

# 15,000 LIVES LOST.

## The Greatest Disaster Known in the History of Japan.

### BIG FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES.

#### Whole Villages Buried Under Avalanches from the Mountains.

The regular mail steamer Gaelic has arrived from Yokohama, bringing details of the overwhelming disaster in Japan. The province of Kii, in the southwestern part of Japan, has been visited by the greatest tragedy in the history of the country. Probably more than 15,000 people have been killed, several towns have been wiped completely off the face of the earth, and others have been nearly demolished. The catastrophe was occasioned by floods in the western part of the province and by the crumbling of a mountain which buried six villages under a huge mass of rocks and earth.

The early part of August was remarkable for its rains, and the rapid rise of the rivers soon became alarming. The banks of the Kinogawa River, a stream over 100 miles in length, broke near the city of Wakayama on Aug. 19, and a mountain of water, like that which swept through the Conemaugh valley when the dam above Johnstown broke, rushed out among the fields and towns, wrecking houses, bridges, fences, temples, and all things in its path. In this district 200 houses were carried away and 5,000 were ruined by the water, leaving 30,000 people dependent upon the local officials for food.

Lower down the embankments of Hidakagawa were also destroyed, flooding the cultivated fields and adjacent towns. Out of sixty houses at Wakanomura but two remain standing, and more than fifty people lost their lives.

An official of the Nishimura district office, who arrived at Wakayama on the evening of Aug. 22 reports that at about 4 P. M. on Aug. 19 an inroad of water took place at Sanbunmachi, and in a few moments the floors of buildings, in the vicinity were covered. Many houses in the district were carried away, and about 300 persons are said to

#### HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES.

All villages within an extent of ten miles are more or less submerged. In Chorai-homura several hundred houses were washed away, leaving only eleven buildings standing. Many persons are reported to have lost their lives in this district also.

The volume of the river Kinokuni, an adjacent stream, swelled to an extraordinary extent, the rise being in some places as much as 13 to 18 feet above the normal level. No bridge over the stream could withstand the force of the flood. The river steadily rose from about 6 o'clock in the evening, until at last near midnight it began to overflow its embankments, and about four miles from the city of Wakayama the banks at the village of Iwahashi were washed away. Immediately the village and its whole neighborhood, including about forty-eight other hamlets, were covered by the raging water. The depth of the flood is said to have been from 5 to 15 feet.

The neighborhood of Osaka has also suffered very severely. From a telegram received by the home office from the Governor of Osaka it appears that in the districts under his authority relief is being given to several thousands of people. The embankments on the Yodogawa and Inkeidagawa rivers were broken at several places on Aug. 21, and considerable damage was caused to farms, while many houses were swept away or otherwise injured. In Hongamura 180 houses were washed away and thirty persons drowned. In Higashimurogori and Neshimurogori several hundred houses were demolished and considerable loss of life is reported. In Hidakagori 380

#### HOUSES WERE CARRIED AWAY

and seventy houses were more or less damaged, while 120 persons lost their lives and fifty others received more or less severe injuries. About 5,000 persons

#### NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH.

A telegram from Wakayama says that many houses in Teshigawara and Shikiya, which are situated close to Kumaugawa, were carried away and many lives lost. The buildings of the Kumano Shrine, except one or two small temples, were all swept away, but the Sacred Image was saved. According to the report from Jeninu, in Higashi Murogori, about one fourth of the buildings there (over 500) and 100 persons were swept away. The Hidakawa River rose 28 feet above the ordinary level, and villages close to the river flooded, in consequence of which about 150 houses were washed away, many persons being drowned. Seventy-eight houses and the Niwaka police station at Susun were also carried away.

Owing to several landslides which occurred close to the source of the Hidakagawa vast numbers of trees, some of which were very large, were uprooted and swept on to the fields, where several thousands are now lying.

Inquiries as to the condition of various villages along the river have not yet been completed. In Goto there are still two feet of muddy water. About 1,200 houses of the villages close to the Tomitagawa were swept away and over 500 persons are reported to have lost their lives.

Another telegram from Wakayama, dated Aug. 26 announces that according to the investigations made up to that date the total number of houses carried away in Nishi Murogori was 1,692, while 508 others were demolished and 440 houses were more or less damaged. The number of deaths there was 863.

