

JAP AND RUSSIAN HEROES.

Generals of Both Armies Who Have Won Distinction in the Great Battles.

Kuroki was the favorite with the foreign audience when the land fighting was in its early stages. Oyama will apparently be the most important figure of the war in history, but he is not so picturesque a figure to the popular imagination, says Collier's Weekly. Kuroki is perhaps best fitted to arouse sympathetic interest. He is an old man, whose hair is white. When he had lost his two sons and his only nephew, he smiled, but when he thinks he is unobserved it is said that he bows his head and sobs. "God took my sons," he said, "in order that I might be better able to sympathize with my countrymen who are likewise bereft, and so that I may be the better answer to the souls of the many brave men whom I am sending to their graves." He took Port Arthur, doing things that military experts agreed in advance were impossible. He then hurried north to take a central part in the bloodiest fight in modern history. Next to him, among the Japanese, is the personal nature of the interest which he inspires among foreigners, comes Togo, who has the naval glory to himself. What the Japanese think—the public or the army—of their officers, we do not know. They do not talk and criticize. They go ahead and do. Their generals will probably not write books or deliver lectures. On the Russian side criticism is so public that no general's fame in this war is free of doubt. Stoessel was first in incense for a moment. His final placing is for the future. Kuropatkin's reputation has had its ups and downs, but the general opinion outside of Russia is that his accomplishments have been considerable, and that his failures have been due to obstacles that it would have taken a genius to surmount.

ABOVE THE SNOWDRIFTS.

Height at Which the Weather Cannot Affect the Operation of Trolley Road.

"Throughout the western mining country aerial tramways built of wire rope are becoming popular," said E. E. Hickok, traveling representative of one of the largest independent wire-rope manufacturers in the country, reports the Milwaukee Sentinel. "To anyone acquainted with the topography of the western mining districts this mode of conveying ore will appeal forcibly. It can be operated more economically than the usual track and car equipment and at the same time is not dependent on weather conditions. At Encampment, Wyo., we have built an aerial tramway 23 miles in length over hills and dales, and it has not lost a single day in operation. A series of steel or wood derricks towers are necessary, those at Encampment varying from 11 feet to 60 feet in height. The principle of operation is the same as that of the cable lines, except that the method under discussion is up in the air instead of on and beneath the surface. The speed of the car is regulated at the terminals.

"Needless to say, only wire rope of high quality can be used in this work. Take the outfit at Encampment. Eighty-eight miles of wire are necessary on that 22-mile stretch. Every inch of those 88 miles must be equal in strength and carrying power. The slightest defect will impair the usefulness of the whole length."

POLYGAMY IN CONGOLAND.

Nothing But the Spirit of Christianity, It Is Said, Will Ever Wipe Out the Evil.

It is the general opinion of competent observers that polygamy will survive for many years. Nothing but the spirit of Christianity will overcome the evil, writes Henry Wellington Wack, in "The Story of the Congo Free State." The native mind cannot be induced by ordinary argument to see any wrong in it. Why a man should not have just as many wives as he can afford to buy and keep is too much for his comprehension. He regards woman as created solely for his pleasure and profit and trades in her accordingly. He buys her from her father for one or two goats or a cow, she becomes the mother of his children, and prepares and cooks his food for him. That is her career, and she shares it with as many other wives as her husband's inclination and resources permit him to buy. When she dies she is buried—sometimes. Certain Central African tribes regard burial after death as a superfluous ceremony for women, and place their bodies where they will be devoured by hyenas and vultures. From two to three wives is the average quantum of the ordinary Central African barbarian, and between 20 and 40 for a chief.

Fruit for the Future.

Forty-six carloads, amounting to more than 300,000 fruit trees, have been received here for planting in the orchards in this neighborhood this spring. Nearly all of the shipments were to men from eastern states who have recently moved to western Colorado for the purpose of fruit raising. —Hotchkiss (Col.) Cor. Denver Republican.

Excellent Exercise.

"Yes," said the good old professor, "the memory may be perfectly trained by proper study." "But," asked the absent-minded scholar, "what do you consider the best exercise for the memory, professor?" "Remember the poor."—Catholic Standard and Times.

SCANDAL IN ARMY.

PLOT HATCHED BY OFFICERS HITS A SURGEON.

