

Metamorphosed

By DOROTHEA HALE

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The manager of burlesque opera sat at his desk. He had given out that he needed one who could take a woman's part to act, dance and sing. A girl about twenty years old, comely, with a good figure and a bright face, entered.

"Dance?" asked the manager.

The girl replied by pirouetting about in good style.

"Sing?"

"She ran the scale. Her voice was a full, round soprano and very sweet. The range was remarkable.

"Act?"

She recited a passage in a well known play.

"You are engaged."

Miss Fredrica Harrow proved a success. She had in her a certain spirit of delivery that was especially appropriate to the parts she took. One role she played was that of a female Alceste. When the audience left the theater after the performance they felt that they had been under the influence of a deliciously bad girl.

One Sunday morning the manager went to church. It is possible for a manager of a burlesque troupe to go to church and with religious motives. But this manager did not go with such motives. He went because he had heard that in the choir was a remarkably fine tenor. The services opened with a tenor solo. The manager was astonished. There was Miss Harrow in man's clothes. He not only recognized her by her face, but through her voice, which was Miss Harrow's lower notes.

But there was one difference between Miss Harrow soprano and Miss Harrow tenor. The latter was as heavenly as the former was devilish. She sang an "Ave Maria," and it seemed that an angel rather than a mortal was praying to the Virgin. The manager did not wonder that the tenor was exciting attention. But he had no use for him in burlesque opera. He expressed the good, and with that the manager was not concerned.

"Where were you last night?" asked the manager the next day when Miss Harrow came to rehearsal.

"At home."

The manager said no more. He had slept over the tenor's identity and had come to the conclusion that he could not be Miss Harrow.

Not long after that a man in his troupe fell sick, and there was no one to take his part.

"How low are his lowest notes?" asked Fredrica.

The manager told her, and she said that she thought she could take the part. He also asked her to sing the lower notes, but she said she couldn't jump right into them; she must get it in practice. She left him, agreeing to be ready for the part when required.

Miss Harrow in man's clothes was a very different person from Miss Harrow in woman's clothes. In the first place, instead of singing the part in a low soprano voice, she sang it as a tenor. In the second, she made a failure in her action. Instead of being adapted to burlesque, she sang as if she were in oratorio.

"What the dickens is the matter with you?" said the manager after the first act. "Your singing is all right—indeed, it's a wonder for a woman—but you act as if you were preaching a sermon."

Miss Harrow hung her head and looked hurt. However, she finished the performance, and before the manager could catch her to find any more fault with her she had gone home. But the next day when she went into the theater she tackled her.

"There was something funny about your work last night. How did you get down to a real baritone, and what made you act like a clergyman?"

"I told you that with a little practice I could do the low notes, and, as for my acting, the part is different from those I've been playing. It is not a rollicking role."

"And it wasn't taken out of a hymn book, either."

"I'm sorry. I thought I could take baritone parts sometimes."

"So you can, but not where there's any devilry in them."

In a few weeks the regular baritone was down again.

"I think," said Fredrica, "I can take that role. It's more serious."

"Who'll take your part?"

"I think I can take them both."

"Nonsense!"

"I'll show you how it can be done tomorrow at rehearsal." And she tripped away.

When the rehearsal came and the manager went on to the stage to conduct it he was more bewildered than ever. There were two Fredrica Harrows, one and a supernine.

"How's this?" asked the manager, starting from one to the other.

"Permit me," said Fredrica, "to introduce my twin brother, Frederick Harrow. He has a tenor voice."

Then she admitted that she had substituted him for herself in the man's part; that while she was all frolic he was religiously emotional.

"Well," said the manager, "I want you two. I have a scheme for an opera involving a transformation scene, man metamorphosed to woman and woman metamorphosed back to man. You two will do it to perfection."

And so it was that the twins appeared in a part prepared for them and reaped a harvest. The opera was called "The Devil and the Saint."

MR. CANNON SUDDENLY ILL

Overcome by Heat He Is Unable to Finish Speech

AT WINFIELD CHAUTAUQUA

Letter Says He Is "Not a Bit Sick"—He "Sizes Up" Some Kansas Statesmen—Accuses Democrats of Lying.

