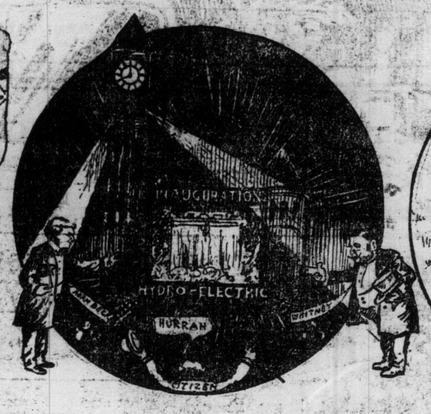
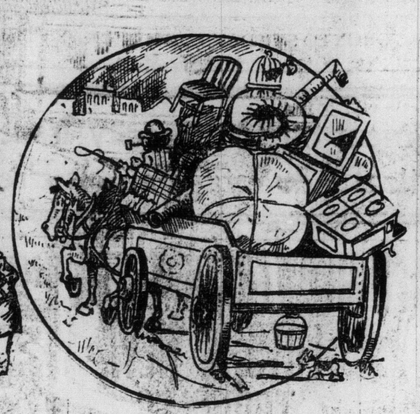
Events of the Week in Cartoon — By Lou Skuce

Spring Has Come.



Toronto Welcomes Hydro Power.



Moving Day.

Higher Cost of Living.

Lacrosse Season Opens.

RIVALS THE EXPLOITS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

The Hard Facts of W. J. Burns' Career Seem Almost as Improbable as the Clever Fiction Written Round the Detective of Conan Doyle's Novels.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—William J. Burns, the detective who is responsible for causing the arrest of J. J. McNamara, his brother, James, and Ortie McManigal, on charges growing out of the dynamiting outrages in Los Angeles, California, is, perhaps, one of the best-known sleuths at the present time in this country. The story of his life as a great detective rivals some of the fiction stories told of the Pinkertons, or of old Ming Brady, the idol of the dime novel readers.

His real first detective work started with the secret service branch of the United States Government in 1890, when he received an appointment for work in the west, Indian Territory, Texas, Arkansas and the south. Within a short time he was placed in charge of this district and, on account of excellent work, he was transferred four years after his appointment to Washington, where he was given a roving commission. He was put on the famous Brockway-Bradford-Courtney case in New York, a counterfeiting case.

The Brockaway Case.

Brockway was a celebrated counterfeiter. His specialty was counterfeiting notes of large denominations, one favorite being a $1000 note. He obtained an impression of this plate thru the culpability of a woman employe of the bureau of engraving and printing, who ran a sheet of tinfoil thru the press when taking an impression of the plate. He had an electrotype made from the tinfoil impression, printed the notes, and circulated them with such success that the government actually accepted $80,000 worth of them before it suspected that anything was wrong. Later on they had to send for Charles Ulrich, an old-time counterfeiter, to pick the good notes from the spurious ones.

Burns got Ulrich to work on the case with him. He sent him to join the gang of counterfeiters, and, thru his assistance, the officers arrested all of them in a building in West Hoboken, N. J. The secret service men found more than $2,100,000 in gold certificates, and a lot of Canadian $100 notes. This was the first time that the authorities had been able to convict Brockway. He went to prison with Courtney and Dr. Bradford (who died in prison) for a ten-year term.

Burns comes naturally by his talent of running down criminals, for his father was chief of police in Columbus, Ohio. One of his early cases was in the elections of 1885, in Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, when the election tally sheets were altered, one candidate receiving 985 votes instead of 285. Burns ran the ballot box shippers down and got a confession.

After the Firebugs.

Soon after this he was called into a case in St. Louis, where the notorious Jim French and a gang of firebugs had been getting hundreds of thousands of dollars out of insurance companies. French was a furniture dealer. He would fit up dwelling houses with expensive furniture, insure them to their full value, remove the furniture, substituting junk, and then set fire to the house. Other detective agencies had been working on these cases for years. Burns secured enough evidence to send French and his confederates to prison for five years, two months after he began work on the case.

In 1898 he was assigned to a counterfeiting case in New York, which was undertaken to promote a revolution in Costa Rica, the participants making 100 peso notes, with the double purpose of buying arms and discrediting the monetary system of the country. General Frederico de Mora, grandson of the first president of Costa Rica, and one of his accomplices served two years in Sing Sing as a result of Burns' investigations.