However, Conspiracy Is Discovered, and Man Whose Character Was Questioned Is Exonerated of Charges.

Washington.—Every effort is being made in army circles to hush up a scandal which is in some respects a counterpart of the Dreyfus case in the French army. The matter is now considered closed by Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, chief of staff, dictating scathing letters to Lieut. Guy E. Manning and Capt. Willard D. Newhill, both of the artillery corps.

The scandal was threshed out at the court-martial of Assistant Surgeon John J. Reilly on a charge of making false statements to an officer and later maligning the officer to an enlisted man. Reilly was exonerated, and it was alleged that his trouble had been brought about by a conspiracy hatched by other officers at Jackson barracks, near New Orleans.

Herbert Gordon, a private in the battery commanded by Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., died while under treatment by Dr. Reilly. He was reputed to possess ample means, and was credited with making frequent loans to officers, although such proceedings are not permitted by the rules of the general staff. It was generally believed in barracks that Gordon had made a will leaving the bulk of his property to Theodore Jimison, a major of artillery.

Capt. Newhill, under military law as commanding officer, was required to produce all the effects of Gordon, and he called upon Dr. Reilly to produce the will. Dr. Reilly displayed a testament made by Gordon a few days before his death, but unsigned. Capt. Newhill demanded the signed will, but Dr. Reilly said he knew nothing about any other than the unsigned will.

An investigation was made which resulted in Lieut. Manning delivering the true will. He said that at the request of Dr. Reilly he had taken the will to New Orleans for safe-keeping. Maj. Jimison, the beneficiary, said he had procured the will from the hospital upon Dr. Reilly's advice.

At the court-martial of Dr. Reilly Lieut. Manning testified that the statement he had made against the surgeon was false and that he had been coerced into doing it.

Following Dr. Reilly's vindication a conspiracy charge was made against Capt. Newhill, now stationed at Fort Totten, New York; Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr.; First Lieut. S. D. MacAllister and First Lieut. Marlon B. Wilhoit, now at Fort Totten. During the investigation of the charges against the four officers Lieut. Manning said he had been "sweated," threatened with arrest and refused leave of absence to visit his dying mother unless he made the statement reflecting on Dr. Reilly.

Col. Hobbs, who took over the command of Jackson barracks after the transfer of Capt. Newhill, wrote to Gen. Jesse M. Lee, department commander, that "there was a conspiracy of such malevolent influence that had any other man at the post been subjected to its pressure he would have acted as did Lieut. Manning."

MAKES WRECKS OF MAIDENS

Artificial Silk Manufacture Subjects Them to Injurious Fumes—Death Often Results.

Brussels.—Ten new factories for the production of artificial silk are being built in Belgium, a fact which again draws public attention to the dangerous character of the new industry.

The work girls enter the factories like lambs, and leave like wild beasts. They have to work in an atmosphere continually laden with the fumes of the alcohol and ether used in the process of manufacture. Some fall to the ground while at work and have to be carried into the open air to recover consciousness; all go home at night in a condition of absolute drunkenness.

Formerly the girls traveled to their homes in ordinary third-class carriages, but other passengers refused to travel with the "wild beasts," and the latter are now conveyed in special coaches. The effect of this daily intoxication by inhaling alcohol and ether fumes is most deleterious to the mental and bodily health of the women and will have a serious effect on the future generation.

Founders Home; Now Inmate.

Mrs. Marie DeWolf, for 50 years a prominent worker in charitable organizations of San Francisco, is about to enter the home of the San Francisco Ladies' Relief and Protection society, which she founded in 1868. At one time Mrs. DeWolf was worth \$1,000,000, and one-half of this sum she spent in doing good. The other half was stolen from her by a man whom she trusted as a son. Mrs. DeWolf is the widow of Capt. S. DeWolf, commander of the ill-fated ship Brother Jonathan, which sank off Crescent City in 1865 with 500 persons.

The Pen's Legatee.

Gen. Nodzu is reported to have learned typewriting. He has learned that the great victories of the present day are won by typewriting.

PERSIAN BOY WIDE AWAKE.

British Diplomat Relates an Instance of His Acute Observation.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador at Washington, is a student of child life, and wherever he is stationed he never fails to gather some interesting facts about the manners and methods of the juvenile population. He has found infinite amusement in observing the street gaming of New York, particularly the vendors of papers, and even in the staid and quiet American capital the diplomat has discovered young Arabs to study.

