

TONIC OF GOOD CHEER.

A Smiling Face and a Kindly Manner Do Much to Make Life Successful.

What is a sunny temper but "a tallman more powerful than wealth, more precious than rubies." What is it but "an aroma whose fragrance fills the air with the odors of paradise?"

"I am so full of happiness," said a child, "that I could not be any happier unless I could grow." She bade "Good morning" to her sweet singing bird, and "Good morning" to the sun, then she asked her mother's permission, and softly, reverently, gladly bade "Good morning to God"—and why should she not?

Was it not Goethe who represented a journey that followed the sunshine around the world, forever bathed in light?

"Nothing will supply the want of sunshine to peaches," said Emerson, "and to make knowledge valuable you must have the cheerfulness of wisdom."

"Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness," said Carlyle; "altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts to be permanently useful must be uniformly joyous—a spirit all sunshine, graceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright."

"The cheerful man carries with him perpetually, in his presence and personality, an influence that acts upon others as summer warmth on the fields and forests. It wakes up and calls out the best that is in them. It makes them stronger, braver and happier. Such a man makes a little spot of this world a lighter, brighter, warmer place for other people to live in. To meet him in the morning is to get inspiration which makes all the day's tasks and struggles easier. His hearty handshake puts a thrill of vigor into your veins. After talking with him for a few minutes, you feel an exhilaration of spirits, a quickening of energy, a renewal of zest and interest in living, and are ready for any duty of service."

"Great hearts there are among men," says Hillis, of Plymouth pulpit; "they carry a volume of manhood; their presence is sunshine; their coming changes our climate; they all the bearings of life; their shadows always fall behind them; they make right things easy, blessed are the happy men who represent the best forces in civilization!"

If refined manners reprove us a little for ill-fitted laughter, a smiling face kindled by a smiling heart is always in order. Who can ever forget Emerson's smile? It was a perpetual benediction upon all who knew him. A smile is said to be to the human countenance what sunshine is to the landscape. It is sometimes called the rainbow of the face.

The first prize at a flower show was taken by a pale, sickly little girl, who lived in a close, dark court in the east of London. The judges asked how she could grow in such a dingy and sunless place. She replied that a little ray of sunlight came into the court, as soon as it appeared in the morning, she put the flower beneath it, and, as it moved, moved the flower, so that she kept it in the sunlight all day.

NOTES OF THE FASHIONS. Designs and Trimmings of the Latest Gown of the Season. Oddly cut cloth boleros appear among the season's fancies, showing curious half-sleeves and white satin undersleeves, the flaring Directoire collar lined with satin and edged with panne or plain velvet cut work. Below the jacket shows a corset girdle, ending at the left side in three pointed straps held by cut-steel buckles, reports the New York Post.

New jet trimmings of very delicate and beautiful design, show effectively on accented plain evening and theater waists of black or white chiffon. Bands of the jet start from elaborate shoulder pieces and droop below the bust in loops that swing from glittering jet pendants. The sleeves are smartly finished with matching jet appliques of the trimming decorate the collar and belt. Pink and tea-rose-yellow chiffon waists are similarly made.

The soft, glossy silk, called fleur de sole, uncommonly durable for silk, closely woven, light in weight and delightful to the touch, is much used for tuck and shirred fancy waists, dancing toilets, and dress trimmings of various kinds.

A dainty Russian blouse waist for theater wear is made of creped satin, in a pinkish-pearl color, like an opal, and tucked around from the shoulder to the belt, which is made of a beautiful shade of turquoise blue velvet. It is cut out around the neck to show a yoke of eeri silk embroidery, which also forms the collar. Tiny pearl and turquoise buttons fasten the blouse down the left side.

French Custard Pudding. Take one cup of fine bread crumbs, one-half cup white sugar, one quart of milk, the beaten yolks of three eggs and the whites of two. Mix the bread and the milk, add the yolks, sugar, and lastly the well-beaten whites; mix all well together and bake till firm and delicately brown. Slice then sufficient fine mellow peaches to thickly cover the top of the pudding, and spread over all a meringue made with the whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar beaten to a stiff froth. Place in the oven a minute or two to brown slightly. This pudding may be pleasantly varied by adding two tablespoonfuls of desiccated coconut to the milk before mixing it with the bread.—Home Magazine.

