Montour American

FRANK C. ANGLE, Proprietor.

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BERRY IS JOLTED BY MANY BOLTERS

Hot Over Desertion by Former Treasurer Sheatz.

HE HELPED FORM PARTY

Control of Movement by Bryan Democrats Too Much For Independent Republicans.

A series of desertions from the Keystone Party last week greatly embarrassed the Berry campaigners.

The trouble was due to the fact that the coterie of Bryan Democrats who have captured the independent organization persist in indorsing Democrats for congress and the legislature. This is resented by independent Republicans, few of whom have any heart in the movement since a Democrat, Berry, was put at the head of their ticket.

The most sensational break from the Berry forces was the resignation of former State Treasurer John O. Sheatz, who was one of the organizers of the Keystone Party and was chairman of its first committee on organization.

Sheatz wanted an independent Republican named for governor by the Keystone Party. He took an active part in the convention, but he and his associates were defeated by the Democratic combination headed by Eugene C. Bonniwell, who landed Berry at the head of the ticket. Then they put up Casey and Scully for secretary of internal affairs and state treasurer respectively, leaving but one independent Republican, Gibboney, on the ticket. He is supposed to be running for lieutenant governor.

Too Much Democracy.

Following up their victory in the convention the Berryites have indorsed a big batch of Democrats for congress.

In resigning from the Keystone county committee of Montgomery, Charles Heber Clark, who was a prominent delegate in the Keystone Party's state convention, wrote a scathing letter in denunciation of the indorsement of Diffenderfer, Democrat, for congress on the Keystone ticket, in which, among other things, he says:

"I will never permit myself to be used for the undermining of the national house of representatives of that protective tariff system which, in my judgment, is of vital importance to the welfare, not only of wage-earners, but of all the people of the land. I am confident that the election of a majority of Democrats, or even a majority of fanatical tariff revisionists, to the next congress will produce widespread depression of business and inflict hurt upon multitudes of innocent people. My hands shall be free from the guilt of helping to produce that great calamity."

On the following day, former State Treasurer Sheatz sent a letter to State Chairman Thomas L. Hicks requesting that his name be taken from the list of the committee.

Mr Sheatz in commenting upon his action said he resigned because he is a Republican. He found that his business associates in Philadelphia, members of the Manufacturers' club, the Union League and other organizations, are virtually all going to vote for John K. Tener for governor and the full Republican ticket. Many independents who started out with the Keystone Party when Mr Sheatz was temporary chairman of the state committee of the Keystone Party and formally opened the state convention, have since come out for Tener for governor.

Former Congressman H. B. Parker, of Tioga, who was named on the Keystone Party state committee was among the first to decline the appointment. He is a Republican who cannot stand for the Berry-Bonniwell Democratic outfit.

The Berry movement is practically without organization. In many counties they have been unable to organize meetings, and in others Berry has gone to find no preparations made to receive him or to notify the people that he was coming.

Might Have Nodded.

Edna—It's a good thing for me that silence gives consent. Amelia—Why? Edna—Last night when George asked me to be his wife I lost my voice.

A Child's Character.

No artist work is so high, so noble, so grand, so enduring, so important for all time, as the making of character in a child.—Charlotte Cushman.

SOUND WARNING TO WAGE EARNERS

What Democratic Victory Would Mean to Pennsylvanians.

VAST INTERESTS AT STAKE

Prosperity Under Protection and Distress and Free Soup Houses Under Cleveland Regime.

A boastful and blatant Democracy throughout the country is not only declaring that the next house of congress will be Democratic, but is predicting that the successor to President Taft will be a Democrat.

Late election returns have unquestionably given the Democrats great encouragement, and reports from certain states until recently reliably Republican put the result in November in doubt. Thoughtful men, while dreading the outcome, are at a loss to understand how the great American people could return to power a party which has caused so much misfortune and distress, both to the business interests and the wage-earners of the Union.