But Sir Mortimer gives the palm for infantile intelligence to the little folks of Persia. For many years the present envoy to the United States represented the kingdom of Great Britain at Teheran, and he is loud in praises of the modern descendants of the fire worshippers. Sir Mortimer has embodied his impressions of Persia in a clever book, and Lady Durand, his wife, has written a dainty sketch called a "Dairy of Travels in Southern Persia." Both volumes show deep sympathy and intimate knowledge of the people and pay high tributes to the qualities of the children of Iran.

The other day, however, the British ambassador told some friends an anecdote not included in his memoirs. One day the British folks determined on a picnic and the cook was told to get up a luncheon. That functionary is as important in Teheran as he is elsewhere on earth, and he told mildred that his children would pack the baskets—that they knew the ways of the British just as well as he. Sir Mortimer was willing and a tempting array of sandwiches and fruits was set forth when luncheon time arrived.

Sir Mortimer himself unpacked the drinkables, in which claret and brandy figured, and securely tied to each bottle was a package of peppermint drops, bought of the English druggist in Teheran. Sir Mortimer says he felt very uncomfortable for a time to think how carefully those youngsters had studied his ways.

TWO CLASSES OF OAK TREE

One Notable for Its Wood, the Other for Its Brilliance of Coloring.

The great oak family might be divided into two classes, writes Edwin W. Foster, in "Our Friends, the Trees," in St. Nicholas; those that ripen their acorns in one season, such as the white, post and mossy-cup oaks, and those which require two full years, such as the red, scarlet and black oaks. To the first class belong the chestnut oak and the live oak of the south. This latter tree for generations played an important part in ship building, but has now been superseded by iron and steel. The live oak is an evergreen, is entirely without indentations, and is thick and leathery. The wood is very heavy and strong, has a beautiful grain, and is susceptible of taking a high polish. At one time this wood was so valuable that our government paid \$200,000 for large tracts of land in the south, that live oak timber.

To the second class of oaks we are largely indebted for the gorgeous colors of our autumn leaves. The red, scarlet and pin oaks, with their brilliant reds, scarlets and browns, are close competitors with the maple in giving our American landscapes the most wonderful autumn colorings to be found anywhere in the world. These three trees are quite similar, but by careful examination may always be distinguished.

RAIN WHEN COW SNEEZES.

Tennessee Negro Discovers Remarkable Accuracy of the Act as a Weather Sign.

"There was an old negro slave on my uncle's farm down in Tennessee who was a peculiar chap, and of whom the youngsters about the place—white as well as black—stood in fear," said Senator Carmack, in conversation with a group of friends, relates the Washington Post.

"This aged Senegambian, Uncle Tom by name, could give all the modern weather sharp cards and spades and beat them, for he could predict with almost unerring accuracy what the elements would be doing. One day I was standing out in the cow pen beside the old man, when he suddenly exclaimed: 'Did you hear that?'"

"Hear that, Uncle Tom?"

"Hear that old speckled cow sneeze. Sho' as yo' am 'lbin, boy, it am a-gwine ter rain befo' morning, kase whenever you hear a cow sneeze dat means rain."

"Sure enough, it poured down from the skies, as Tom had foretold. Prior to that I had never taken note of a cow's sneezing, and there may be skeptical folks who would doubt that this was a bovine habit, but my own belief in it is firmly established, and I am equally sure that old Uncle Tom had good cause to establish a connection between it and wet weather."

New Korean Railway.

Japan subsidized a company to build the Korean railway lately opened. All the rolling stock came from the United States—the locomotives from the Baldwin works, Philadelphia, the cars from the various American car factories, and the 50 pound rails from the Carnegie steel works. The cost of the Seoul-Fusan line, 276 miles, has been about \$50,000,000, or \$13,800,000. There are 28 tunnels, 96 long bridges and about 500 smaller ones. The two chief construction engineers were Japanese.

National Pride.

Sir Rottyn Rowe—All your—really brilliant marriages are contracted in England, y' know.

Miss Gaysett—Perhaps, but that's passe. All your brilliant separations are strictly American.—Puck.

IMITATIONS OF LEATHER.

Tricks of the Tanner Make It Difficult to Tell the Substitutions from the Real.