Winfield, Kan., July 18.—Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the national House of Representatives, collapsed at Winfield, Kan., Saturday afternoon on the Chautauqua platform, after speaking for an hour and three-quarters. Prompt aid prevented him from fainting, but he was unable to continue his speech, and with the greatest difficulty begged the audience to excuse him. The intense heat affected him and brought on the sudden sinking spell. Ice water and fresh air partly revived him, and he hastily thanked the audience for listening to him for so great a length of time. Then he was led away by his friends and taken to the home of J. T. Lafferty, where he was a guest. His secretary said soon afterwards that the attack was not serious.

During the greater part of his speech, Mr. Cannon was noticeably affected by the heat. His voice became weak. He backed up against a table on the platform, and, half-seated, he continued to talk. His face assumed an unnatural white pallor. He reached back and took the ice from a pitcher and placed it on his head. His head dropped to his chest. "I cannot talk longer," he almost gasped. "There are many more things I should like to have said, but I cannot. I am overcome with the heat." Friends rushed forward with a chair, and an electric fan was turned on him, water and ice were procured and the platform was cleared of the curious. The audience remained intensely quiet. Finally "Uncle Joe" arose, with a friend on either side, and said: "I am sorry I cannot continue, but I have been through three years of hard work and worry, and this intense heat has been more than I can stand. I thank you."

After a short rest upon the platform, the speaker, attended by Congressman Campbell, Mr. Lafferty and others, entered an automobile and was carried quickly to the home of Mr. Lafferty. He remained there but a short time and then declared that he felt almost as well as ever and went out for a short ride in Mr. Lafferty's automobile.

Accompanied by Congressman Philip Campbell and asserting that he was "not a bit sick," Speaker Joseph G. Cannon left Winfield Saturday night for Arkansas City, where Campbell was scheduled to speak that night.

"Discontent of a people," said Speaker Cannon in his address at the Winfield Chautauqua association Saturday, "is not measured by complaints in the press. It is measured in a more significant manner and makes more indelible impression than that of a penny paper, bought, perused, thrown away and forgotten. The pocket nerve is one of the most sensitive nerves in our civilization, and that nerve is always the first affected by any general discontent or want of confidence. I have seen no evidence of weakness in the pocket nerve out here in Kansas, where you are reveling in high prices for farm products and showing no sympathy for those in the East who complain about the high prices of beef and pork, and wheat and corn."

MOTHERS WHO HAVE DAUGHTERS

Find Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Hudson, Ohio.—"If mothers realized the good your remedies would do delicate girls I believe there would be fewer weak and ailing women. Irregular and painful periods and such troubles would be relieved at once in many cases. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is fine for ailing girls and run-down women. Their delicate organs need a tonic and the Compound gives new ambition and life from the first dose."—Mrs. GEORGE STRICKLER, Hudson, Ohio, B. No. 6, Box 32.

Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Young Girls, Heed This.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dizziness, nervousness, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Real Reform.

Klecker—What is your idea of municipal government? Becker—First provide an auto and then create an office to fill it.—New York Sun.

Safe Ground.

"Every big millionaire likes to tell how he got his first thousand dollars." "Yes; he's usually on safe ground there."—Pittsburg Post.



Eat What You Like!

Ward off indigestion, and stomach-aches and bowel ills due to overeating, green fruit, unwholesome food and iced or impure water with **Sanford's Ginger**

Little doses during hot weather will guard against summer troubles, cramps, pains, fatigue of travel and the dangerous effects of sudden chill, excessive heat and change of water, food and climate.

As a summer drink with iced water, milk, soda or lemonade, Sanford's Ginger is delicious, refreshing, strengthening and always healthful. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Under no circumstances, the president let it be known, would he express an opinion as to candidates.

Mr. Taft has been told that none of the three avowed candidates—Carnegie, Thompson, Warren G. Harding and O. B. Brown—has a majority of the votes. This has led to the opinion that a compromise candidate must be found. The friends of James R. Garfield are hopeful that the delegates may turn to him, but the state leaders, who are friendly to the administration and who will write a strong endorsement of Mr. Taft and all of his acts in the platform, declare that Mr. Garfield cannot be nominated. The only other candidate who is much talked of is Representative Nicholas Longworth. It is said, however, that Mr. Longworth much prefers to remain in Congress, and it will take a great amount of pressure to get him into the state fight.

