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SPRING CLEANING

By LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

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Allan Warner pushed back his chair and rose abruptly from the table.

"That's a healthy meal for a grown man," he mumbled, "nothing but a lot of scraps."

"I can't help it," retorted Beatrice, her brown eyes snapping. "I've been house-cleaning all day, and I'm tired to death!"

"You look it," said Allan grimly, his gray eyes traveling from his wife's untidy dark hair to her flushed face and rumpled housedress. "You used to keep yourself up and be full of fun at supper time and play to me evenings," he continued reproachfully, "and now you are always too tired and don't even change your dress."

"It is easy enough for you to talk," flashed Beatrice, "you can keep yourself spick and span all day in the office with no dirty work to do," and she glared resentfully at her husband's smooth, brown hair, clear brown skin and immaculate clothes. "We can't afford to have the cleaning done, and so I have to do it, and you can't expect me to do everything else besides."

"Huh! Spring house-cleaning again! Beautiful spring!" growled Allan.

Beatrice frigidly cleared the table and then went to bed in haughty silence, while Allan read and rested and then wondered what made him such a grouch lately.

The next morning Allan hustled up first and brought his wife a cup of coffee before she was out of bed.

"Thought you might like an extra rest," he smiled sheepishly.

"Oh, that's dear of you," responded Beatrice, quickly, as she hugged him in affectionate remorse.

"I've had my breakfast, and you try and take it easy today," said Allan as he left for the train.

"Now, isn't that just like a man?" thought Beatrice, as she began to dress. "There is so much to be done; curtains to iron, paint to clean and windows to wash. Oh dear! I get so tired and cross. In all our five years of married life we have never quarreled so much as we have lately. Allan is so unreasonable sometimes, and I can't bear to have our nice new home get dirty, but this housecleaning takes the heart out of me."

A part of a verse she had once read came suddenly to her mind:

Yes, clean your house—and clean your barn in every part;
But—in housecleaning time don't forget to clean your heart.

"That's a funny idea," she mused. "I wonder if I housecleaned my heart what I'd do? I suspect I'd throw away some selfishness and envy, and scrub out some stubbornness, and iron the wrinkles out of my patience and sympathy. Then I'd polish my musical talents and make the rooms all shining with the brushes of tenderness and love."

She laughed at the whimsical idea.

"I think I'll try a change," she finally decided. "I don't need to get all my hard work done at once, anyway. I've been too much the housekeeper and not enough the home-maker of this family."

Allan had been, through a trying day, for orders had gone astray, his best clerk away and inefficiency causing trouble. He sighed with relief as he started for home, and then his spirits sank.

"No rest for the wicked," he groaned inwardly. "This is housecleaning time and it's 'pickups' for me again, I suppose. Well, it's up to me to smile and bear it."

He squared his shoulders and whistled loudly as he ran up the steps of his pretty suburban cottage. The door opened quickly and Beatrice said smilingly:

"Hello, honey, I was watching for you. Isn't it a lovely spring evening!"

Allan looked at her in pleased surprise. Her wavy black hair was prettily coiled with little curls tempting kisses around her ears. Her brown eyes sparkled and her cheeks glowed faintly pink and cool. Her green and white dress was one that he especially admired, and a crisp, ruffled apron swung saucily as she went into the dining room.

"Muffins tonight, dearie," she said, cheerily, as she brought in the supper. Allan sighed with satisfaction at the taste of the hot muffins and juicy steak. The silver shone, the dainty china glistened, there was a vase of jonquils in the center of the table and opposite him his wife talked merrily of the news of the day.

"There's no place like home," he declared, appreciatively.

"I'll pack the dishes and play to you awhile," said Beatrice, after her husband had eaten so much that he had to kiss the cook.

Allan leaned back comfortably in his favorite chair, listening in perfect enjoyment as Beatrice played piece after piece they both loved.

"Let's sing," he suggested, finally, and got up to stand beside her at the piano.

"This is like old times," he exclaimed boyishly. "I feel about twenty and you look like sixteen again. What has happened, anyway? Have you found the fountain of youth, or been left a fortune?"

"Neither, silly," laughed Beatrice, happily. "only I decided to do less house cleaning and more heart cleaning every spring."

