

A Mere Chit

By WALLACE D. SAWYER

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Henry Martin and Fred Bradford were chums at school, chums at college and chums when they were middle aged. Henry Martin was a trifle the older. He had married very young, but had lost his wife, who left him with a little daughter. That daughter was now seventeen years old.

"Fred," said Martin one day, "I'm going away on a business trip. Millie will be under the care of the house-keeper during my absence, but she needs a certain attention that the old woman can't give her. The truth is, I am afraid of a youngster about Millie's age. Since I don't want my girl to be mixed up in any puppy love affair, I would like you to take her under your care."

Fred Bradford called the evening after his friend's departure, as he had told him he would, intending to remain but a few minutes, for he supposed he would find the little miss studying her lessons. What was his surprise to find her sitting in the drawing room waiting for him, decked out in the most dazzling finery she possessed.

"Papa has told me that you are to be my guardian for awhile," she said, "which is very nice. And I suppose the dear old stupid has instructed you to prevent my seeing anything of Benny Brenston. Just think of my being sweet on that kid. Why, he isn't six months older than I am."

"That's fortunate," replied Mr. Bradford. "I shan't have to watch you."

"Watch me! More likely I'll have to watch you. Are you sure you've not got some affair on hand that you shouldn't have?"

"She looked at him knowingly. "Good gracious," he exclaimed mentally, "does Henry consider this girl a child? Instead of looking out for a boy lover I would better look out for myself. I'm afraid of all women, and one of these little imps is more capable of getting a man into trouble than a woman of thirty."

"It's all very well for a man to say 'beware' when one of the opposite sex is thrown suddenly in his path, but the trouble is to heed his own warnings. Mr. Bradford from the moment he entered the girl's presence felt as if a beautiful wasp with velvet stripes of yellow and black was buzzing about him trying to get an opportunity to sting him. Finally he arose to go.

"You don't need any attention from me," he said. "I'll tell your father when he returns that the next time he goes away he'd better put me in your care."

"And you're not coming to see me any more?"

"Why should I? You say your father is mistaken about this boy; therefore you don't need watching."

"Oh, don't come if you don't want to."

She tossed her head as if Mr. Bradford and she were lovers in a tiff. He said something in reply, but he didn't know what it was, and really he didn't intend to convey any special idea.

The next afternoon, while looking out of his club window, who should pass but the girl he had promised to watch, driving an automobile, beside her the schoolboy whom Bradford had promised to keep away from her. As soon as he had dined Bradford went to see her, with the intention of giving her a good scolding.

"What do you mean," he said severely, "by driving with that boy?"

"Am I to have no attention whatever?" she asked, cocking her head on one side rebelliously. "You won't come to see me. I suppose I'll have to put up with a boy."

Bradford was in a quandary. He wished Martin would come home. "Will you promise," he said presently, "to let the boy alone if I come, say, twice a week while your father is away?"

"Why, certainly."

"On your honor?"

"Yes, on my honor."

"Very well, I'll do it."

He kept his word, and the girl kept hers. He spent two evenings a week with her, and since her father remained away two months, by the time he returned Bradford didn't know whether he was on his head or his heels. One evening he lost his grip on himself and said some very sweet things to her. When he got outside the cool air sobered him, and he could have bitten off his tongue.

STEEL INQUIRY WILL CONTINUE

Stanley Committee Members Agreed

SITTINGS RESUMED TO-DAY

Object Is to Recommend Legislation—Rockefeller Declines Invitation to Appear Before the Committee.

Washington, Dec. 11.—John D. Rockefeller and the Rev. Mr. Gates may refuse the request of the chairman, said Chairman Stanley of the steel committee Saturday night, "but it remains for the committee to subpoena them to appear and testify as to their part in the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern railroad deal."

The committee will resume its sittings to-day. Its nine members had a harmonious meeting Saturday afternoon and decided "to proceed as if no action on the part of the department of justice were now pending against the steel corporation."

"We shall continue our inquiry," Chairman Stanley said, "for the purpose of enabling us to recommend such further legislation as the committee may be of opinion is necessary. Our members understand one another perfectly."

Littleton, Beale, Bartlett and McGillivuddy, the Democratic members of the committee, were afterward laughing and talking in Mr. Stanley's office as if the Anti-Trust League-Littleton episode of ten days ago had not occurred.

The committee at its meeting fully considered the objections made by counsel for the steel corporation against further prosecution of its investigation, but unanimously resolved to continue its inquiry.

ROCKEFELLER TELLS STANLEY HE WILL NOT TESTIFY

In Brief Letter He Declines Invitation to Appear Before Congressional Investigating Committee.