Judge Reynolds Kinkade of Toledo spent an hour or more with the president yesterday. Judge Kinkade was strongly urged for the gubernatorial nomination some weeks ago, but he let it be known that he preferred his place on the state bench.

Senator Burton is coming to-day. Senator Dick is still here, and Wade Hells, chairman of the Ohio executive committee, is within a few minutes' ride. They all expect to have a final word with Mr. Taft to-day.

Byron Boyd of Augusta, chairman of the Republican state committee, was in Beverly yesterday and had an extended conference with the president. He was gratified when Mr. Taft consented to speak at Eastport, the extreme northeast corner of the United States, at Bangor and at Rockland.

Mr. Taft will spend an hour or more at each of these cities. He will speak at Eastport July 19, at Bangor July 23 and at Rockland the 26th.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts yesterday lunched with the president. The Massachusetts situation was briefly discussed and both the president and the senator seemed pleased with the prospects.

Archbishop O'Connell of Boston paid a call of respect and sat with the president on the piazza for half an hour.

There was an amusing incident in Beverly yesterday morning, as the president was about to enter the first parish Universalist church. Giuseppe Devencenzo, recently naturalized, became extremely excited seeing the president and set off a firecracker. There was some excitement among the watchers near Giuseppe, but the man was not molested.

JUMPED FROM LA LORRAINE

Suicide at Sea of Miss Eleanor Koffman of New Jersey

New York, July 18.—As the steamer La Lorraine, which arrived at New York Saturday from Havre, was approaching the American coast on Wednesday morning, steaming through a dense fog, her passengers were startled by a sudden alarm, the stoppage of the ship's engines and the heavy lowering of a lifeboat. It soon developed that one of the first cabin passengers, Miss Eleanor Koffman, had jumped overboard. In the thick fog the mission of the lifeboat seemed hopeless, but a search was kept up of the surrounding waters for a long time. The quest was finally given up, however, and the lifeboat was compelled to return to the ship's side without having discovered any trace of the missing woman.

Miss Koffman was 33 years old and lived in New Jersey. She took passage with her sister, Sarah, and no one on the vessel noticed anything unusual about her during the voyage up to the time she took her fatal plunge. On the day before she spent her time quietly in her cabin and in the sitting room and the steward of the steamer, and appeared rational in every respect.

SOMEBODY PLAYED A JOKE

"Pinchot," "Ballinger," "Lydia Pinkham" registered at Y. M. C. A.

Washington, July 18.—"GHT" Pinchot and "Dick" Ballinger are registered as roommates at the Y. M. C. A. building. Room 47 has been assigned to them.

Lydia Pinkham, George J. Gould, Brodie Drake, Kermit Roosevelt, Charlie Taft and Senator Beveridge, also have their names on the register at the building.

The discovery that the building sheltered such dignitaries created quite a flurry. Cards were sent to the desk and the postboys were "pagged" to carry out the joke.

No one has been able to ascertain who forged all the names. The page has been removed from the register.

HAS A PRETTY BIG JOB NOW

President Taft Does Not Think He Should

WRITE STATE PLATFORMS

And Select Candidates for Governors. Declines to Express Opinion on Candidates in Ohio—Many Visitors from Home State.

Beverly, Mass., July 18.—President Taft yesterday stated with more emphasis than he has heretofore employed the position which he is taking with regard to Republican state platforms and the candidates. The president does not think he should be called upon to write the party declarations in the different commonwealths or to name men for any of the elective offices. A president, it was intimated, has a pretty big job on his hands when he undertakes to fulfill all the pledges in the national platform and to bring Congress around to the same way of thinking.

As to planks in the state platforms endorsing the administration, the president feels that unless they can be written upon what he has said and done since taking office nothing he could add in a personal way would help matters out.

The Ohio conferences, the past three days, have served to bring out the president's attitude. He has been informed of the general tenor of the platform to be adopted at the Columbus convention the latter part of this month, but he did not go into the details of different planks.

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3 DEATHS BY VIOLENCE

End Came to Three in Various Ways

IN SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

A Young Girl Drowned, Young Man Fell From His Bicycle and Was Smothered, and Another Was Killed by a Train.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 18.—Three deaths by violence in Schenectady's record for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock last night.