The case of Taylor and Bredell in 1899 was one of the most extraordinary in the annals of counterfeiting. The two men here found by a process of deduction and elimination, for there were no clues that could be used. The fact that their counterfeit note was perfect indicated that a camera had been used. It was found that their process was to transfer a photograph to a steel plate, etch the latter enough to bite the lines, and then engrave by hand—a feat that had heretofore been considered impossible.

Counterfeiters Escaped.

The two men were arrested, but while they were in prison, Taylor's mother smuggled in the necessary tools and materials, and the two men engraved the plates in their cell under a blanket with the aid of an alcohol lamp. It took them two months to complete the work, but they actually printed the money, sent it out and had it passed. When some of the money was shown to Burns, he at once said that only Taylor and Bredell could have made it. He went to the prison, charged them with it, and they confessed.

One of Burns' last big pieces of work for the treasury department was the arrest of Dimmick, who robbed the San Francisco mint of $300,000. Dimmick was assistant superintendent of the mint and succeeded in familiarizing himself with the locks of the vaults, so that he could stand at the lock with the works exposed, and determine what combination another person was setting. Here Burns again did some eliminating and deducing, but it took time to get the evidence.

Burns left San Francisco and came east, and was preparing to take a European trip for the government, when he got a wire from Chief Wilkie to report in Washington. Wilkie had been sent for by Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who informed him that extensive land frauds involving millions of dollars had been discovered.

Tracing Up Land Frauds.

They started Burns out on May 1, 1903, and it was not until September, 1906, that his task was finished, resulting in the conviction of United States Senator Mitchell of Oregon, and a number of very prominent millionaires, business and professional men of the Pacific coast.

Burns played a large part in the labor troubles in the Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho, and was instrumental in obtaining a confession from Henry Orchard a confession of murder and outrage similar to the confessions alleged to have been obtained from Ortie McManigal in the present Los Angeles dynamiting case.

The warfare waged in San Francisco against the graft of "Boss" Abe Ruef, Mayor Schmitz and others was conducted thru Burns' efforts, backed by the strong arm of the law as administered by Francis J. Heney. Burns was allowed to go to San Francisco by order of President Roosevelt and, for three years, he dug around that city, where he obtained enough evidence to send a goodly number of grafters to jail for long sentences.

Burns never carries a revolver, relying on his diplomacy and expert skill as a prize fighter to get him out of any scrape that he may encounter. Threats of assassination he treats with contempt, and he has had his portion of them.

J. Pierpont Morgan's niece, now the wife of the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, one of the leading members of the British Government, who has astonished London by issuing cards of invitation for six big political receptions and three small ones during the months of May and June. This action on the part of Mrs. Harcourt places her at the head of those who will entertain, outside the royal family, of course, in London during the coronation festivities.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—The final session of the third national peace congress was devoted to consideration of the general topic, "The interest which business men have in the peace movement."

John Hays Hammond presided, and among those on the program for an address was U. J. Ledoux of Canada.

Royal Salute Fired Saturday.

A royal salute was fired in Queen's Park at noon on Saturday, King George having ascended the throne one year ago to-day upon the death of the late King Edward. A detachment of the 9th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, performed the ceremony.

NO IMMUNITY FOR McMANIGAL

His Confession Will Not Save Him From Arraignment on a Charge of Dynamiting.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 6.—No further official acts of consequence are scheduled until Tuesday next in the cases of John J. McNamara and his brother, James B. McNamara, arraigned yesterday on charges of murder and dynamiting, with June 1 fixed as the time for them to plead. Judge Bordwell will confer with the prosecutor and the defence on Tuesday regarding the question of bail, in case he should decide to grant it, to John J. McNamara, on the charge of dynamiting the Llewelyn Iron Works, which is a bailable offence.

A few hours after the arraignment yesterday Leo M. Rappaport, attorney for the defence, left his hotel and presumably has gone to San Francisco to confer with labor leaders there, who are said to have placed in his hands evidence which will affect the defence in a favorable manner.

There is little prospect of the public learning details of the mass of testimony taken before the grand jury, as the district attorney desires that it be kept secret.

Altho Ortie McManigal, who is said to have confessed and implicated the McNamara brothers, was charged with dynamiting in the same indictment with the secretary of the iron-workers' organization, he has not been arraigned, and is not expected to appear in court before the trials of the McNamaras. The district attorney declares McManigal will not be given immunity because of his alleged confession.

