St. Louis, but he was very sick of fever and was lying in a bunk. You had plenty of men to do the work, but you went to that boy with a stick of wood in your hand and drove him with blows and curses out into the wretched night and kept him toiling like a slave until the loss was completed. I was that boy. Here is your pardon. Never again be guilty of such brutality."

The man, covering and hiding his face, went out without a word.

What a noble revenge that was and what a lesson to a hubby!

CHICKEN COOP ALARMS.

Electricity Brought to Bear Nowaday for the Protection of Hen Roosts.

"You might think," said an electrician, "that burglar alarms are made only for houses and stores and banks, and that sort of thing, but they have nowadays electric burglar alarms made for chicken coops to circumvent the chicken thief. The chicken house is so wired with the help of simple contrivances designed for that purpose that the opening of any door or window in it sets ringing a gong in the owner's house, which is connected with the chicken coop by wire, and the thief can't stop the gong's ringing by shutting the door or window again; it can be shut off in the house only."

"What's to hinder the thief's cutting the wire? Why, nothing, I suppose, if he could find it in the dark, but, while these alarms are set up with overhead wires from the coop to the house, they may be connected by wires underground, suitable insulated wire being provided for this purpose. For that matter there is one system in which the alarm is started by the breaking of a wire. It is a more or less familiar fact that the chicken thief sometimes avoids all doors and windows, for fear of trap guns and that sort of thing, and just lifts a board off the roof to get at the chickens, this being a handy way also because from there he can pick the chickens off the roost conveniently. But nowadays there runs across every board on the under side of the roof a light, easily broken wire, which is, however, sufficient to carry the required current. It is impossible to lift a board in the roof without breaking the slender wire, and in this case, by means of suitable contrivances, the breaking of the wire starts the bell to ringing."

"The cost of a chicken coop burglar alarm for a single chicken coop, wire connections with the house and all, would be very small; a few dollars. The cost of setting up a complete burglar alarm system for a big chicken ranch, with many coops and buildings, would of course be considerable, amounting to \$300 or \$400, more or less."

Evaporation of Gold.

Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen has proved through an experiment extended over four years that when a column of lead is allowed to rest upon a column of gold a slow diffusion or evaporation of the gold takes place, resulting in the appearance of traces of gold in the lead. When a degree of heat not sufficient to melt either of the metals is applied the diffusion of the gold takes place more rapidly. The tendency of the particles is upward into the lead. As far as is yet known the evaporation of gold occurs only in the presence of another metal.—Youth's Companion.

Babies That Become Browns.

An Eskimo baby is born fair, except for a dark round spot on the small of the back. From this center head of color the dark tint gradually spreads till the toddling Eskimo is as beautifully and as completely and as highly colored as a well-smoked beer-steam pipe. The same thing happens among the Japanese.—N. Y. Sun.

HAVANA'S FEVER NESTS.

Cleanliness Will Be a Certain Preventive of All Such Diseases, Says Dr. Doty.

"There is no reason in the world," said Dr. Doty, "why Havana should not be as free from yellow fever as New York. Let the streets be unplanted so that they can be flushed with water, and let the old sewers be swept away and new ones and a new system of outlet be put in. After this year or burn down a few centers where the disease seems always to lurk, and we would hear no more of yellow fever in Havana."

"Havana causes us more trouble and requires more vigilant watching than any other port from which vessels come to New York. And it is all unnecessary. They talk about the yellow fever belt, or the yellow fever zone. They might as well say fifth belt or fifth zone. Find me a place where yellow fever thrives and I'll furnish you a place full of fifth. Exterminate the fifth and you exterminate the yellow fever. And it is the same with bubonic plague and typhus as it is with yellow fever. All have their source and thrive in filth. I know from my own observation of several houses in Havana that should come down. Hoarding houses of some sort they were. Every year the fever breaks in them and spreads from them. They should be wiped out of existence, and the places on which they stand should be cleaned and disinfected."

"Havana will always be a menace to the health of this country until it is swept clear of its filth and made clean and wholesome. There is not so much reason for their having yellow fever there by a good deal as there is in New Orleans. A great part of New Orleans is below the level of the river. They have problems of drainage there that are unknown in Havana."