TREATMENT OF CHINESE.

A Review of Some of the Laws We Have Passed Against the Mongolians.

In view of the present Chinese imbroglio there is a wide field for reflection upon America's treatment of that nation in the past. Charles F. Holder gives the subject exhaustive consideration in the North American Review.

Our first treaty with China, negotiated in 1844, gave Americans the right of residence at treaty ports. By it Americans obtained extra territorial privileges which, among other things, gave them the right to be tried in their consular courts. The insertion of what is known as the "most favored nation clause" was also secured. These were the first concessions obtained from the Chinese, the first clouds on the celestial horizon suggestive of their ultimate undoing; the door once open, the cupid of the entire commercial world was aroused.

The second treaty was a gentle satire on future events. It began as follows:

"There shall be, as there has always been, peace between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing empire and between their people respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them."

The third treaty, consummated in 1863, mutually recognized "the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance; and also the mutual advantage of the free migration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents."

At the invitation of our government the Chinese poured into this country in a human river, whose flow never flagged, and in 1867 the Chinese population of the Pacific slope was formidable and portentous. A cry went up, American labor sounded the alarm and the abrogation of the famous Burlingame treaty was demanded. While attempts were being made in this direction the hoodlum element of San Francisco determined to take time by the forelock and Chremers by the queue, and what was known as the "sand-lot agitation," a protest against the third treaty, was begun. Law and order were crushed under foot, and it was manifestly impossible to protect Chinamen in America; hence the modification of the treaty was demanded and received.

The modified treaty allowed the United States to regulate, limit or suspend the coming or residence of the Chinese, whenever such emigration threatened to affect the interests of the country. In 1882 congress passed an act, the first section of which stated:

"That from and after the expiration of 90 days after the passage of this act the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is, hereby suspended for ten years; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborers to come, or having so come after the expiration of 90 days, to remain within the United States."

The first effect of this was ported in China, where the Chinese began to retaliate against Americans, many of whom were obliged to take refuge in consulates, and a general uprising against foreigners was threatened. The records show that three years after the Chinese restriction act was put in force 40,222 Chinese had returned to China, and but 12,704 had entered the United States.

During the election of 1888 a new treaty was prepared and submitted to the Chinese minister and his government, then appended in the senate, and finally, that it might not be too late for its intended effect upon the voters, the democratic party in the house forced what is known as the "Scott exclusion act" through congress, and it was signed by President Cleveland. The act completely demoralized the Chinese in this country, which was the intention. By it 20,000 certificates were declared null and void, 20,000 promises, on the honor of the United States, that the holders should be allowed to return, were ruthlessly broken; and, to satisfy the clamor of irresponsible bands of hoodlums led by sand-lot politicians in San Francisco, the whole machinery of the government was prostituted that votes might be secured.

What those who affected to believe that America was following out a well-defined course of aggression called "a long line of abuses" followed. The Geary bill was an extremely harsh measure. It provided that Chinamen who were arrested must prove that they were here previous to the passage of the bill or go to prison for a year, and then be deported. When Chinamen landed and there was any question regarding their right, and a writ of habeas corpus had been applied for to get them ashore, no bail was accepted, and they were thrown into jail—a proceeding which, if applied to citizens of any of the great European powers, would have resulted in war.

The First Outlying Acquisition. Navassa Island—which lies south of Hayti in the Caribbean sea, and can be sighted from the decks of vessels passing from New York to the isthmus—was the only outlying possession of the United States until we acquired Porto Rico and the Philippines. It is covered with phosphates, but was uninhabited until a Baltimore company discovered its riches and sent a gang of men to work the mines. It became a part of the United States under a law of congress, passed many years ago, which extended the sovereignty of our government over any uninhabited territory discovered occupied by our citizens.—Indianapolis News.

Could Take a Joke. Barber (absently) Shampoo, Sir. Customer (with shining bald pate)—No;—shin!—Puck.

CORRUPT FILIPINO JUDGES.

Administration of Justice a Purely Mercenary Affair in the Philippine Islands.

A recent dispatch from Manila says: The administration of Manila's civil courts by Filipino magistrates, which has long been scandalous, is now attracting public attention more than ever, and has been brought to the Taft commission's attention, with requests for ratification.