PARKDALE THE PLACE

It is Here Where the Discriminating Go to Enjoy an Excellent Sport Under Ideal Conditions.

There are many reasons why the people of Toronto patronize so extensively Parkdale Skating Academy. It is located in one of the finest parts of the city; the building is large, with a particularly high roof, which affords an abundance of air space. It is well ventilated and is kept nice and clean.

In warm weather the rink is artificially cooled and no matter how warm the evening may be it is never uncomfortable skating here.

The street car service to this point is excellent, and this enables people to come to Parkdale from any aprt of the city without inconvenience.

The big business that this place is doing this year promises to continue for the remainder of the season, which will be evtended this year later than usual, the rink not closing for the season until about the middle of June.

The full band will be in attendance each night and Saturday afternoon, and special attractions will be offered Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week. For this week an extra special is on for next Thursday, May 11. O nthat night five big attractions will be given, with Mysterious Mr. and Mrs. Sumbudy as the headliner; also the some night, a band concert and three other attractions, for which see the Parkdale advertisement in another part of this paper.

Tuesday night, May 9, is a skating contest for ladies in couples, and a large number of the young ladies are going to enter, and it will take some time to pick the winners.

CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE

Given in Plouffe Murder Trial at Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 6.—The two principal witnesses in the murder trial of Hormisdas Trepanier at Three Rivers yesterday were the sister and the 12-year-old son of the accused man. The former, who had been induced only by strong persuasions to leave the United States to give evidence, declared that the dead man, Plouffe, had visited the house (where she was then staying) and had in a drunken condition assaulted her and others, and finally had been turned out of doors.

The son of the accused in his evidence contradicted statements made by his father, to the effect that Plouffe had been at the house on Ash Wednesday. The trial drags on slowly and is likely to last thruout next week.

A Cynical Error.

"Your daughter looked very beautiful at the opera last night," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "I heard several people say they thought she was the ebest-dressed person in any of the boxes."

"Yes," replied her hostess, as she say they thought she was the best-back of a real Chippendale chair, "both me and Josiah could see that she was the sinecure of all eyes."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Coronation Season Opens on Monday

English Court Out of Mourning and the King Will Attend Social Functions.

LONDON, May 6.—The court mourning for King Edward was ended today, the first anniversary of the death of the late monarch. The occasion was commemorated with a memorial service at Windsor, which was attended by Queen Mother Alexandra, King George, Queen Mary, practically all of the royal family and the members of the late king's household. The accession of King George was celebrated with the customary naval and military salutes and the dressing of the warships.

The coronation year season, which it is expected will be the most brilliant in British history, will open on Monday, when King George will attend the New Market races for the first time since his accession. On Tuesday and Wednesday their majesties will hold court at Buckingham Palace. The Festival of the Empire will be opened at the Crystal Palace by the king and queen on Friday.

The following week will witness the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the memorial to Queen Victoria, and the visit of Emperor William and Empress Auguste Victoria. From then on, until the middle of July there will be scarcely a day without some function, in which the king and queen will participate.

G.T.R. Will Enter Providence, R.I.

Running Rights Granted Over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6.—Vice-president E. G. Buckland of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Co., who had charge of the interests of that corporation in the Grand Trunk's proposed entry into Providence, to-day made a statement as follows:

"As a result of the recent legislation the Grand Trunk has been permitted to come into Providence upon the terms demanded by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Co., to wit—that there shall be no crossing of its tracks at grade and that there shall be no use of its terminals.

"From the time when the Grand Trunk in 1910 first asked for a charter, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Co. officials stated that the giving of such a charter would not be opposed, but that such company must provide its own terminals, use its own tracks and avoid any grade crossings. This was apparently agreed to by the Grand Trunk, but at this session of the legislature of Rhode Island it attempted to obtain a grade crossing and thru the influence of the city to acquire the right to operate over the New Haven Company's tracks.

"The legislature has refused to grant either of these requests, and the only obligation which the New Haven Co. has been required to assume is to see to it that the cost of the lines, which would avoid a grade crossing, shall not exceed the cost of the lines which involve a grade crossing."

ON THE MENDING HAND.

Archibald Smith, brother of W. M. Smith of The World editorial staff, and foreman of construction on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Cochrane, has got over the crisis of his attack of pneumonia. His brother took a doctor to Cochrane and was with him since last Saturday.

MONEY TOURISTS BRING TO CARLSBAD.