It has only been within the last few weeks that the citizens of Pennsylvania have apparently begun to realize the serious nature of the situation, and there are evidences upon every hand that the voters of the Keystone State will not be carried away with the tide of heresy and fanaticism that is sweeping over the country.

Warnings are going out in every direction that Pennsylvania must stand firm; that this bulwark of Republicanism must remain unshaken and that every vote must be polled, so that the election returns shall sound a trumpet blast to the world that the sane and sober citizenship of the Keystone State has rallied again around the banner of true Republicanism and protection.

Pennsylvania as the foremost industrial state has more at stake than any other commonwealth, and her vast army of wage-earners, the workers in the mills and the mines, realize the interest each and every one of them has in a continuance of Republican domination of the affairs of the state and the nation.

A Pennsylvania Tariff.

The tariff is more of a vital issue today than it has been at any time in the last decade.

The tariff act recently framed and now in force were drafted with particular reference to the fostering of Pennsylvania interests, with Senators Penrose and Oliver and a united Pennsylvania Republican delegation unflinchingly adhering to the policy of protecting the business and industrial enterprises of their home state, until the bill became a law with these interests all protected.

If this tariff, with the few minor changes proposed, shall be allowed to stand, Pennsylvania wage-earners and Pennsylvania capitalists can look forward to an unprecedented period of prosperity.

But the advance agents of business demoralization, of closed mills and mines and of shut down factories and workshops of every description are abroad in every state. They are preaching Democracy and disseminating false and misleading doctrines, and especially are they holding out false hopes to the workingmen, upon whom they count to swing the elections in every debatable district. To the Democratic politicians they are holding out promises of postmasterships and other federal patronage.

They make no mention of the sorrows and sadness that followed the last national Democratic triumph in this country. They do not tell of the popular distress and the destruction of manufacturing, commercial and all other lines of business brought about through the enactment of the Democratic tariff bill.

They show no pictures of the free soup houses that had to be established by charitable individuals and, in some cases, by municipalities where thousands of men, women and children were out of employment for many months, many of them in a starving condition, children without shoes or clothing, and families evicted for nonpayment of rent.

Pennsylvania voters will be called upon at the coming election to send men to congress who will stand by the Taft administration and resist every effort to change or amend the tariff, especially those provisions inserted to protect Pennsylvania capital and Pennsylvania wage-earners.

Elect Republicans to Congress.

Pennsylvania must elect Republican congressmen to block the schemes of the Democrats, who will without doubt be sent from many doubtful districts in other states.

Pennsylvania must, by the size of her Republican majority for John K. Tener, nominee for governor, and his colleagues on the Republican state ticket, emphasize the fealty of this state to the cause of Republicanism and the loyalty of the Republicans of the state to the national administration.

Should the Democrats be successful in November in electing a majority of the members of the next national house of representatives, a disastrous period of two years to the mercantile and manufacturing interests would inevitably ensue, and if this period be followed by the election of a Democratic president a calamity would befall the country far greater than was experienced following the last Democratic presidential victory.

Warnings now going out to wage-earners from the most intelligent of the men affiliated with labor organizations point out that now is the time to avert the disaster.

Business men, appreciating the commercial and industrial heights this country has reached during the last twelve years, and the scope and magnitude of our foreign trade, demand that Pennsylvania shall remain steadfast to the cause of Republicanism for their own protection and the safety and salvation of the millions of citizens of this prosperous commonwealth.

Pennsylvania, the Gibraltar of national Republicanism, it is predicted, will roll up a tremendous Republican majority on Nov. 8 and will send practically a solid Republican delegation to congress.

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MARK TWAIN'S CLOTHES.

The Great Humorist Always Had a Relish For Personal Effect.

At the time of our first meeting Mark Twain was wearing a sealskin coat, with the fur out, in the satisfaction of a caprice or the love of strong effect which he was apt to indulge through life. Fields, the publisher, was present.