Leather is becoming more and more of a puzzle to retailers. Substitution of leathers is now so deftly practiced that undoubtedly many a buyer is completely fooled, says the Shoe Retailer. The tricks of the tanners are innumerable, and as these are masked behind the practices of the shoe manufacturer, the shoe retailer has a tough proposition to ascertain whether or not he is getting real or imitation goods.

Cowhides and sheepskins are among the cheapest of hides and skins in the market, but by a few clever manipulations tanners make them valuable. A cowhide is tanned. Then it is put through the splitting machine, which machine is so delicately adjustable that it will shave off leather as fine as tissue paper.

For the tanner's practical purposes it splits leather into any weight desired; a fine kid for a woman's shoe, a heavier calf weight for boys' and men's shoes, or even heavier stock for workmen's shoes. The light weight split is given a vici kid finish, the medium a velour calf, while the heaviest weight may be grained. Other splits may be chrome tanned and given a patent finish, and may be sold as sheep colt.

A patent leather, especially cabretta stock, is made into imitation of kid, and large quantities of it are sold as such. Sheep leather is even given a patent finish and sold as colt and kid.

THE CRUELTY OF FASHION.

Slaughter of Waning Species of Bird for the Decoration of Women's Hats.

The splendid snow-white heron, known as the American egret, one of the few kinds which bear the algerette plumes of millinery and commerce, is among the waning species of America—a victim of inexorable fashion, says Herbert K. Job, in Country Life in America.

In 1903 the price for plumes offered to hunters was \$32 per ounce, which makes the plumes worth twice their weight in gold. There will always be men who would break any law for such profit. No rookery of these herons can long exist, unless it be guarded by force of arms day and night.

Mr. Job tells how he visited what is perhaps the last large remaining egret rookery in North America.

It should be remembered that these plumes—which are variously called by milliners "algerettes," "stubbies" or "ospreys," and are dyed to whatever color is fashionable—are scarce only during the nuptial season and can be secured only by shooting the birds when they have assembled in colonies to breed, when their usual shyness has departed, owing to the strength of the parental instinct. Returning to their nests, they are shot down and their young are left to starve.

DOGS USED AS CARRIERS.

Pressed Into Service by the Poorer Classes in Some Parts of Europe.

But there are many countries and many circumstances where the possession of a horse or even a donkey is beyond the means of those who go to serve as carriers. I am not considering, of course, those mighty carriers, the elephant, the dromedary and the camel, writes Gerrish Eldridge in "Queer Carriers" in St. Nicholas. These are exceptional animals, as are also the ox of our own land, the Egyptian buffalo and the zebra of India, which are employed under unusual conditions, where great strength or endurance is required. In Germany and other parts of Europe dogs are in very general use among the poorer classes as carriers; and, indeed, many New Yorkers can remember how, more than forty years ago, the dog was very largely used by the ragman and traveling peddlers of New York. Every morning the little wagons, some with two and some with four wheels, would come down the street, drawn by one or two dogs, and guided by a woman and sometimes by boys.

THE BIG ALASKAN BEAR.

His Skin Highly Valued by Sportsmen of the World as a Trophy.

Alaska is particularly rich in bears; and most of them belong to a group known as the Alaskan brown bears, of which the Kodiak bear is one. So wide is his reputation that sportsmen from all over the world spend thousands of dollars in order to add a skin to their collection of trophies, says J. Alden Loring, in Recreation. The weight of a well-known Kodiak bear is not known, although specimens have been killed that were estimated to weigh between 1,500 and 1,800 pounds, and some hunters claim that they will go as high as 2,200. While at Kodiak several summers ago, I measured the skin of one of these huge animals which stretched the tape nine and a half feet from the nose to the tail, and ten and a half feet across the outstretched front paws. Mr. A. C. Goss, who handles all of the brown bear skins that pass through the hands of the Alaskan Commercial company at Kodiak, told me that he had seen skins that were three feet longer.

The Ever Faithful Delegate. "The wages of sin is death," cried the minister, waxing warm in his discourse. "Thin" would stroke until they raise him," said the sleepy walking delegate, dozing in the rear pew.—Puck.

DEVELOPING FINE LEGS.

People of Town Built on Hillside Have to Do a Great Deal of Climbing.