Last year there were 68,394 visitors who were in Carlsbad for not less than eight days. Of this number 28,544 were from Austria-Hungary, 18,772 from Germany, 16,683 from the other European countries, 225 from Asia, 155 from Africa, 9 from Australia, and 3,971 from North and South America. During the season, from April 1 to October 15, 3,500 Americans resided in Carlsbad for eight days or more, the usual period being four weeks. About 1,000 took the "cure" at Marienbad. These American visitors spent about $6,000,000, which, added to the $1,701,259 declared exports, makes $7,701,259 in United States money that found its way into western Bohemia during 1910. This is a conservative estimate and does not include the sums expended by Americans for treatment at Franzensbad and Teplitz, or by the 3,500 tourists from the United States, who came to Carlsbad during the year, but did not remain eight days. These 7,000 American visitors are the best source of revenue of the district. Local dealers claim that the new law, which does not permit presents to be included in the $100 exemption from duty allowance, has materially lessened their retail trade. This is especially true of the dealers in Bohemian glass and embroidery. Several of these are also manufacturers and exporters.

RICHARD BOYD MIGHT TEACH DAVID HARUM

But Magistrate Kingsford Gave Him a Few Up-to-date Pointers on Horse Trading.

In the horse trade between Arthur Lamb and Richard Boyd, the only thing which was slow to anger was Boyd's mare. This mare played no favorites and was slow to everything else. Even the mandate of the magistrate who ordered that the trade be reversed at the city hall at 10 o'clock Saturday morning did not fizz on the dilletante equine which, tho started out by Lamb from his home at Glen Grove at 7 a.m., urged by all the eagerness of a man being relieved from the hard side of a 'hose' deal did not arrive at the doors of the chamber of justice until after 11 o'clock when the high dignitary of the bench was pining to depart lunchward.

Finally, moving under his own steam, Lamb puffed into court to announce that he had the critter outside at last. It appeared that Lamb had impoverished his vocabulary in the task, but he was still able to describe the small-horse as a "specimen."

When the court had adjourned to the courtyard to view the only surviving back-pedal in horsedom, they found it standing. An effort was made to have it step over for the inspection of the magistrate, but the horse refused to step. A motor truck advanced upon it threatening instant annihilation, but the horse seemed to have an appointment at the exact spot upon which it stood and gave a faithful representation of Casbianca despite the smoking epithets of those who strove with hand and voice to dissuade her. At last by means of football tactics the Lambs, father and son, succeeded in crowding the other fellow's horse out of the way of the advancing doom. It was then turned over to the earlier owner, who seemed to have some uncanny power over it, for he succeeded in getting it out of the courtyard before nightfall.

Butt of a Discarded Cigar Raises Blazes

And Big Crowds on Yonge-street Watch the Awnings Go Up in Smoke.

Cigars are not good for small boys nor big buildings. One of these careiessly tossed out of a window on the Yonge-street side of the Lumsden building, caused a blaze in one of the awnings over a window below. This awning burned and shed sparks upon one yet lower, which passed the fire along until about half a dozen of the sun shields were destroyed.

Meanwhile a good proportion of Toronto's fire fighting appliances were on the job. Also a fair share of the Saturday afternoon crowd stopped on Yonge-street to watch the progress of the flames. Several firemen mounted to the upper windows and shot chemicals from their babcocks at the litt'e blazes. The awnings, several hats in the crowd below and the peroxide curls of one little lady stenographer, who leaned too far out of the window, were doused or soused or something like that.

Then one of the fire engines came along an dadded to the spectacle. Four firemen were at work while forty others watched in critical appreciation of the efforts of their comrades.

Third in Two Days.

This is the third cigar-awning fire in two days. Friday, a like conflagration was witnessed on the Adelaide-street side of the same building, while the same day there was a blaze of this kind at the Toronto General Trust Building. The blaze of Saturday did damage to the extent of fully as much as $15, while the incidentals included wear and tear on horse-shoes and apparatus and two pieces of sticking plaster to close a cut in Fireman Coulter's head, sustained by striking an obstruction in driving out of the hall.

A Test of Character.

It is no great thing to live with them that are good and meek, for this is naturally pleasing to all. And everyone lives willingly in peace, and loves those best who agree with him. But to be able to live peaceably with the obstinate and perverse or disorderly is a great grace and a very praiseworthy and manly feat. —Thomas A. Kempis.

Wasted on Him.

Man With the Bulging Brow—Wisdom, according to Solomon, brings length of days. You ought to cultivate it.