"Spring, beautiful spring, when my wife beats everything," proudly exulted Allen, and kissed her enthusiastically.

TOBACCO'S FOES LOSING GROUND

Canvass of 7,847 Editors Shows 7,393 Communities Against Abolishing Weed.

ANTIS LOSE THREE STATES.

Utah, Under Mormon Influence, Only Commonwealth to Adopt Prohibition Measure During Year.

"Is tobacco going to have its scalp added to the belt of the prohibitionist beside that of the lamented but as yet not altogether late alcohol?" is the question asked by Garret Smith in an article in the current issue of Leslie's Magazine."

The writer reaches the conclusion that while there has been increased agitation and legislative activity on the subject of tobacco following the success of the drive for prohibition of liquor the efforts of reformers seeking to abolish tobacco have no general support. This opinion is based on the results of the questionnaires on the subject sent out to newspaper editors of the country by the Press Service Company of New York City.

The questions asked were:

(1) Do you favor the enactment of laws prohibiting the personal use of tobacco by adults?

(2) In your judgment does the general sentiment of your community favor such legislation?

(3) Is the use of tobacco personally objectionable to you?

No arguments accompanied the questions and from their form it was impossible for any editor to determine the attitude of the questioners.

Out of 12,518 editors questioned, 7,847 replied according to the summary given. These editors, it is estimated, represent a combined circulation of 21,870,046. Of the 7,847 editors replying, 7,393, or 95 per cent, represent public sentiment in their communities as opposed to anti-tobacco legislation. Only 260 editors, or 3 per cent of those replying believed there was any considerable sentiment favorable to tobacco prohibition. There were 174, or 2 per cent, in doubt, while 20 failed to record their judgment.

Editors' Judgment Unbiased

"It is of special interest to note that 569 editors in answering the first question, personally favored such legislation, although only 200 of them reported that public opinion also favored the prohibition of tobacco—an indication of the conscientious effort made by the editors to distinguish public opinion from their own personal opinions," the article continues.

"The highest percentage of replies reporting public opinion favorable to prohibition of tobacco came from Utah, where 42 per cent of the editors thought the public were for such a movement. Utah is the only state which has since adopted an anti-cigarette law. The result was forecast by several of the editors who stated that the influence of the Mormon Church was against tobacco. The Mormon Church is also strong in Idaho, which is the other state where the use of tobacco was recently prohibited, but the governor has signed the bill just passed, in which the prohibitory legislation is repealed. In this state 89 per cent of the editors estimate sentiment in their communities as against tobacco prohibition, which, nevertheless, is 6 per cent below the average reported opposition.

"The legislature of Tennessee some weeks ago passed and the governor has signed a bill repealing the anti-cigarette law of that state. The questionnaire showed 93 per cent of its editors believed the public against anti-tobacco legislation. The legislature of Arkansas has also passed a bill repealing its anti-cigarette law. In this state 94 per cent of the editors reported against tobacco prohibition.

Arizona's Practical Joke

"A bill, introduced in the current session of the legislature of Arizona to prohibit smoking in public dining rooms and other public places, was first amended to prohibit the consumption in public of peanuts, chewing gum, tea and coffee and then defeated by the senate. The questionnaire returns from that state were 92 per cent 'no.'

"In Iowa where the 'no's' were 95 per cent a bill to repeal the anti-cigarette law has been passed and signed by the governor.

"A bill to repeal the anti-cigarette law in Kansas, with 89 per cent 'no's,' is receiving the attention of its legislature. Last year a petition for a referendum in Oregon to prohibit the use of tobacco failed of sufficient signatures to bring the question to a vote, and 95 per cent of the editors declare their public against legislation. In Oklahoma an anti-cigarette bill has been reported unfavorably in the house. The editors of that state reported 94 per cent against its public support.

"Outside of Utah, where Mormon influence predominates," the article concludes, "the anti-tobacco movement appears, as in the case of Tennessee, Arkansas and Iowa, to be losing ground and is not to any considerable extent supported by the people."

The friends of tobacco feel particularly elated over this showing, inasmuch as 1920-21 was a maximum year in legislative circles with 42 state legislatures in session and the tobacco subject received an unusual amount of consideration.