Dorothy M. Warner, 17 years old, of 180th street and Washington avenue, New York City, was drowned in the Erie canal about three miles east of this city. Miss Warner, in company with the family of Andrew Raffay of this city, where she had been visiting, went for a launch trip on the canal. The party picnicked along the bank near lock 20, and Miss Warner, with Mrs. Raffay, went in bathing. She could not swim and, slipping on a sharply shelving bank, she sank. She was dead when taken from the water a few minutes later.

Otto Brewer, 21 years old, fell from his bicycle early yesterday morning and was rendered semi-conscious by the blow. He staggered a few feet and fell face downward in a pile of sand, where he was found about two hours later, smothered to death.

W. Jasinski, 41 years old, was struck late Saturday night by a New York Central train near Carman and instantly killed.

MONORAIL ACCIDENT INJURES 20

Guide Rail Loosens, Car Going 30-Mile Speed

New York, July 18.—Twenty persons were injured, only one seriously, in the first commercial trip Saturday afternoon of the new monorail service between City Island and Bestow, in the suburbs of the Bronx.

Howard Tullis, the inventor, who was motorman, broke a rib, and one passenger broke a leg. The latter was the only one of the injured to go to a hospital.

Although described as a monorail, the only car the company yet owns did not depend for its stability on a gyroscope. For support and traction it ran on a single rail, but twin guide rails overhead, hung between pillars and lateral braces on either side of the right of way, held it in balance.

While the car was running 30 miles an hour one of these guide rails worked loose and the car tilted 40 degrees, piling the frightened passengers in a heap in the lower angle. The pillars at either side of the car prevented it from tipping utterly and the brakes brought it to a stop before more serious damage was done.

SHOT DEAD IN HAVANA

Cousin of President Gomez Killed by the Mayor of Sancti Spiritus

Havana, July 18.—Joachim Gomez, a cousin of President Gomez of Cuba, was shot and killed Saturday night by Martinez Moles, mayor of Sancti Spiritus. Moles claims that he fired in self-defense.

SOME OBJECTION TO HUGHES AS CHIEF

Chief One Is That He Lacks Experience in the Supreme Court, Having Tried But One Case Before That Tribunal

Washington, D. C. July 18.—Should Charles E. Hughes resign the governorship of New York to become chief justice of the United States, it would prove that history, which repeats itself, also reverses itself, for John Jay, first chief justice of the United States, resigned that honorable job in order to accept the governorship of New York. Taft was back in 1785.

While the talk of Hughes in connection with the appointment is mostly favorable, there is also some opposition. One objection to Hughes is based on the claim that he lacks experience in the supreme court, having tried only one case before that great tribunal. His friends, however, point out that this should not bar him from consideration. In view of the fact that Chief Justice John Marshall, whose decisions gave life to the constitution, had tried only one case in the court before he was chosen as its presiding judge.

When President Taft names the new chief justice, he will create a world-wide position, for the man, even though he is not renowned for his own talents. The appointment will place him at the head of one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government, a station more exalted in the minds of many men than the presidency itself.

The term of office will be subject to the pleasure of the chief justice. He may retire at the age of 70 years or continue in the service until death. Whether active or retired, he will receive full salary, which, under existing law, is \$13,000 a year.

A duty prescribed for the chief justice, aside from those pertaining to the court, is that he shall preside at the impeachment of a president. That experience came to Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, who was called upon to preside at the

The easy way to wash clothes.

Take a cake of Lenox Soap, cut it into small pieces and dissolve these in three quarts of boiling water. Keep at boiling point until a solution is formed.

This solution will do better work than soap—and without any waste.

Rub the soap solution on the soiled parts, fold and roll each piece separately, pack in a tub, cover with warm soapy water, let stand overnight, and in the morning you will find that the really hard work of washing—the rubbing on the washboard—is not half as hard as usual.



enactment of President Andrew Johnson.

A salute of 17 guns is accorded to him by the military regulations. He is a central figure every four years when, in the presence of countless thousands of his countrymen, he administers the oath to the incoming president of the United States. His presence there helps to dignify the inauguration ceremony, but it is not essential. An oath taken by the president before a notary public would be just as binding.

Honors come to him in many ways. He is chosen to arbitrate controversies between nations and to assist in the negotiation of treaties. Great institutions feel honored by his patronage.