The courts are composed of four justices of the peace and four primary courts. The magistrates are all Filipinos, and developments have proved that the incumbents are utter failures as administrators of justice. The dissatisfaction with and complaints against the existing courts are unending. Natives and foreigners dread litigation, knowing the facts in the case. Charges have been filed and every evidence is in the hands of the authorities which, it is claimed, will show that the magistrates have been guilty of the greatest corruption and malfeasance in office.

One magistrate was recently suspended on suspicion of criminal abuse of power and attempt to defraud. The monthly collection of fines of the four native justices is estimated at \$5,000. The amount collected by the primary courts for the same period is much greater. The eight magistrates persistently ignore the regulations established by the authorities for the supervision of commitments and the accountability of moneys. They deposit less than a hundred dollars monthly, and are alleged to appropriate the balance of their collections.

It is further claimed that the magistrates are in collusion with the native police in compromising offenses on the basis of "cash for freedom," and that in many instances magistrates who committed men to jail over a year ago are now liberating them without trial, the explanation being the effectiveness of a habeas corpus and the designation of a special officer to investigate the cases, resulting in the freedom of many persons illegally committed as prisoners. It is said there are over 50 established instances where prisoners have bought their freedom from the guards conveying them between the courtroom and the jail.

Serious charges of favoritism have lately been made against the civil branch of Manila's supreme court. The members of the Taft commission are disgusted with the condition of the courts, and intend to substitute American magistrates for the United States for the native magistrates. Americans having a knowledge of Spanish are preferred, but they are the hardest to secure. The commission will then institute the drastic reforms needed in the case of the entire judiciary.

WORKMEN AND THEIR TOOLS. Many of the Labor-Saving Devices Used in America Unknown Elsewhere. A Russian architect who is traveling in this country to study American building methods was greatly interested in the elevator which he saw was used for raising brick in the construction of a great apartment house, says the Youth's Companion. He even photographed the device, in order that he might have visual evidence of it to show on his return home. In his country no other method of hoisting brick is in use than the primitive one of carrying them aloft on the shoulders of men.

Such incidents are of common occurrence. Many of the labor-saving devices in use in America are unknown elsewhere. Our own countrymen traveling in Europe, and more especially in Asia, are astonished at the slow and toilsome methods there employed.

A failure to make use of labor-saving contrivances is not always due to lack of enterprise. Many of the inventions useful to us "would not pay" where labor is cheap. Efforts to introduce the trolley car for passenger and freight traffic in the West Indies encountered an obstacle which the American promoters had not foreseen. The ten cents for which the company would carry a package five miles or more—a rate that would insure general support here—did not seem small there; for the simplest reason that many a native could find no easier way to earn ten cents than by walking the five miles and carrying the package on his head.

If a workman is known by his chip, he is also known by his tools. High-priced men do their work with high-priced machinery. The engineer of the mammoth locomotive which is pulling hundreds of people across country in a fast express train is well paid; the poor oriental, dragging his single passenger in a jirikisha, gets barely enough for his support. Not only does the high-priced worker create the necessity for mechanical improvements, but the mechanical improvements in turn augment productivity.

The lesson, then, for nations and for individuals is to make themselves worthy of good tools. Human muscles were made for something better than the work which a few lumps of coal under a boiler will do more easily.

But a Good One. "What are you buying all those traps for?" "Doctor's orders. He tells me I need a little recreation and insists that I should go duck-hunting with him."

"Hub! Seems to me that's a sort of quack remedy."—Philadelphia Press.

A Sad Case. Mrs. Hogan: That little sphalpane as Jerry Hogan must be a bad penny coin. Mrs. Dugan: Phew? "Shure, he's him the name as makin' his poor wife a confirmed husband-buster."—Puck.

ABOUT ULCERS.

Some Facts Regarding the Cause and Treatment of Anorectic Sores.