It was one of the merits of the feudal system that it developed the legs of princes and people alike. The baron always set his castle on the summit of a hill, so that the capture by an enemy would be a difficult task, says Harper's Magazine. His retainers—ironically so called for the reason that he never allowed them to retain anything of value—built their huts on the slope of a hill outside of the castle walls, where they could hope for the protection of their lord. The medieval town was therefore a town that slanted more or less abruptly, and its inhabitants were continually going up or down hill, to the great development of their calves. We sometimes wonder how knights and men-at-arms in the feudal period could have borne the weight of their armor. It was manifestly because of their constant practice of climbing their hillside streets and thus developing and hardening their muscles.

These reflections inevitably occur to the visitor to Subiaco. The town is built on the sides of a steep hill that rises abruptly from the middle of the valley. The hill is crowned by the usual castle. Many of the streets are simply stairways, and most of the others are as steep as coal chutes. Walk anywhere in Subiaco and you see above you the continual passing of legs of all sorts and conditions. It is nearly as hard to descend the streets as it is to climb them. You need not wonder that the typical Subiaco leg is finely developed, and much affected by artists desiring model legs for Samson.

EYES THAT ARE UNCANNY.

Some of the Curious Things Brought Up in Deep Sea Soundings.

They caught one fish way down in the Caribbean that had no eyes at all, nor any places for eyes, but long antennae ran out from its nose by which it felt its way and found its food, says H. S. Canfield's "In the World Without a Sun," in St. Nicholas. In the next haul was a fish with two convex lenses in place of eyes. These lenses were highly polished, or burnished; they were of a golden hue, and they gleamed in the sunlight like jewels. Another fish, a big fellow, had eyes which grew on stems, or stalks, that stuck out six inches from its head. Then came one with an eye that grew on a long stem like a lily stem, quite 18 inches from the nose, and the professor said that it was an eye made for poking itself into other fishes' business. The stem was flexible and waved backward and forward, or bent with its own weight; and sometimes the fish traveled with the eye doubled under it about the middle of its body, or trailing in the sand or mud.

Some of the eyes when put into seawater in the dark shone like lanterns; others of the fishes had brilliant spots along their sides that emitted a ghostly radiance, and they seemed to have lighted port holes, or windows, like a slender steamer rushing through the seas after night.

COST OF TRIP TO A STAR.

In Money and Time It Amounts to Something Bewildering in Figures.

"Let us suppose a railway to have been built between the earth and the fixed star Centauri," said the lecturer, according to the Philadelphia Bulletin. "By a consideration of this railway's workings we can get some idea of the enormous distance that intervenes between Centaurus and us.

"Suppose that I should decide to take a trip on this new aerial line to the fixed star. I ask the ticket agent what the fare is, and he answers:

"The fare is very low, sir. It is only a cent each hundred miles.

"And what, at that rate, will the through ticket one way cost?" I ask.

"It will cost just \$1,750,000,000," he answers.

"I pay for my ticket and board the train. We set off at a tremendous rate.

"How fast?" I ask the brakeman, "are we going?"

"Sixty miles an hour, sir," says he, "and it's a through train. There are no stoppages."

"We'll soon be there, then, won't we?" I resume.

"We'll make good time, sir," says the brakeman.

"And when will we arrive?"

"In just 48,663,000 years."

Chestnuts a Paying Crop.

The boys may be interested to know that chestnuts prove a very profitable crop. Experts claim that an orchard of chestnuts will bring greater returns to the owner than an apple orchard of the same size, as the nuts are retailed on the street corners at about six dollars a bushel, while the Italian who sells roasted chestnuts receives pay for them at the rate of at least eight dollars a bushel. The tree is one of the most rapid growers, and has been known to bear fruit at five years of age.—Edwin W. Foster, in St. Nicholas.

Selecting His Part.

"Cy Lyle have writ a tank play called 'A Christmas Eve Jag,' and we are ast to take a part in it. If Cy will let us take the roll of the tank, and will give bond to keep us damp all the time, we'll sign with him for the season.—Hardeman Free Press.

The Season.

The Visitor—I'm surprised to hear you complain that the prison fare is too good. The Convict—It's dar way, boss. De grub has made me so blame fat I can't get through dat winder, even though I've got dis steel saw.—Boston Traveler.

DRYNESS OF ATMOSPHERE.