Man With the Bulbous Nose—Gosh! The days are too long for me as they are!—Chicago Tribune.

What's in a Name.

The esteemed Chicago Tribune tells a correspondent that there is no hard and fast rule for the pronunciation of Illinois. It can be called either Illiney or Illinois, but poets incline to the former.

This will be apt to surprise a lot of unconscious poets.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

∴ LITTLE BOBBIE'S PA ∴

By WILLIAM F. KIRK.

Ma's grate unkel came here yesterday from the boundless West. Ma had been all the time telling Pa what a fine, geenyal feller her grate unkel was, & Pa believed it until he seen with his own eyes. So did I.

He is one of them big, breezy fellers, sed Ma, with the ways of the West stamped on his every move. He is one of them fellers that can shoot from the hip like a flash of litening, but who scorns to use his gun wen he can use his fists. His work is quick & dedly, Ma sed, like the stroke of a rattler. Look out for him.

We ought to have a vary pleasant visit, sed Pa, if that is the type of a man yure grate unkel is. Oh, doant be afrade, sed Ma. He jest uses his guns & his fists wen he is out in the buttes of the West, ware every man has to be at his best. Here in the E-Feet East, sed Ma, he will be not only a good companyun but a vary mild mannered gentleman. His good humor is proverbial, sed Ma.

I am glad to heer that, sed Pa. I have met a few funny fellers from the West, gun men & what not, & they dident show any grate geenyal-ity. If yure grate unkel wants to beehave hisself, sed Pa, & act as a true gent shud treet a true waiter, we ought to have sum plesant visits.

Wen Ma's grate unkel caim, Pa looked him oaver & so did I. He was a vary tall man, about six feet 6 (6 feet six) & he had a big black mustache. His sholders was awful wide & he had a deep voice, like a man wich has been out all nite.

"Hello, Mate," he sed to Pa.

"Who do you think you are talking to?" sed Pa, "I aint a sailor."

Now, husband, sed Ma to Pa, you musent talk that way to unkel Herbert. You see, Herbert, Ma sed, my husband is a grate kidder. He cant help beeing funny. Life is a joak to him, sed Ma.

Well, sed Ma's grate unkel, now that I am in the home of culture & good times, let us all go & see a bully good show. I have herd a grate deel about that Folly de Bergerack, sed Ma's grate unkel, & I was thinking that we mite trek along up thare. I will stand the frate, he sed. Doant look so worried, hombre.

I am sorry I look worried, Herbert, sed Pa. I shud hate to think that the price of a few theeter tickets wud make me look worried in my old age. It never used to worry me, Pa sed, & I doant like to think that I am gitting stingy with the passing yeers.

So we all went to the Folly de Bergerack, & started in for to have a good time. We only started in to have a good time, we dident finish. Ma's grate unkel Herbert started looking at the bill of fare & sed Whare is the names of the actors? & then he tried to order sumthing to eet off the program.

Those are butiful lites, deerest, sed Ma to Pa, those lites above the stage. But I do think thay shud be a littel moar subdued.

Oh, sed Ma's grate unkel Herbert. If you want them subdued I can fix that. Then he pulled his gun & shot five times and missed five lites & then a cop caim & was going to pinch him, but Pa knew the cop & saved Ma's grate unkel.

Wen we got hoam & Ma's grate unkel Herbert had went to bed, Pa started to laff at Ma. Thare is one man, sed Pa, that grate unkel of yures. Did you notis his steddy gray eyes, eyes that nevver wavered wen he was shooting at them lites & hitting them shadows? Pa sed.

He is every inch a man, tho, sed Ma. Men lern to be men out in them boundless regions.

Cheese, sed Pa. Set em up on the other alley.

G. P. WAGNER DEAD

Was Suddenly Stricken in Waiting Room at Ingersoll.

WOODSTOCK, May 6.—G. P. Wagner of the firm of Neff & Co., accountants of Toronto, dropped dead at the C. P. R. station, Ingersoll, before 8 o'clock this morning.

Wagner came to Ingersoll yesterday to audit the books of the Lime Co., and having finished, remained over night with his friend, Mr. Kennedy. Intending to leave for Guelph, he went to the station, where he purchased his ticket and sat down in the waiting room.

The station agent noticed he was breathing hard, and suddenly his head toppled over, and the agent on examining him found he was dead. The remains have been taken to Toronto.