An ulcer is a sore on the skin or mucous membrane in which the healing process is very slow or wholly at a standstill. It may be due to a number of causes, some constitutional, others local; but even when a local cause seems most evident, there is almost always some constitutional taint present as well. This may be consumption, diabetes, gout, and so forth; or merely a little impurity of the blood resulting from constipation or indigestion. Ulcers in the mouth, on the tongue, or at the union of the cheeks and gums, are very common and exceedingly annoying. They should be treated by frequent rinsing of the mouth with a solution of boric acid or borax, and can usually be prevented in great measure by reducing the sweets and starch food, such as bread, that enter into the diet, says Youth's Companion.

A common seat of ulcers is the shin. Sores occur here especially in the aged or those past middle life, and are commonly due to the presence of varicose veins. These are caused by pressure from tight garters, by congestive disorders of the liver and other abdominal organs, and by any occupations which require standing for long hours a day.

Ulcers of this kind are found more frequently on the left leg than on the right. They sometimes give little trouble, but may be excruciatingly painful, and are often most rebellious to treatment, which must be both local and general, corresponding to the local and constitutional causes.

All disorders of the digestion must be corrected as far as possible, and the diet regulated. The food should be nourishing, but not stimulating, and all forms of alcoholic beverages are to be foregone. The patient should keep perfectly quiet, either in bed or with the leg supported on a chair.

The local treatment must be varied according to the necessities of each case. The sore must be kept clean by pouring over it twice a day a stream of boiled (not boiling) water, and in the intervals of washing it should be protected from the air. The leg must be kept snugly bandaged or encased in an elastic stocking, so as to prevent stagnation of the blood and distension of the veins.

A piece of silver foil applied smoothly over the surface of the ulcer, and for a little distance beyond its edges, and kept in place by a bandage, often does good. Sometimes, when the extent of ulcerated surface is very large, skin-grafting is necessary in order to start the healing process.

THEY SEE HIS FINISH. When the Great Duck Hunter Got Home He Meant He Had a Warm Time. Duck hunting does not necessarily mean ducks. You may chase over thousands of acres of water, work yourself far enough into the bushes to have lost Moses, scan the sky to the horizon, offer a sportsman's imprecation, do all that can be done and yet get no ducks. This is especially true when you are having August weather in October and the birds see no reason why they should migrate southward until later in the year, says the Detroit Free Press.

With the opening of the season, the first day in the morning, a party of Detroiters with the latest guns, the choicest ammunition, and all the rest of the necessities, as well as the luxuries of a duck exterminating expedition, sailed gayly forth. With them was one man from the etfete east. He could talk duck-shooting, duck-cooking and duck-eating faster than all the rest put together. He conveyed when he went after them, and that if any of them got away it was because of a precautionary care to keep out of range.

The man talked so much and so extravagantly that one or two of the Detroiters became suspicious. Two days failed to discover the game they were after, and then they took to the open in Lake St. Clair, and solemnly went to knocking down sea gulls at short range. They got a barrel of them, the easterner always shooting in company, so as to lay claim to results. It was no trouble to make him believe them ducks. He was glad to have them turned over to him as the "champion shot." They were packed in the train and kept track of his goods by wire. Anybody can see his finish.

Stuffed Loins of Veal. To stuff a loin of veal, pass six ounces of lean veal through a mincing machine with two ounces of fat bacon and pound the meat well; then, add by degrees six ounces of panada, also pounded, season with salt, pepper and a little grated nutmeg and add two raw eggs. Spread out on a board about five pounds of loin of veal, from which the bones and as much of the fat as possible have been removed. Cover the meat evenly with the farce, scatter the latter thickly with finely minced truffles and champignons and roll it up neatly, tying it in several places to keep it in shape. Roast the veal and baste it well until it is done; let it get cold, then remove the string and cut it thickly with rich brown glaze.—N. Y. Tribune.

Baked Sweet Potato Slices. Peel and slice raw sweet potatoes enough to fill a quart pudding dish three-quarters full. Pour on one cup of boiling water, one-half cup of sugar, small lump of butter and a little grated lemon peel. Bake in covered dish for 30 minutes, then take off cover and let them brown. Serve with small squares of buttered toast.—Boston Budget.

PATH AND POINT.

Judge: "Prisoner, step up to the bar." Prisoner (absently): "Whisky smooth, please."—Syracuse Herald.

It is now positively known, after years of experimenting, that "wishing" does no good.—Atholton Globe.

Poet: "Poets, sir, are born, not made." Editor: "Of course; who do you suppose would want to make one?"—Town Topics.