Other villages suffered much loss by the floods and the number of dead cannot be accurately determined, but for the province of Kii it will fall below 10,000. Bleasted bodies and

#### WRECKAGE OF ALL DESCRIPTION

covered fields for miles around, and it will be months before the survivors can proceed with work. The loss in money is roughly estimated at \$8,000,000.

Relief has been sent to the ruined district, but inadequate facilities for collecting and distributing provisions will make the suffering intense, and in the outlying districts many will die from starvation.

The same rain which ruined the western part of the province of Kii by flood also wrought a most singular and ruinous disaster in the eastern section of the same province. The "Kansee Kippo," published at Osaka, gives a clear account. It says: "Since Aug. 18 Totsugawa-Go district has been visited with very heavy rains, and

at dawn on the 19th it was discovered that the rivers were rising rapidly. People in the neighborhood of Amago-Gawa, fearing an inundation, made preparations for the emergency.

"While they were thus employed mountains suddenly crumbled away, obstructing communication between Teijido Mura and Sakamoto-Mura, and the waters in the rivers, which rose in consequence, covered the houses in Teijido-Mura, the people fleeing to the temple on an elevated piece of ground. There, however, they were not fated to be safe, as the mountain of Sugi-Tama, which is at the back of the temple, suddenly came down on the village in an avalanche, burying the entire village under ground, only the upper half of the temple being left to view."

A special correspondent, who made his way laboriously over the ruins, says:

"Villages of Nagato-No-Mura, Tanise-Mura, Uyenoike-Mura, and Hayashi Mura, along the course of the Totogawa river, were all buried under ground by the crumbling away of the Umyabara Mountain. All the villages of U, Nagatono, Numata-Hara, and Asahi, at the entrance of the Totsugawa Go, face each other, and can be seen across the river, but, there being no boats between these places, no help could be rendered. The villages of Uyenoi-Chi, Takatsu, Kawatsu, and several others were all either

#### SWEPT AWAY OR BURIED

under ground. The number of deaths in these villages has not yet been ascertained, but, as all outlets were blocked, the loss of life must have been appalling.

"The villages of Kasehaya, Uchihara, Takigawa, Nijiri, Yamasaki, and Taana were also entirely swept away or buried by the overflow of rivers and the crumbling mountains. The damage along the lower course of the river and the villages skirting it has not yet been ascertained, but it is supposed that out of fifty villages comprising Totogawa Go all have suffered more or less from the disaster, and it is a mooted point if one has escaped.

"In all these villages farms, rice fields, and houses are supposed to have been nearly or quite destroyed. The exact number of deaths in this small region is not yet known, but the district officials place it between 4,000 and 5,000."

The coal mines at Patezu Mura, Yoshino-Gori, also caved in, and forty miners are missing. In Shitono Mura a landslide occurred.

#### CRUSHING TO DEATH

eight persons, besides which forty are missing who are supposed to have been buried alive. While the extent of territory affected here it is not so great, the suffering in this district is appalling. It is impossible to furnish aid to all the thousands of sufferers, and many must die of hunger and thirst. The losses in lives and money will never be known, as whole towns have been wiped from the earth with no survivor to tell the story.

As an instance of the disaster it may be mentioned that the Portuguese gunboat Roi Lima, on her voyage along the coast, was greatly obstructed by the wreckage of roofs, timbers of houses, &c., so that on several occasions she had to stop to prevent damage to her screw. This debris extended at least ninety miles along the coast. This is the greatest disaster Japan has known for centuries, and further details can only bring stories of more desolation and more suffering than have thus far been related. The Japanese newspapers, after careful estimate, think the loss of life does not fall below 15,000.

#### The Demon Steer.

George Wilson, a well-known cowboy, tells the following story, says the Cheyenne "Tribune":

There has roamed on the ranges adjacent to the Platte and Laramie rivers for these many years a mastodon wild steer whose aggressiveness and power make him the dread of every round-up outfit. This combative beef bears not a brand, but no "rustler" dares appropriate him. The "demon steer," as the pugnacious brute is called, knows no fear, and with lowered head, glistening eyes and sonorous bellow will charge upon anything in his course. Time upon time he has been rounded up with his comparatively docile companions, but he invariably rushes past the line riders as if no such obstruction to his flight existed. Once a CY outfit determined to effect the capture of the big fellow, but after he had gored two horses and soared the wits from half a dozen riders the undertaking was abandoned.