KNEW NOTHING OF COMFORT

Citizens of the Middle Ages Lived in What Today Would Properly Be Called Pigsties.

In following the evolution of homes from those of ancient times to those of the Middle ages we are forced to the conviction that in this, as in other matters of culture, there was a decided retrograde movement. The medieval home certainly left much to be desired both in the way of art and comfort. Despite this fact it is regarded by many as the ideal house, and, indeed, is the starting point of our own present system.

The truth is, that in the face of the showy effect of the knight's retinue, of his feasts and banquets and the richly adorned apparel of the lords and ladies; despite the spacious halls and colossal edifices, we are constrained to believe that life in the homes of those days was nothing less than deplorable.

Apparently there is ample reason for belief that the home in its arrangement was barely habitable and that its ornamental furniture was not especially artistic.

It tends to take away much of the studied romance of those times when we consider that in the halls of the Anglo-Saxons and other Germanic tribes the people oftentimes slept upon the same benches where they previously had eaten. In cold weather they gathered around a fire kindled upon a hearth in the middle of the baronial hall, where for want of a chimney the smoke filled the room until it finally escaped through accidental holes in the roof or through open doors and windows.—Exchange.

TIMEPIECE BUILT TO LAST

Masterpiece of Colonial Clockmaker is Treasured as an Heirloom by California Family.

Like many a California resident, a very rare example of the skill of the colonial clockmakers made two journeys to the Pacific coast before its residence was permanently established.

Constructed by Samuel Terry in Connecticut in 1784, the clock is one of the two earliest specimens of his work. Its mate is to be found in a well-known Massachusetts collection. In 1814 the peregrinations of the venerable timepiece commenced when it was taken from Connecticut to Ohio, there to remain until 1870, when it was taken to California. There it remained for but two years, only to start its journeyings once more to seek a New England home. One year ago it was taken again to San Francisco by a member of the same family in whose possession it has always been.

The clock is inclosed in a heavy mahogany case of simple design, with a front inset of brilliantly colored glass in an elaborate landscape design. The mechanism of the timepiece is made entirely of wood.

As the predominant note of a distinctly interesting hallway, the clock forms the nucleus of a collection of colonial heirlooms that are more than passably interesting.—Exchange.

First Medical College.

The first medical college in the western part of the United States was Rush Medical college, founded in Chicago in 1837 by Dr. Daniel Brainard, who was born in Whitesborough, N. Y., 109 years ago, May 15, 1812. Rush college commemorates the name of Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was born near Philadelphia, of Quaker parentage, in 1745, according to the Indianapolis News. Doctor Rush served as an apprentice to a Philadelphia physician for six years and then completed his medical education in Edinburgh, London and Paris. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, one of the founders of the first American antislavery society and the greatest physician of his day. During the yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, in 1793, he visited more than 100 patients daily.

Cause of Seasickness.

It has been established to the satisfaction of scientists who have made a study of it that seasickness is caused by abrupt disturbances of the static sense, whereby we are enabled to maintain our proper position in space, the location of which is in the ear. These abrupt disturbances consist of violent oscillations of the fluid contained in the semicircular canals of the ear. The fluid is banged against one end of the canals and then the other by the irregular movements of the ship; the effect of this jarring and banging is telegraphed to the brain and nervous system by delicate nerve filaments and results in the various obnoxious symptoms which we group under the name of seasickness.

The Modern Poet.

He wears his hair long and a flowing necktie; his trousers bag at the knees, and there is dandruff on his coat collar. In addition to that he writes unintelligible stuff from which it is impossible to gather either sense or music—therefore he must be a poet.

Not Time Yet.

The Slacker—Take my word for it, it's not necessary to do half the work you do; take things easy.

The Worker—Only after a man has done something worth while can he afford to while away his time.

TIME [illegible]

Poets and [illegible] Hard Lives [illegible]

A Philadelphia [illegible] turned from England with [illegible] script of Shelley's for which [illegible] 1,700 pounds [illegible]

It is said that the total [illegible] ley received in his lifetime [illegible] publishers of his poetry [illegible] $250.