The woman who thoroughly understands men may not be able to write good poetry, but she is apt to be a good cook.—Chicago Daily News.

When a man sings when you want him to sing, he is a vocalist; when he sings when you don't want him to sing, he is a nuisance.—Star of Hope.

"Would you start out on a journey on Friday?" "No, indeed." "Why are people so superstitious?" "I'm not superstitious, I am paid on Saturday."—Answers.

Speaking from Experience.—Johnny: "Father, what does it mean in the book when it says: 'The woman dissolved into tears?'" Father: "It means that she asked for a new dress and didn't get it."—Stray Stories.

He: "Oh, pray, Miss Dalrimple, don't call me Mr. Brookes." She: "Oh, but our acquaintance has been so brief. This is so sudden." (sweetly) "Why shouldn't I call you Mr. Brookes?" He: "Oh, only because my name's Homer."—Punch.

"I suffer dreadfully from insomnia, doctor," said the patient. "Indeed," replied the physician; "we'll soon correct that." And he did, for this particular physician was able to procure for his patient a situation as night-watchman. — Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

PETER THE GREAT'S WILL. It May Have Been the Cause of the Present Upheaval and Revolution in China. What will be the result of the great upheaval of society in China to-day? What is Russia's real purpose, and what advantages will she realize from the terrific struggle in which so many nations are involved?

In an article in the National Magazine Capt. Charles Winslow Hall gives a translation of that singular document known to European statesmen and historians as "The Will of Peter the Great," and generally acknowledged to embody the great and persistent policies which have extended the dominion and increased the power of the Russian empire. The principal events of the career of each of Peter's successors are clearly and forcibly depicted, and the prediction made that the present social upheaval and revolution in China have been foreseen, if indeed not incited by Russia, who in any event must immensely and materially profit thereby.

Two centuries ago, or to be more exact, in 1690, Peter, since justly sur-named the Great, succeeded to the throne of Russia. A burly, robust, half-civilized, uneducated boy prince, handicapped by bigotry and strong animal passions, and in his early reign menaced by intrigues of the most dangerous character, he had, nevertheless, a strong intellect, a stronger will and a full measure of that practical common sense which now and then in the world's history has been known to characterize a ruler of great provinces.

Peter had neither fleet nor army worthy of the name. No nation in all Europe except the English nation prized his friendship or greatly feared his enmity; his troops were undisciplined and restive under control, and his resources were uncertain and the prey of hereditary officialism and deep-rooted corruption.

How he himself wrought in English and Dutch shipsyards to secure a practical knowledge of naval and commercial shipbuilding has been often told; as well as the story of the perils, intrigues, prejudices and ancient abuses which he overthrew. Suffice it to say that at the date of his decease, February 10, 1725, he had decreased the military prestige of Sweden, secured much of her territory on the eastern shore of the Baltic sea, established ports upon the Sea of Azov and the Caspian and created large and well-equipped armies and fleets. He had been solemnly crowned at Moscow "emperor of all the Russias," and been hailed by his nobles and people as "The Father of His Country, Peter the Great."

Dying, he left to his descendants and successors a paper embodying the immense purposes which during his checkered career had sustained and impelled him. This ancient testament, pregnant with wars unending, and intrigues and dissolutions without scruple, must be read and remembered by everyone who would understand aright the past history and comprehend in some degree the trend of Russian policy and its probable results in the orient.

Jamaica's Chief Mountain. In Jamaica there is a mountain, between Kingston and St. Thomas in the east, on the south side of the island, which bears the name of Judgment mountain, or Mount Sinai, because of the awful catastrophe which occurred there in 1692, by an earthquake. In the district of St. Andrew only one house was left standing. A mountain some 4,000 feet high was cleft perpendicularly for 200 or 1,500 feet from the summit, as smoothly cut as the housewife's knife could cut down through a cheese. The slice of the mountain thrown off covered 1,000 acres in its fall, burying houses and herds and flocks and 13 persons.—N. Y. Times.

A Queer Japanese Courtesy. At the close of formal dinners in Japan guests are presented with any portion of the meal they may fail to eat, which they are expected to take home.—Albany Argus.