Health Endangered by Lack of Moisture in the Air of Many Houses.

Indoor humidity has again been discussed by a member of the medical profession, who takes the stand also that the excessively dry air of houses during the heated season is injurious to the human organism, because the dry air in passing over the membranes of the respiratory passages and the skin calls for an enormous output of the fluid elements of these tissues, says the Engineering Record.

This physician, Dr. Henry Mitchell Smith of Brooklyn, N. Y., holds that this leads to glandular overactivity and its consequent evils, but he does not offer the specific proofs which, it has been asserted, are lacking to show that direct deleterious effects are thus produced. In his contribution, which was made to the Brooklyn Medical society, he mentions, however, some tests he had conducted with a radiator having an experimental moistening apparatus attached, and he obtained results which concur with general beliefs as to the relation of the humidity and temperature.

He found that with a relative humidity never below 50 per cent. nor above 70 per cent., 70 degrees Fahr. was uncomfortably hot, 68 degrees was warm and 65 degrees comfortable. It was determined by repeated experiments that a temperature of 65 to 68 degrees and a relative humidity of 60 per cent. produced the most comfortable conditions, which were in marked contrast to a temperature of 72 degrees, with a relative humidity of 30 per cent. The former felt warm and balmy, he said, and the latter, notwithstanding the higher temperature, chilly and dry and apt to leave the impression of draftiness. He did not describe the moistening apparatus, but said that the mechanism was such that the control of the temperature and of the moisture was independent.

HE STOPPED THE PAPER.

That Is His Copy of It, But the Metropolitan Daily Continued Publication.

An acquaintance met Horace Greeley one day, and said: "Mr. Greeley, I've stopped your paper."

"Have you?" said the editor. "Well, that's too bad." And he went his way.

The next morning Mr. Greeley met his subscriber again, and said: "I thought you had stopped the Tribune."

"So I did."

"Then there must be some mistake," said Mr. Greeley. "For I just came from the office and the presses were running, the clerks were as busy as ever, the compositors were hard at work, and the business was going on the same as yesterday and the day before."

"Oh," ejaculated the subscriber, "I didn't mean that I had stopped the paper; I stopped only my copy of it, because I didn't like your editorials."

"Fshaw!" retorted Mr. Greeley. "It wasn't worth taking up my time to tell me such a trifle as that. My dear sir, if you expect to control the utterance of the Tribune by the purchase of one copy a day, or if you think to find any newspaper or magazine worth reading that will never express convictions at right angles with your own, you are doomed to disappointment."

AS TOLD BY THE SAILOR.

Changes in Ways of Steamship Passengers in the Last Few Years.

"Throughout the last ten years," said one of the oldest steamship passenger agents the other day, "there have been many changes, but one that seems to have been wholly overlooked.

"Now you may observe," continued this graybeard, as he produced a bundle of old passenger lists of the early nineties and spread them out before him, "that in all of these there is only here and there a sprinkling of folks who go and come with maids or valets as attendants on one ship than were carried during six months ten years ago, relates the New York Herald.

Another thing; these old-time lists show that Americans when they went abroad 'most always inscribed their names as John Smith, William Jones and so on. Now you will find a great majority of the outgoing, and for that matter the homecomers, simply Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones."

All of which seems to prove something though just what is not quite clear.

Oyster Imbedded in False Teeth.

The directors of the Smithsonian institution received a novel addition to their collection of curios the other day. It was presented by the foreman of one of the Potomac river oyster boats. As one of the big scoops unloaded its quota of oysters from the deck of the boat the foreman's eye caught something glistening white in the dark-brown mass. He leaned over curiously and poked it with a stick, and out rolled a set of false teeth. Imbedded between the opened jaws was a young oyster. The bivalve in its odd house was sent to the Smithsonian institution, where the teeth were cleaned, and the whole thing mounted on a little stand. One of the curators put this tag on it: "Ostrea Virginia, growing on artificial teeth. Dredged off Point Lookout, Maryland."

Proud Moment.

Mike—Of bear yez wor' foined foive dollars fer assaultin' McDooly.

Pat—Of wor'; an' it wor' a proud momint whin Ol hur-rd th' sintiance, b'gorry!

"P'fwat's th' rayson av thot?"

"Faith, an' it show'd whin av ne had th' best av th' contial."—Chicago Daily News.