LIST FOR MAY SESSIONS

Judge Winchester May Preside at Sitting, Opening Monday.

The following are the cases for trial at the court of the general sessions of the peace, which opens on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock: Wm. McLean, two charges of theft; Walker M. Wood, non-support of wife; Wm. Bryant, theft of horse and buggy and stealing chickens; Kate Pulfer, theft; John Harvey, theft; Charles Moorehouse, criminal negligence; Frank Hopper, horse stealing; Gordon, Mackay & Co. and A. G. Malcolm, breach of the Gold and Silver Marking Act; Wm. Nailer, false pretenses, and A. J. Connolly, three charges of false pretenses.

Judge Winchester will probably preside.

A FIRE BALL FROM A BENT COPPER WIRE.

A recent remarkable fire ball has suggested an investigation that may throw some light on the mystery of globular lightning. In this form of electrical discharge the ball of fire may be apparently a foot in diameter; it descends slowly, taking several seconds to reach the earth and sometimes explodes violently. Last December, at La Rochelle, France, lightning struck the antenna of M. Turpain's thunderstorm recorder. The antenna was a one-twelfth-inch copper wire about 100 yards long, which was attached to a factory chimney, and at a certain point was bent at the sharp angle of 25 degrees.

Above the bend the wire was burned up by the lightning. Below this point the discharge divided into three parts—one of which followed the wire and destroyed the thunder-storm recorder, while a second cut a telephone wire and several iron guy wires, and the third took the form of a fire ball, which traveled 20 yards and exploded with sufficient force to break a window. The theory has been suggested that the ball was due to self-induction of the wire at the bend.

Further experiments are to be made on the property of the University of Portiers, where, in a thunderstorm region, several antennas are to be set up.

IN MEMORIAM.

SCHAUFELE—In loving memory of Geo. Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Schaufele, who died May 7, 1910.

Peacefully sleeping, resting my dear,
Earth's weary pains and sufferings are past;
Jesus has taken you home to His breast
Sleeping so sweetly ever at rest.

Mother and Father.

CREATES A TIE IN P.E.I. POLITICS

Appointment of Hon. F. L. Haszard to Judgeship Leaves Parties Exactly Equal in Strength.

OTTAWA, May 6.—The vacancy in the premiership of Prince Edward Island, caused by the appointment of Hon. F. L. Haszard to a puisne judge of the supreme court of the province, is likely to create an interesting political situation in the island province.

The resignation of Mr. Haszard leaves the parties absolutely equal in the legislature, the majority of one by which the government has carried on business for three years past having disappeared. There is likely to be the hottest sort of an election.

NEW ONE IN MOTOR FIELD

The National Automobile is Noted for Speed and Power.

A new and interesting arrival in the motor field of Toronto is the National. This well-known car is to be handled here by the Brittnell Motor Car, Ltd., 418-21 West Queen-street.

The car is of special interest because it recently made a new world's record—one of the stock forty horse-power cars doing the mile in 40.32 seconds. For a stock model this time is amazing.

In addition to its great speed and power, the National is a thoroly comfortable and luxurious car. Hundreds of satisfied owners are its best testimonial.

Crowding Cases in September.

The court of appeal will not hear the stated case in connection with the conviction of the Toronto railway by Mr. Justice Riddell and a jury, on a charge of endangering the property and comfort of the public by allowing overcrowding on the cars, until September. The case is contained in a book of 59 pages. His lordship asks the court fourteen questions bearing on the case.

Bible Used as Detective.

The Bible was used until quite recent years for the detection of thieves. Dr. Jessop told, in 1852, how there were still persons living who had witnessed the ordeal to which an East Anglican parson subjected his servants when his cash box was missing. He ordered them all into his bedroom and ranged them around the walls. From the centre of the ceiling hung the rope used to lower coffins into the churchyard graves, wound around a Bible, from the leaves of which projected the church door key. This was sent spinning round, and the one at whom it stopped was proclaimed as the thief. Happily the man thus marked out was able to prove an alibi. But this did not convince the servants that the test was a bad one. They only concluded that the thief was not there.—London Chronicle.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Two Sides.

Willis—Why don't you go to church?

Gillis—Too far. Why don't you go?

Willis—We live next door to one, and hate to get all dressed up just to go that little way.—Puck.

Too Much to Ask.

"A man ought to come home in the evening smiling and with a good appetite."

"Yes," replied young Mrs. Torkins, "he ought to. But the home team can't win all the time."—Washington Star.