This prairie terror only last season, in a fit of rage at those who dared to intrude on the peaceful solitude of the range, charged at midday into a camp, creating a panic, to which was ideal quietness the clatter incident to the stampede of the fabled bull in the china shop. There was a scattering of equipment and a disordered flight of the diners. One of these latter was so incensed that, contrary to orders, he sent a six-shooter ball after the massive steer, but the missile flew wide of its mark.

Wilson asserts that he will undertake to prove that the demon steer killed a large bear in a fair fight on the Sybille three years ago, and the cowboys will bet all their earthly belongings that the demon can conquer any bull in the Territory. The combat with the bear was a terrific affair. Bruin was forced to the defensive from the first, and for a time pluckily met the fearful onslaughts of the fighting steer, jarring the great form with blows from his paws. The activity of the steer was marvelous. He played round his antagonist as the sparrer annoys his foe, and at nearly every charge ran his long, sharp horns into the bleeding sides of the bear with the wicked "swish" which accompanies an effective sword thrust.

Wilson thinks the demon steer will die of old age. The man who attempts his capture takes his life in his hands.

A Canadian Parliamentary Committee last session pretty well established that tuberculosis or consumption in cattle is transferable in milk to human beings. The subject has since been discussed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris. There Dr. Lancereaux took the ground that the disease is not transmitted unless the subject is predisposed to it through bad hygienic conditions, bad ventilation, sedentary habits, or temperature. The French theory is somewhat reassuring, though even thus limited the danger is bad enough. Perhaps a more alarming statement than that for which our Parliamentary Committee is responsible comes from the French scientists. It is to the effect that the saliva of a consumptive actually infects the atmosphere with the bacilli of consumption.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1878, thirteen years after the close of the civil war, the United States Government was paying out for pensions \$27,000,000. Ten years later the amount had increased to \$88,000,000, and this year it is said, it will be not less than \$110,000,000. This latter sum is forty per cent. of the country's total expenditure, and more than the cost of the standing armies of Germany and Great Britain. The whole secret of the wonderful expansion of the pension list appears to be that it is used for political purposes.

It is a curious fact that the fine old Seventy-ninth Regiment of Cameron Highlanders, which is stationed at Balmoral during Queen Victoria's residence in Scotland, does not contain a single man in the corps whose name is Cameron. On the other hand there are no less than three hundred and six Macdonalds in the ranks. In order to appreciate the ludicrous side of this state of affairs, it should be added that the Highland clans of Cameron and Macdonald have been on terms of bitter enmity for several centuries.

The objects of the great dressed-beef Trust of Chicago are to depress the price of cattle and keep up the price of beef, and they are fairly well accomplished. The price, on the hoof, of a beef steer weighing 1,200 pounds is estimated at \$18 to \$20. The marketable portion of such an animal is said by a stock yard commission merchant to be from 650 to 675 pounds. At ten cents a pound this would leave a margin of profit of from \$47 to \$49. The hide, entrails, etc., are estimated at \$15, leaving the nice sum of \$82 to pay for killing, carving and delivery.

The total cost of supplying the British man-of-war Hero with explosives and projectiles for a commission is estimated by a correspondent of the London Daily News at between £35,000 and £40,000. It costs £8 5s, or about \$41, to fire a single shot from one of the two 12 inch, 45-ton, breech-loading guns. The charge weighs 295 pounds and is kept in four silken bags, enclosed in a brass cylindrical case. The ammunition for torpedoes, etc., being all on the same expensive scale, it is not hard to see how the total of \$200,000 is reached, and how enormous would be the expense of a great naval war in these days.

The recent cession by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Imperial British East Africa Company of the island and port of Lamu is hailed in England as a most important acquisition. It is looked upon as a distinct triumph over German diplomacy, which is aiming at securing the same port. It was felt by some that British interests on the east coast of Africa were somewhat circumscribed, but the latest addition is held to be a highly advantageous addition to British territory. Following quick upon this comes the announcement that the Salisbury Government intends to establish a new line of mail steamers between London and the principal east African ports via Naples.