The oath subscribed to by a chief justice of the United States at his installation is as follows:—

"I do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as chief justice of the United States, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States, so help me God."

It is an interesting coincidence that several of the chief justices have entered upon their duties at times when new questions of the gravest importance confronted the country. In the time of Marshall, who became chief justice in 1801, the great problem was the construction of the constitution, and his decisions shaped the course of the republic. It developed upon Marshall to place in effect the intentions of those who made the constitution. Some of the men who assisted in the construction of that great instrument differed with the judge as to what the intention of the constructors had been, but it was Marshall's opinion that counted.

It was Marshall who first asserted the right of the supreme court to declare invalid acts of Congress that, in the opinion of the court, were in conflict with the constitution. He created the American system of jurisprudence and assured the permanency of a government that until his time was an experiment.

Roger B. Taney of Maryland became chief justice in 1836, a time when the country was about to experience a wonderful development. Railroads had begun to succeed wagon transportation, coal mines were being developed on a large scale and public works of importance were placed under way. Aside from new questions arising in connection with those matters, however, Taney had to deal with the troublesome matters

that preceded the Civil war. He was the author of the Dred Scott decision, which became a burning issue.

A court order by a chief justice is practically final, but one issued by Taney was an exception to the rule, perhaps the only case in which a chief justice was ever overruled. A man was arrested on the charge of treason in Baltimore, where the operation of the writs of habeas corpus had been suspended by the army. The facts were submitted to Taney, who issued an order that the prisoner be produced in court. The officer in command refused to surrender the man and Taney demanded peremptory compliance with his order. The troubled officer put it up to the war department and the department asked President Lincoln to decide. Lincoln held that under the conditions that prevailed in Baltimore at that time it would be unwise to release prisoners on writs of habeas corpus or any other writs, especially in treason cases. As Taney had no army with which to enforce his order, he was obliged to submit to the president, who was backed up by the military power of the government.

Big problems presented to the court when Morrison R. Waite became chief justice in 1874 grew out of the war and were involved in changing conditions. The court was called upon to construe the new amendments to the constitution and to rule upon the liquor question, polygamy, federal control of elections and the right of states to regulate railroads. It was in Waite's time that the court decided that a woman was a citizen, but without the right to vote.

The new chief justice will take part in the settlement of questions growing out of the corporation tax and the Standard Oil, tobacco and sugar trust cases, in which the decisions of the court, in the minds of many men, may have a most important influence on the future of the country.

The supreme court was established in 1789, with a chief justice and five associate justices. The number of associate justices was increased to eight in 1837. At the first session of the court there were no records, no forms and no cases for trial. The place of chief justice was not an attraction to influential men, but from Marshall's time it has been regarded as one of the very highest honors in the country.

Mrs. Hartje Gets Absolute Divorce.

Pittsburg, July 15.—A decree of absolute divorce to Mary Scott Hartje from her husband, Augustus Hartje, the millionaire paper manufacturer of Pittsburg, was granted by Judge Robert S. Frazer, in common pleas court, Saturday.

Try This RICHMOND Suds-Maker Free

You simply turn the faucet and the Richmond Suds-Maker delivers thick, hot suds. It does not in any way interfere with the hot water faucet and can be easily attached to it. It gives you instead, two faucets—one for clean, hot water—the other for thick, hot suds.

Think of the dozens of ways this ingenious device will cut down the work in the kitchen! Learn what it means to save hundreds of steps every day—its always have thick, creamy suds on tap. The Richmond Suds-Maker gives you any quantity of suds and water thoroughly mixed in scientific proportion—it is a way ready to meet your instant needs. It puts an end to the drudgery of dish washing—simply place dishes, silver, glassware under its creamy suds for an instant, then just rinse and wipe. It puts an instant, automatic end to waste in unsightly soap dishes, in the annoyance of using up the ends and ends of suds. Use any kind of soap.

Just call on the plumber whose name appears below and ask to see the Richmond Suds-Maker. He will let you take one home to try. Use it ten days—then if you think you can spare it, return it. For the trial places you under no obligation to buy. This is your chance to learn about the greatest convenience, money and time saver you can install in your kitchen. Call today.

E. A. FRINDLE, Duport Square, Barre, Vermont.