Green Pea Sauce for Lamb. Boil one pint of green peas, a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of cream, a bit of mint, a trifle of sugar and half a pint of veal gravy. When the peas are quite tender add salt and thicken with flour.—Washington Star.

COLD PUDDINGS.

Rules to Be Observed in Preparing a Dessert of This Description.

While there is certainly reason to doubt the advisability of substituting in summer the more indigestible cold meats for the digestible, and nutritious hot roasts and ragouts, the wisdom of serving delicate cold puddings and chilled desserts cannot be disputed. There are certain rules to be followed in preparing a cold dessert. It must be borne in mind that any food which is served cold is not as easily digested as a hot food; therefore any cold food must be of the most delicate consistency. A custard or cream is easily digested even before it is cooked; therefore the majority of cold desserts have a foundation of cream or milk and eggs, with flavoring of fruit pulp and delicate essences. Rice, cornstarch, arrowroot and delicate grains and pastes when properly cooked are easily digested cold; therefore these are used as a foundation for the numerous desserts suitable for serving cold.

The much abused term blanc mange, which cannot be properly applied to anything which is not a "white jelly," represents an ideal cold dessert, whether made with a thickening of arrowroot, cornstarch or simply of whipped cream, with milk of almonds. It must be chilled when served in summer, says the New York Tribune.

There are few people who know how to make a genuine blanc mange. It is one of the easiest and simplest made desserts when prepared of milk of almonds. Peel six heaping tablespoonfuls of sweet almonds, shelled and blanched before measuring them out, and two table-spoonfuls of bitter almonds. Cover them with cold water and let them soak for an hour. Drain them after this and pound them for ten minutes to a paste, adding little by little a gill of cold water to prevent their "coiling." Add two gills more to the paste of almonds. Mix well for two minutes and squeeze the mixture through a fresh linen strainer. The liquid squeezed out is almond milk. Lay it aside for use. Put two gills of boiling water, or just one cupful, in a saucepan with a third of a box of gelatine which has been soaking in cold water enough to cover it for two hours. Stir the gelatine in the boiling water till it is melted.

Add four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a few drops of vanilla and finally the almond milk. Stir well and let it rest in a tin mould in a pan of cracked ice until it is firm. If you wish, add as much whipped cream as there is almond blanc mange and mould the two together. Whip the whipped cream in the blanc mange as soon as it begins to grow thick, but before it is hardened in the slightest degree. Decorate either blanc mange with gay candied fruits. Cherries and green angelica make an attractive decoration arranged over the white blanc mange. Serve it with a cold sauce made as follows: Pour one cupful of cold water and one cupful of sugar in a saucepan, let the sugar come to the boiling point, then add a teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with a little cold water. Stir well, add a little orange extract and a tablespoonful of candied fruits, and when it boils up remove it from the fire. Serve it cold with the blanc-mange. This is a good sauce to serve on a pudding of cold rice and sliced pineapple or oranges or peaches. The most indigestible, unwholesome desserts for summer are the hot fruit puddings made with a pasty dough raised with baking powder or with soda and cream tartar, which are, unfortunately for the digestive powers of the American household, so popular.

KEEPING SECRETS. The Difference Between Men and Women in Taking Care of Private Affairs. A secret, like an oyster, cannot be kept too close, for the moment it is opened it ceases to exist, says Tit-Bits.

A French philosopher says: "A man is more faithful to the secret of another than to his own; a woman, on the contrary, preserves her own secret better than that of another."

The explanation given for woman's propensity to let the cat out of the bag is that she is afraid she might die, and then there would be no one left to keep it.

None are so fond of secrets as those who don't seem to keep them; such persons cover secrets as a spendthrift covers money—for the purpose of circulation.

"My dear Mr. Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, "why did you betray the secret I told you?" "Sure, if I found I wasn't able to keep it myself, didn't I do well to tell it to somebody who could?"

"Secrets are poor property. If you circulate them you lose them, and if you keep them you lose the interest on the investment."

"What are you sealing up in that envelope so carefully, Jones?" "Important instructions that I forgot to give my wife before I came to town this morning; I'm going to send it up home."

"Will your wife open it at once?" "Father! I've made sure of that." "How?" "I have addressed it to myself, and put a big 'private' on the corner of the envelope."