According to the Eastern papers the Grand Trunk is surveying a line of railway from Edmonton to Moncton. Edmonton is now reached from Quebec by the Intercolonial and the Temiscouata railways. A line from Edmonton, the terminus of the Temiscouata, to Moncton, will supply the missing link in the shortest possible all-Canadian route to Halifax. By the Intercolonial the distance from Montreal to Halifax is 850 miles; by the C. P. R. short line it is 758 miles. By the projected all-Canadian route it will be but 760 miles. The Halifax people have been moving heaven and earth to secure a short route to the West. Now is their chance, not only to get a short route, but a competitive route.

When John L. Sullivan became candidate for Congress it was met that he should, like other great men, submit himself to an interview. John's views were not only sound and statesmanlike, but were expressed in strictly Congressional language. On the subject of the Behring Sea difficulties, he said:—

"I think we strike a trifle wide in undertaking to protect so much water. The smaller the ring the better. The idea of making a fool play like that last one gives me a pain in the ear."

"His Southern policy is vigorous and yet humane: 'When it comes to flogging men at night, whether they're black or white, I'm agin it, see? I'd like to go down there on a Committee. I'd stop all such foul work.'"

An emigration society sent out to Manitoba a man who wrote to England a few months afterwards to say that he was starving. The case was enquired into, and it was found that the emigrant had been given work as a farm hand, but had deserted it. From the Minister of Agriculture the opinion comes "that some of the aid societies are not sufficiently careful in the class of people they send out. A ne'er do well or an idler is not likely to do as well in Canada as at home, and it is not doing the colonies or the emigration cause a kindness to send out such 'chaps.'" Mr. Carling is right. It may be added that the products of the reformatories are not more acceptable than those of the poor house.

That China is at last really awakening to some of the advantages of western civilization is apparent in the decision of the Government to push forward the Hankow railway. The first railway in the Empire, a short one, was torn up by an angry populace, and last year work on the eighty miles of road built had to be abandoned in deference to the prejudices of a portion of the people. The anti-railway party actually circulated with effect the report that Europe regretted she had built railways and was now abandoning them, and was foisting her discarded rails on China. Now, however, a big Chinese railway is likely to become an accomplished fact. Perhaps the extension of the Russian railways through Siberia and Tartary had something to do in inducing a decided policy at Peking in regard to an improvement of immense political importance to the Celestial Empire.

The rivalry between New York and Chicago for the privilege of holding the world's fair of 1892 becomes keener every day, and is developing frantic and ludicrous proposals. The smokiness of Chicago and the consequent degradation which the cuffs and collars of European visitors must suffer, unless old world prejudices against celluloid are overcome, is being "rubbed in" to Chicagoans, and apparently with effect. The smoke is undeniable and to remove it it is suggested the city council pass a by-law prohibiting warehouses, railways and factories from using soft coal. That the large commercial inter-

ests of Chicago would abandon the use of the cheap Illinois soft coal for the dearer anthracite of Pennsylvania, in order to secure an atmosphere less objectionable than at present to fastidious visitors, could only be the dream of wild enthusiasm. If it could be realized, Chicago would certainly deserve the fair.

The farmers of Nebraska are in a bad way. In answer to the question, What rates of interest do you pay? two answered 11 per cent.; twenty-two, 10 per cent.; twenty-nine, 9 per cent.; thirty-three, 8 per cent.; thirteen, 7 per cent., and four 6 per cent. One farmer, referring to the question, said: "In 1883 I needed \$100 for six months. I went to a money lender and he furnished it to me at 10 per cent. When due I returned it. In 1887 I had a son going away; he wanted some money. I went to the same man to get it and he charged me 18 per cent. He wanted 20 per cent., and required the best security. I cannot now borrow from the same man under 3 per cent. a month. He told me a few days ago that he can put out all the money he has at that rate." Out of 200 replies by farmers in Nebraska 88 stated the cause of failure was "too high rates of interest, from 2 to 4 per cent. per month."

The difficulty experienced in securing a jury in the Cronin case in Chicago lends additional significance to the following words, which form part of a judgment recently delivered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

"We must either recede and go back to the practice of an age when ignorance of passing events constituted a characteristic of the times and exclude every juror who has formed an opinion, even in the slightest, or we must stand abreast with the present age, when every remarkable event of to day is known all over the country to-morrow, and exclude only those whose opinions are so fixed as to be prejudgments or have been formed upon the known evidence in the case. It is needless to say the world moves and carries us with it, and if we lag behind we must commit the trial of the most important causes in life to those so ignorant that their dark minds have never been smitten by the rays of intelligence."