"It is a serious thing to have a threat of a disease like yellow fever always hanging about the southern part of our country—such a threat as we constantly have with Havana still only partly cleaned. And it is not merely the illness and death that are serious. It is the great financial loss. Let one case of yellow fever be reported in the south and I venture to say it would mean \$1,000,000 lost. One place would quarantine against another and so on until with anything approaching a fairly scattered outbreak of the disease there would be something like a general paralysis of business, meaning incalculable loss. The loss, furthermore, would be wholly disproportionate to the actual danger and to the actual ravages of the disease. It is fear that actuates men in such cases—fear in many instances of the unknown. That is particularly the case with this matter of the bubonic plague."

"The bubonic comes with an awful name. It comes with the record of its appalling ravages in Asia, where conditions exist for its development and spread that never could exist here. Then there are the awful stories of the ravages of the disease, the black plague, as it was called, in London in the time of Charles II, which Pepys and Defoe have immortalized. People forget that the conditions that existed in London then are as different from what exist there and here at the present time as day is from night. They do not think of this or do not appreciate it in its full force. They only stop to consider that it is the same disease, the same awful bringing-out-your-dead plague, and they become alarmed. The plague is not by a good deal so dangerous as the typhus, yet the typhus has not been painted in such black colors, and there might be a number of cases held up here on a ship at quarantine and people would not begin to be so much alarmed as they would be by one case of bubonic. As a matter of fact there is absolutely no possibility of either the bubonic or the typhus getting a foothold here. The conditions of cleanliness and the state of development in sanitary science do not permit it. Yet there is always the danger of commercial loss from fear of one or the other just as there is always the danger of fear of yellow fever. And this last is a danger that will exist until Havana is cleaned."

Commercial Value of the Shark.

"Many people who hold the shark in fear and execration would hardly believe that its carcass is highly valued for commercial purposes," observed a leather dealer in New York to a writer for the Star recently. "But as a matter of fact, thousands of sharks are annually caught in West Indian or South American waters and shipped to this city, where, in factories, the skins are dried and sold at from three to six dollars each, according to size." The drying process makes the skins as hard as adamant and as smooth as mother of pearl. The material is known as "shagreen," and is used mostly for making whip handles and for covering instrument cases. It is also used by cabinetmakers for polishing fine woods. The fins are made into a glue that is used very extensively by silk manufacturers.—Washington Star.

Proof to Her.

"I am quite certain that poor man has a better time," said Mrs. Gazzani, after giving breakfast to a tramp.

"No doubt," added Mr. Gazzani, drily. "They all have."

"But this poor fellow didn't ask me for broken victuals; he says it grieves him to be obliged to apply for a collection."—Detroit Free Press.

It All Depends.

Most men worry over their trials, but the lawyer worries when he doesn't have any.—Chicago Daily News.

THE SUN'S DESTINATION.

Point Toward Which the Great Luminary and the Planets Are Moving.

More than a century ago Sir William Herschel was able to fix roughly what we call the apex of the sun's way in space, or the point among the stars toward which that way is directed. Herschel found, says Popular Science Monthly, that a comparison of old stellar observations seemed to indicate that the stars in a certain part of the sky were opening out, as it were, and that the constellations in the opposite part of the heavens seemed to be drawing in, or becoming smaller. There can be but one reasonable explanation of this. We must be moving toward that part of the sky where the stars are separating. Just so a man watching a regiment of soldiers approaching will see at first only a confused body of men. But as they come nearer the individual soldiers will seem to separate, until at length each one is seen distinct from all the others.

Herschel fixed the position of the apex at a point in the constellation Hercules. The most recent investigation of Newcomb, published only a few months ago, have, on the whole, verified Herschel's conclusions. Later investigators have increased the precision of our knowledge, until we can now say that the present direction of the solar motion is known within very narrow limits. A tiny circle might be drawn on the sky, to which an astronomer might point his hand and say: Yonder little circle contains the goal toward which the sun and planets are hastening to-day. Even the speed of this motion has been subjected to measurement, and found to be about ten miles per second.