I do not know what droll comment was in Fields' mind with respect to this garment, but probably he felt that here was an original who was not to be brought to any Bostonian book in the judgment of his vivid qualities. With his crest of dense red hair and the wide sweep of his flaming mustache Clemens was not discordantly clothed in that sealskin coat, which afterward, in spite of his own warmth in it, sent the cold chills through me when I once accompanied it down Broadway, and shared the immense publicity it won him.

Clemens had always a relish for personal effect, which expressed itself in the white suit of complete serge which he wore in his last years and in the Oxford gown which he put on for every possible occasion and said he would like to wear all the time. That was not vanity in him, but a keen feeling for costume which the severity of our modern tailoring forbids men, though it flatters women to every excess in it.—W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

HIS BLACK EYE.

How He Got It and the Worst That Was Yet to Come.

"Gracious! That's a peach of a black eye. Where did you get it?"

"Got it on the left side of my nose. Where did you think I got it—over the ankle bone?"

"Don't get heated. How did it all happen?"

"That's different. It was all a piece of my confounded luck. I was up on the Blue Cliff road looking at a piece of real estate when along came a coatless and bareheaded fellow running for dear life with a lot of panting pursuers stretching in a long line behind him. I joined in the chase. Being fresh, I rapidly overhauled the fugitive. I had nearly collared him when a big ruffian grabbed me and profanely told me to clear out. I spoke rudely to him and kept on running, and he suddenly reached out a fist like a ham and knocked me into a ditch. And what do you suppose it all was?"

"Give it up."

"It was a rehearsal for a moving picture film, and now my portrait will go all over the country and be seen in thousands of theaters as a bruised and battered butter-in who got just what was coming to him!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Cow Decided.

A peasant living in the village of Predeal, near the Hungarian frontier, lost his cow. About two months ago he happened to be standing at the railroad station watching a train load of cattle about to be sent across the frontier. Suddenly he gave a shout. "That's my cow!" he cried, running toward one of the cars.

The trainmen only laughed at him, and he went before the magistrate. This good man listened to the peasant's story patiently. Then he pronounced this judgment: "The cow shall be taken to the public square of Predeal and milked. Then if it goes of its own accord to the plaintiff's stable it shall belong to him."

The order of the court was carried out, and the cow, in spite of its ten months' absence, took without hesitation the lane which led it a few minutes later into the peasant's stable.—Chicago News.

Did His Best.

The young politician was as obliging as possible, but there was a limit to his possibilities. When the reporter asked him what his wife would wear at the mayor's reception he assumed a confidential air.

"I'll tell you just as much as I know myself," he said. "Last night she told me she should wear white. This morning at breakfast she said she'd decided on her rose colored gown, and when I said goodby to her she had spread a gray one beside the rose colored on one chair and her black lace beside the white on another and was taking something else out of the closet. If her hair hadn't caught on a hook as she turned round I might have been able to tell you more."—Youth's Companion.

The Perfect Figure.

"John, dear," queried the young wife, glancing up from the physical culture magazine she was perusing, "what is your idea of a perfect figure?"

"Well," replied her husband, "$100,000 may not be perfection, but it's near enough to satisfy a man of my simple tastes."—Chicago News.

HIRED APPLAUSE.

The Great Rachel Made the Claque Earn Its Money.

Speaking of applause in theaters, a theatrical man relates the following concerning the great actress Rachel:

"It seems that upon a certain opening night Rachel received enthusiastic applause, but on the second night it was so noticeably slim that the actress felt deeply grieved and bitterly complained that the claque was not doing its duty. The leader of the hired 'applause makers' on hearing of her displeasure wrote her a letter in which he endeavored to excuse himself from any blame.

"'Mademoiselle—I cannot remain under the obloquy of a reproach from such lips as yours,' he began. 'The following is an authentic statement of what really took place: At the first representation I led the attack in person not less than thirty-three times. We had three acclamations, four hilarities, two thrilling movements, four renewals of applause and two indefinite explosions. In fact, to such an extent did we carry our applause that the occupants of the stalls were scandalized and cried out a la porte!