A paper that deals in facts and abstractions, Science, undertakes to show by a tabular statement that the population of the United States in 1990 will be more than 1,000,000,000. But to get this result the same proportionate increase for the next hundred years is taken as has obtained since 1790. This will not answer, because the percentage of immigration, which has been a material element of our growth, will constantly fall, and the population of a country as it becomes denser, does not, for various causes, multiply so rapidly. But however much short of the French billion the population of the United States will be in 1990 it will be sufficient for the time—large enough to tax the strength of free institutions and keep the lawmakers of that generation busy. It is a theme for fruitful speculation as to what will be the condition of North America and its people a hundred years from now. How will the industries and the arts have progressed, what mechanical revolutions will be made, what new trade currents established, what new forces come into play? How long, in 1990, will the steam engine and the telegraph have been obsolete? Where will be the new industrial centers, where the mighty cereal lands, what the relation between city and country life, between mechanic, tradesman and farmer? Where will the monarchies and despotisms of the old world have gone and how will their successors be regarded by the great people that cover the North American continent?

#### Baby "Foods."

It is stated on what seems to be good authority that food preparations for infants to the amount of \$10,000,000 are annually sold in the United States. According to one of the speakers at the recent meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, "most of these products are unwholesome," and the Government was urged to take some action. If the truth was told at Toronto, here is an evil of prodigious proportions, and energetic measures should be taken to make an end of it. The lives of thousands of infants are dependent on various prepared "foods" and it is of the utmost importance that these articles should be pure, nutritious and wholesome. The purchaser must accept them on faith, unless he can procure an analysis and make certain that the food he buys is what it purports to be. If a slaughter of the innocents is going on day by day, it ought to be not only known, but stopped.—[N. Y. Tribune.

#### Smart Girl.

"Laura," said the young lady's mother, not unkindly, "it seems to me that you had the gas turned rather low last evening."

"It was solely for economy, mamma," answered the maiden.

"There is no use trying to beat the gas company, my daughter. I have noticed that the shutting off of the gas is always followed by a corresponding increase of pressure."

"Well, that lessens the waist, doesn't it, mamma, dear?" replied the artless girl. And her fond parent could find no more to say.—[Ex.

#### Misunderstood the Second Syllable.

The young woman (on the platform of Eiffel Tower)—"Doesn't it seem strange to you, Mr. Spoonmore, that so little oscillation is noticeable up here?"

The young man (eagerly)—"Not at all, Miss Ethel. I have no doubt there is a great deal of it indulged in here, but it can't be seen from below. The elevation is too great. And now, Miss Ethel, you will—I am sure—you will pardon—"

The young woman (arresting his forward movement by a freezing look)—"I said oscillation, Mr. Spoonmore, not oscillation." (After a depressing silence—"I think, Mr. Spoonmore, it is time to descend.")

It troubled certain persons very much at the time of the marriage of Lord Fife to the Princess Louise of Wales to know whether he would break through the rigid rules of court etiquette and take precedence of his wife. But however the duke with a princess for a wife may regulate his own household, that of her Majesty continues to be governed by the same rules as formerly. For instance, when the Duke and Duchess of Fife visited Balmoral the other day the "Court Circular" thus announced the event: "H. R. H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, K. T., visited the Queen and the royal family, and remained to luncheon."

## A STUDENT'S WILD LIFE.

Love, Elopement, Embezzlement, Penitentiary, Escape, Tragic.

John Hester was a well-to-do farmer of Huron County, Ohio. He had one pretty daughter, who was sent to Oberlin to school. There she attracted the attention of an untamed youth from Michigan, whose wealthy parents had entrusted him to the reformatory energies of Oberlin, and no sooner had the youth declared his sudden passion than, without waiting for the sanction of the Michigan parents, she took him to her father's home in Huron County, and married him on the instant. The young man's parents were at first obdurate, but it was not long until the young people were invited to dwell under their roof. All went smoothly for some time. The young husband seemed a miracle of reformatory zeal, and a place of trust in his father's bank was given him. But soon he began again to find vice attractive, and one morning, while the wife had gone on a visit to her happy childhood's home in Huron County, he was missing from the bank, and so was \$70,000 of the bank's money. It was supposed that he had gone to his wife, but that young woman and the Hesters professed such entire ignorance of his whereabouts and such grief over his sins that the detectives were led into paths of inquiry.