The objective point and the rate of motion thus stated, exact science holds her peace. Here genuine knowledge stops; and we can proceed further only by the aid of that imagination which men of science need to curb at every moment.

But let no one think that the sun will ever reach the so-called apex. To do so would mean cosmic motion on a straight line, while every motion of celestial mechanics points to motion on a curve. When shall we turn sufficiently upon that curve to detect its bending? It is a problem that we must leave as a rich heritage to generations that are to follow us. The visionary theorist's notion of a great central sun, controlling our own sun's way in space, must be dismissed as far too daring. But for such a central sun we may substitute a central center of gravity, belonging to a great system of which our sun is but an insignificant member. Then we reach a conception that has lost nothing in the grandeur of its simplicity and is yet in accord with the probability of sober mechanical science.

We cease to be a lonely world, and stretch out the bonds of a common relationship to yonder stars within the firmament.

DYING FROM WITCHCRAFT.

An Indian Tribe Passing Away Because of a Peculiar Hallucination.

Indians arriving at Vancouver from the north declare that the head and almost the last of the Naasdiek tribe of Indians of Alert bay has destroyed himself, the whole clan, in the Indian's own words, being "witched" by an evil spirit in the body of a boy named Ahahata. A year ago, when Naasdiek, the head of the clan, lay dying of consumption, he called a brave named Desultah to him and told him the boy Ahahata was bewitching the tribe; that his spell had killed him, and he would destroy them all. Naasdiek made Desultah promise to kill the boy, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

Naasdiek died and Desultah disappeared with the boy for several days. On his return he was arrested for murder. At his trial Desultah confessed that he killed the boy by throwing him into the river. The court ordered the trial to go on, however, and the evidence showed that Desultah had not killed Ahahata, but simply took him into another part of the country, but had pleaded guilty, as he would sooner hang than face the anger of his tribe. Desultah was acquitted.

On the way home Desultah's wife, having learned that the boy was still alive, said she was bewitched and hanged herself to a beam in the ship in the presence of her husband. When Desultah reached his rancheria in Alert bay, after six months' absence, he found his clan dying off by small-pox and consumption. He told them that he had destroyed the dead Naasdiek; that the witch boy was alive, and they were cursed to death. He had desired the white men to hang him, but since they would not do so he would hang himself. Before the remnant of his decimated tribe Desultah then committed the "happy dispatch."

Motor Posts in Australia.

A frequent difficulty encountered by postal authorities in Australia is the cheap and expeditious delivery of mails to outlying localities. Many of these places are hundreds of miles from the nearest railway line, and the route is apt to be through drought-stricken country, where the dry roads are at times impassable even by camels. This is conspicuously the case in tropical Queensland. But the government of that colony has risen to the emergency and has decided to try the experiment of dispatching mails to "out back" by motor car. The result is likely to be awaited with interest in other places than Queensland.—London Daily Mail.

WEALTH IN MINES.

Big Dividends Paid by Copper, Gold and Silver Properties.

Some Mines Pay as High as 200 Per Cent. Dividends on the Capital.

Stock-Copper Mines the Most Profitable.

In the ten months ended October 31 the metal mining companies in this country reporting to the Engineering and Mining Journal paid a total of \$42,368,071 in dividends. "This is an excellent showing," says that journal, "of the returns received by capital invested in the metal mining industry." During these ten months the largest dividend payers were the copper companies, as follows:

Of those in Montana, the Amalgamated Copper company, which controls the Anaconda and Parrot companies and a large interest in other companies, declared \$6,000,000 or a per cent on its capitalization. The Anaconda Copper company is credited with paying \$4,000,000, or 16 per cent on its capital stock, the Boston & Montana company, \$3,500,000, or 13 per cent, and the Parrot company, \$1,250,000, or 60 per cent on its issued capital stock. The Amalgamated Copper company's dividend, however, is really a duplication, as it works mines directly and its dividend fund is derived from the stocks of other companies which it holds. Of the Michigan Copper companies, Calumet & Hecla paid in total \$1,500,000, or 30 per cent on its capitalization; Quincy, \$300,000, or 20 per cent, and Tamarack, \$220,000, or 25 per cent. In California the Yuba Copper company paid \$1,000,000, or 12 per cent on its share capital. In Arizona the United Verde (ex-Senator Clark's property) is credited with paying \$1,000,000, or 100 per cent on its capital stock, and the Arizona Copper company, \$750,000, or 15 per cent.