As one reads of the fabulous [illegible] that change hands in the [illegible] today for books, manuscripts, [illegible] and other works of art, one [illegible] to moralize upon the disparity [illegible] small part of the price [illegible] made to the artist in his lifetime.

Chatterton poisoned himself [illegible] was eighteen to escape [illegible] tion, since he was too proud [illegible] close his utter penury; and [illegible] words from his hand [illegible] enough to support him for years.

In the last year of Schubert's [illegible] six of his songs were sold to a [illegible] lisher for 20 cents apiece. When [illegible] died, not thirty-two years old, his [illegible] published music was valued at [illegible] his estate was appraised at about [illegible]

Septimus Winner of Philadelphia sold "Listen to the Mocking Bird" [illegible] the publishers for $35. They are [illegible] to have made $3,000,000 out of it.

"Lives of great men all remind [illegible] that posterity has succeeded in [illegible] talising patriarchs who in their [illegible] found it hard to live.

PUT IT IN PLEASANT W[illegible]

Thomas Bailey Aldrich's [illegible] Rebuke to Correspondent Whose Writing Was Illegible.

It takes a clever man to find a [illegible] word to say on every occasion [illegible] said of Thomas Bailey Aldrich [illegible] once received a letter from his [illegible] Prof. Edward H. Morse, and found [illegible] handwriting wholly illegible. [illegible] rich was not at a loss [illegible] In due time there came to Mr. [illegible] the following reply:

"My Dear Morse—It was very [illegible] ant to receive a letter from you [illegible] other day. Perhaps I should [illegible] found it pleasanter if I had [illegible] to decipher it. I don't think I [illegible] tered anything beyond the date [illegible] I knew, and the signature, at [illegible] guessed.

"There is a singular and peculiar charm in a letter of yours [illegible] grows old, and it never loses [illegible] ty. One can say every thing [illegible] one looks at it. 'Here's [illegible] Morse's I haven't read yet.' [illegible] I shall take another day [illegible] and maybe I shall be able [illegible] of a few years to make [illegible] means by those fine fist [illegible] and those I'm that have [illegible] brown' Other letters are [illegible] thrown away and forgotten, [illegible] are kept forever—unless [illegible] will last a reasonable [illegible]

Tomorrow.

How sweet a consolation there [illegible] that little word "tomorrow" [illegible] poets have given it an unduly melancholy tang—probably because [illegible] row" and "borrow" are the only rhymes for it. You can [illegible] a poet to tell the truth [illegible] pinched for rhyme.

For poor, oblivious humanity "morrow" solves all problems. [illegible] row (we trustfully say) the [illegible] come back from the laundry, we write that letter to Billy, we [illegible] up smoking; we will be brave [illegible] not to temper our cold bath [illegible] warm water. Tomorrow, after [illegible] have had a refreshing nap, we [illegible] compose the immortal poem [illegible] refashion our life, on [illegible] reasonable philosophy; we will [illegible] hair cut; we will astonish the [illegible]

Humanity must be fond of [illegible] row, because there is always [illegible] work being saved for that occasion.

He that works tomorrow will [illegible] umph yesterday.

It is sad to reflect that for [illegible] us there is coming the day when [illegible] tomorrow.—New York Evening [illegible]

The Feminine Steam Roller.

Mrs. Smart had studied up [illegible] liamentary usage before going [illegible] regular business meeting [illegible] and had laid careful plans [illegible] might be elected president. The [illegible] meeting was duly opened, nominations for president were in order, business went something like this:

"Madam president, I [illegible] president of this club, Mrs. [illegible] stated a member, according to previous arrangement.

"I move that the nomination [illegible] and Mrs. Smart be elected by acclamation," put in the second [illegible] machine quickly.

"Do I hear a second to the motion?" the chair asked.

There was a disappointed [illegible] no second to the motion. [illegible] glanced hastily about the [illegible] woman who was to do the [illegible] was nowhere to be seen. At this critical moment, Mrs. Smart [illegible] to the emergency.

"I second the motion, madam president," she stated, [illegible] be under the circumstances.

Natural [illegible]

"The man [illegible] an is a [illegible]

[illegible]