"'My men were positively exhausted with fatigue and even intimated to me that they could not again go through such an evening. Seeing such to be the case, I applied for the manuscript, and after having profoundly studied the piece I was obliged to make up my mind for the second representation to certain curtailments in the service of my men.'

"The writer thus goes on at some length to assure the actress he will try to make future amends and requests her to believe in his profound admiration."—Exchange.

TALKING IN FIGURES.

Significance of Certain Numbers In the Telegraphers' Code.

"In the telegraphers' code numbers have special significance of which the general public is not aware," remarked a veteran key night the other day. "Most everybody knows that 30 means 'good night,' or the end of a story, but few outside the profession know that 31 is also a code sign. Railroad operators, however, know that this call is a signal to the operator at the other end to come back and repeat train signals to the sending operator. It also has another meaning, 'Train order to be signed by conductor and engine driver.' Nineteen, on the other hand, means that the train order is not to be signed by conductor or engine driver. Twenty-four has also the latter significance on some roads.

"Five is simply an interrogation point and in the vernacular could be translated 'Anything doing?' Thirteen signifies 'Do you understand?' Twenty-five means 'busy,' but nobody seems to know how it came to have that significance unless perhaps it means that the operator is still in the midst of his work, being some distance away from 30.

"Seventy-three means 'best regards,' and newspaper men and operators employ this expression constantly. Of course 23 has come to mean in this numerical language just what it does in ordinary parlance, 'skiddoo,' 'vamoose' or 'butt out' or any of the thousand and one other equivalents."—New York Herald.

The Governor's Quick Wit.

While talking to a former governor of Illinois, who was noted for the quickness of his wit, an English tourist spoke with special fervor of a sight he had seen in another state.

"I attended a Sunday service for the inmates of the state prison," he said, "and I learned that of the 208 persons now confined there all but twelve voluntarily attend religious services held in the prison chapel twice each Sunday."

"Most extraordinary," said the governor musingly. "I am sorry to say it is not so with us. But then," he added soberly, "in Illinois, you see, most of the respectable people do not come to prison."—Lippincott's.

A Misplaced Title.

Among obvious misnomers one London theater is to be found. Drury Lane theater is not in Drury lane, and no reason can be assigned for giving it the name of that thoroughfare. The first theater built on the present site was at one time frequently referred to as the theater in Covent Garden. On Feb. 6, 1663, Pepys notes: "I walked up and down and looked upon the outside of the new theater building in Covent Garden, which will be very fine." In those days no theater existed in Covent Garden, the predecessor of the present opera house having been opened in 1732.—London Chronicle.

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Proposed Amendments To Penn'a Constitution

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section 26 of Article V., which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section one of article eight be amended by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Horse Sense.

During a heavy downpour of rain an Irish farmer sent his boy to a distant field to bring home a horse. Some time elapsed, and the messenger returned without the horse.

Father—Didn't Oi send ye for the horse, ye gamoch? Is your head in your brogues?

Little Boy (drenched to the skin)—Sure, he was standin' in shelter as dry as ye loike. Bedad, he knows more than the two of us.

The "Best Girl" Habit.

"Why," asked her anxious and excited mother, "do you think he is coming to the point at last?"

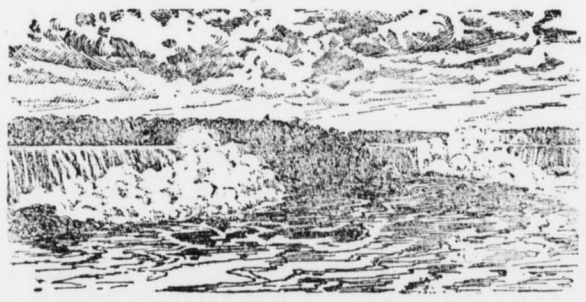
"Well," the maiden replied, looking demurely down at the rug, "when he took me in his arms and kissed me last night he said he'd got so used to me he didn't believe he could ever break himself of the habit."

The Ways of Moles.