After several weeks of fruitless search, however, a clue was given them which led to the suspicion that the fugitive was making efforts to have his wife join him. On a certain day the officers were in Mansfield, where they suspected an appointment had been made. Sure enough, Hester and his daughter alighted from an omnibus before the hotel, and in a few minutes a single carriage drove up with one man in it. The young woman made a rush for the carriage, but the officers were there first. Considerable resistance to arrest was offered by the young fellow, who was armed, and in the excitement John Hester walked rapidly into the open country with a portmanteau in his hand. It was ascertained afterward that Hester, who was then an old man, walked, in that day and part of the next, the entire distance that lay between Mansfield and his home in Huron County—about forty miles.

The young man was taken back to Michigan, tried and sentenced to a term of years in the penitentiary, but no trace of the money was found. Within a few months after his imprisonment he escaped from the penitentiary with a horse thief, who introduced him into his line of business and into genteel housebreaking. After a few weeks of partnership this precious pair of scamps, while hiding one night in a swamp, fell into a dispute over a valuable watch, which belonged to neither. In the struggle which followed the young Michiganian was stabbed to the heart, and in the morning his dead body was found by the officers in the swamp. The horse thief was afterward traced by means of the watch, and was tried and hanged for murder.

#### Fight with a Polar Bear.

In July, 1886, two whale-boats were sailing leisurely across Shanta Bay in the Ochotk Sea, when the harpooner remarked, "A big seal on the port bow, sir." This "big seal" proved to be an immense Siberian bear, which, caught on the ice floe in his search for seal, had taken to the water, and was swimming for land, a distance of at least five miles. From experience we know this chap would be a formidable antagonist on shore, and any interference on our part would have been carefully considered. But this seemed a sure thing and safe, so to take in our sail and to get a harpoon and place ready was the work of a few minutes. It required no maneuvering to approach the old fellow, so with a full, straight head, a harpoon was fairly planted in his back.

Talk about transformation scenes—with a terrible snarl he leaped out of the water, he pulled at the harpoon until his brown sides bulged—with teeth and claws he crushed and twisted the Australian ironwood harpoon-pole into a thousand shivers. He "took" our line "hand over hand" until it spun through the "chocks" as if fast to a running whale. Falling to clear himself, he suddenly rushed for our boat, and before the order to "Stern all for your lives" could be obeyed both feet were on the gunwales, and we were only saved from capsizing, and perhaps something worse, by the prompt action of the harpooner, who slashed old bruin's paws with his sheath knife until he let go wild with pain and rage. All this had taken place in a moment, but we had learned in that brief time that a Siberian bear in the water was not to be fooled with. Once out of his reach we took great care not to get into his clutches again, and a skillfully-thrown lance soon decided in our favor. It was a two hour job to tow him in shore, but we felt amply paid by steak for supper and the sight of a bear that, although poor in flesh, must have weighed more than 1,000 pounds.

#### Sensible Advice.

A curiosity of literature was that drawn from the Duke of Wellington by an autograph hunter, who wrote him a pathetic letter purporting to be in behalf of Mrs. Tomkins, washerwoman to the Marquess of Douro, the duke's eldest son, and setting forth a plea that the young man had not paid her bill for at least three years.

After mature consideration, the Duke of Wellington, who was most punctilious in matters of correspondence, sent her the following reply.

"Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington has received a letter from Mr. Tomkins, stating that the Marquess of Douro is in debt to his mother, Mrs. Tomkins.

"The Duke of Wellington is not the Marquess of Douro.

"The duke regrets to find that his eldest son has not paid his washerwoman's bill.

"Mrs. Tomkins has no claim upon the Duke of Wellington.

"The duke recommends her, falling another application, to place the matter in the hands of a respectable solicitor."

#### Made a Fool of Herself.

Mr. Jason—A nice fool you made of yourself at that so-called last night.

Mrs. Jason—Me? How?

Mr. Jason—Yes, you, telling Mrs. Chally that her baby looked good enough to eat.

Mrs. Jason—Well, what's the matter with that?

Mr. Jason—Oh, nothing, only you know that they start as missionaries to the Canibal Islands next week.