The next largest dividend payers in the ten months were the Colorado, Utah and Idaho properties. The Colorado Independence Limited, of Colorado, with \$1,780,000, or 25 per cent on its issued capital stock, and Portland, \$750,000, or 38 per cent. In South Dakota the Homestake Gold Mining company is foremost with \$1,600,000 or 5 per cent on its capitalization. Utah the Silver King company paid \$750,000 or 2 1/2 per cent on its capitalization, and the Daily West company \$412,000, or 13 1/2 per cent. In Alaska the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining company paid \$200,000 or 6 per cent on its capital stock. In Arizona the La Paz Gold Mining company led with \$225,000 or 3 1/2 per cent on its capitalization, and in California we have the Yellow Aster company with \$120,000, or 12 per cent of the silver lead dividend payers. These 14, with most of the others, give a total of \$42,368,071, or 22 per cent on the \$188,480,000 of capitalization. The standard company with \$250,000, or 5 per cent, and the Utah Copper company with \$250,000, or 10 per cent, and the Arizona Copper company with \$200,000, or 7 per cent.

Of the lead and zinc mining companies, Missouri and Kansas, the St. Joseph Lead company leads with \$120,000, or 10 per cent on its issued share capital. There have also been numerous smaller dividend payers, especially in the gold and silver mining industry, while in the lead and zinc sector the number has grown less owing in part to the use of the speculative bubble which favored the incorporation of companies that promise and then do not pay dividends. The dividend disbursements mentioned above do not include those made by the coal and iron mines, and the oil and gas companies, which have been returning companies, which have been returning to the past ten months. There are numerous speculative operations that do not report their dividends, but if they were added, would bring the grand total paid to stockholders in dividends to a very large amount, unequaled probably by any other industry in the country.

LION HUNT IN COLORADO.

The Annual Organized Chase After Big Game Takes Place as Planned.

The second annual lion hunt of the Western Slope Hunting association has started from DeBeque, for the mountainous region north. The association itself numbers among its members hundreds of crack shots and sportsmen scattered throughout every section of the country. A wide area is covered by the converging lines of hunters on horseback and on foot. The game will be shot on the spot if necessary, but the plan is to drive it toward an extensive canyon 50 miles north of DeBeque. The walls of the canyon will prevent further flight from the hunters, who, gradually closing in on the game, will be able to kill it indiscriminately.

The season is open for elk and other such game, so that the extermination of wild animals will not be the only object sought. Game wardens, however, accompany the hunters to enforce the laws of the state where possible to do so. The hunters will report at DeBeque, where the association has its headquarters, as well as a large game preserve. The hundreds of square miles in the Idaho preserve are filled with big game, which enjoys immunity from slaughter during most of the year.

WOMAN HEAD OF THE HOUSE.

United States Judge in Virginia Makes a Decision in a Peculiar Case.

Under a decision of the United States circuit court of appeals, rendered at Richmond, Va., the other day by Judge Burnell, a woman in Virginia can now claim to be the head of her household.

The woman in the case under advisement was Mrs. Marion Richardson. She had been engaged in merchandising, but made an assignment for the benefit of her creditors. The assets failed to satisfy them and she asked to be adjudged a bankrupt claiming at the same time \$2,100 under the "homestead exemption" law.

This was refused her by District Judge Waldill, who held that a married woman living with her husband was not the head of the house.

Judge Burnell decided that a married woman, either living with or apart from her husband, can be considered the head of the house.

Quantity Not Quality.

The next time Nevada will, in the opinion of the Chicago Record, probably try to have a prize fight on hand when the census is being taken.