Among common animals few have been less studied in their life history than the mole. An English naturalist, Mr. Lionel E. Adams, says that under the "fortress" which the mole constructs above the surface of the ground will always be found a series of tunnels running out beneath the adjacent field. A curious feature almost invariably found is a perpendicular run penetrating about a foot below the bottom of the nest and then turning upward to meet another run. A mole is never found in his nest, although it may be yet warm from his body when opened. Guided by smell and hearing, a mole frequently locates the nest of a partridge or pheasant above his run and, penetrating it from below, eats the eggs. The adult mole is practically blind, but there are embryonic indications that the power of sight in the race has deteriorated.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS



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WIGS AND BEARDS.

Bordered on the Grotesque In England In Queen Anne's Time.

At the restoration wigs began to be more generally worn, and in Queen Anne's reign they became the most costly item of gentlemen's wardrobe. Sir Richard Steele's "full buttoned black wig" cost 50 guineas (about $255), and the fashion became so cumbrous that Colley Cibber when playing "The Fool of Fashion" to satirize the styles introduced a wig of flax so large that it was brought on the stage in a sedan chair. As a matter of fact the stagecoach lines were compelled to restrict the length of wig boxes to three feet.

John Taylor, one of the English minor poets, thus depicts the beards of his day:

Some seem as they were starched and fine,
Like to the bristles of an angry swine,
And some, to set their love's desire on edge,
Are cut and pruned like a quick set hedge;
Some like a spade, some like a fork, some square,
Some round, some mowed like stubble, some quite bare,
Some sharp stiletto fashioned, dagger like
That may in whispering a man's eye out pyke;
Some like a hammer cut or Roman T;
These beards extravagant reformed may be;
Some with the quadrate, some triangle fashion
Some circular, some oval in translation
Some perpendicular in longitude,
Some like a thicket for their crassitude
Thus height, depth, breadth, triform, square, oval, round,
And rules geometrical in beards abound.

—National Magazine.

COLONIAL VIRGINIA.

The Haughty Planters Were Fiercest Foes of Royal Tyranny.

In no part of the world were social distinctions more rigidly defined than in colonial Virginia. The founders of that colony stepped from the brilliant court of Elizabeth into the forests of Virginia. The lord-proprietor transported to his estate a little army of gentlemen and indentured servants and afterward came the negro slave. Each formed a class apart from the others, and almost at once there was created a quasi system of aristocracy.

The proprietor obligated himself to protect his tenants from the Indians. They in turn agreed to follow him in battle, precisely the system inaugurated by William the Conqueror for the military defense of his realm. His environment naturally bred certain habits of command, fostered a capacity for directing the efforts of others and imposed a sense of responsibility upon the planter for the lives that were in his keeping.

Above all else the planter jealously guarded his rights as an English freeman. When liberty languished in England the Virginian sturdily resisted every aggression of royal tyrants. One husband, one wife, one home, one king, one God—this was the planter's creed. But he reserved the right to renounce a monarch who violated the ancient compact between king and people. No other people numerically as unimportant as that group of Virginia settlers has given to humanity so many statesmen, soldiers, orators, patriots and philosophers.—Everybody's Magazine.

Baring the Feet at Worship.

In India Hindoos and Mussulmans alike wear both sandals and shoes (slippers) and the latter boots also, but the invariable rule is to remove them after entering a private house just within stepping on to the mat or carpet on which the visitor takes his seat. The shoes must be cast off, the right boot or shoe first, before the worshiper enters a temple or mosque, and it is still regarded as an absolute profanation to attempt to enter either fully shod. This the domestic habit arose out of its previous propriety, and the religious ritual of "the shoes of the faithful" now and for centuries past observed throughout Islam, can be demonstrated to have been dictated by, if indeed it be not derived directly from, the universal social etiquette of the east.

Change of Front.

The Groom—Great heavens, what shall I do? The Bride—What is that is Aunt Maria! The Groom—Well, have I got to embrace that fairy? The Bride—Sh! It was that sent us the handsome silver ice. She's worth thousands. Groom (kissing her rapturously)—darling aunt!—London Answers.

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