New York, Dec. 11.—John D. Rockefeller and his private almoner, the Rev. Frederick T. Gates, wrote Saturday to Chairman Stanley refusing to appear before the congressional committee investigating the United States Steel corporation to make any denial they might wish of the allegations against them of the brothers Leonidas and Alfred Merritt concerning how Rockefeller got control of the Mesaba iron range in Minnesota from them.

Mr. Rockefeller's letter refusing is dated from Pocantico Hills, addressed to Chairman Stanley, and is as follows:

"The narration of Leonidas and Alfred Merritt before your committee was in substance the repetition of statements made by them in a controversy closed fifteen years ago. The statements are false. They were so declared by me at the time in sworn testimony and upon cross-examination. Before the receipt of your invitation I had repeated my denial in a statement generally published in the press. Their own signed retractions is before you.

I therefore deem it unnecessary to avail myself of the opportunity now offered to appear before your committee. Yours truly,

John D. Rockefeller.

The Rev. Mr. Gates addressed his refusal from the offices of the now dissolved oil trust, No. 26 Broadway. In it he says:

"Sixteen years ago the Merritts swore to these charges just as positively as they did before your committee. Then they signed a retraction of the whole thing. They now acknowledge that retraction."

"By those who believe in me, no denial before your committee is needed. By those who believe in the Merritts, no testimony is needed to substantiate the Merritts' own acknowledged retraction."

"To be sure, the Merritts now swear that the retraction was not true. But if the Merritts themselves now swear that they signed an untruth, no testimony from me is needed as to their veracity."

"Your committee is simply a means of reaching the public," the Rev. Mr. Gates concludes. "It decides nothing and could decide nothing in respect of this matter. I prefer to reach the public direct."

OPERATION ON DR. ELIOT.

Under the Knife in Ceylon—Quick Recovery Is Expected.

Boston, Dec. 11.—A dispatch was received here Saturday afternoon stating that President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard was operated upon for appendicitis at Kandy, Ceylon, Saturday. A subsequent dispatch stated that the operation was apparently successful and that a quick recovery was anticipated.

Dr. Eliot, accompanied by his wife, his daughter, a niece and a private secretary, left here a month ago for a tour around the world.

The second dispatch stated that the patient's appendix had been removed and that he was resting comfortably.

At Kandy, which is situated among the hills of Ceylon, there is an excellent equipped hospital in charge of English physicians and surgeons and nurses. Friends of Dr. Eliot were much relieved Saturday afternoon by the second dispatch.

Dr. Eliot resigned as president of Harvard university three years ago upon reaching his seventieth birthday.

CHILDREN INVALIDS and the AGED

Need Sunshine AND

Scott's Emulsion

Next to sunshine, nothing restores health, strength and vitality like

Scott's Emulsion

ALL DRUGGISTS 11-33

THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN.

A Region of Vast Economic and International Importance.

There is no more interesting river in the world than the Colorado. Industrial, scenic, and geologically it presents more diverse conditions than any other stream in the United States. From the crest of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and Wyoming it sweeps across the intervening country Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada, to the head of the Gulf of California, the area drained being about 300,000 square miles. In the Rocky Mountain region it flows through a country covered by eternal snows and waters some of the most fertile and valuable agricultural lands in the world in western Colorado, northwestern New Mexico, and eastern Utah. It traverses the famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado in the northern part of Arizona and finally passes over the broad, flat plains above the head of the Gulf of California. In this lower-most portion the river strongly resembles the Nile, having annual floods which distribute silt over adjoining lands and render them as fertile as those in the historic valley of North Africa. The Colorado and its tributaries have other values than that of irrigation, for, descending in steep channels, they furnish abundant opportunities for the development of water power. Power has been developed at a few points, but the resources of the Colorado basin are in this respect yet practically untouched.

Observations Made to Prevent Disastrous Inundation.

In a basin so liberally provided with natural resources it is a fundamental necessity, in planning for a utilization of the river, to ascertain the amount of water available in the main stream and its principal tributaries, so that future developments, as well as those now under construction, can be suitably designed in type and capacity. For a long period of years the United States Geological Survey has been making observations and measurements at many important points in the Colorado basin, and the latest published information on the subject is contained in Water-Supply Paper 229 of the Survey, which is a progress report of river-flow measurements in this basin for the year 1909. In this report are recorded observations at 179 stations, covering Grand River and tributaries in Colorado; Green River and tributaries in Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming; the San Juan basin in northwestern New Mexico; the Little Colorado River basin in Colorado; the Gila River basin in Arizona; and finally the discharge near the mouth of the main stream at Yuma, Ariz. These records are not only of local value for guiding economic development, but they have an international significance in connection with the difficulties that have been encountered in the control of the Colorado near its mouth in Mexican territory. The escape of the river from its regular channel and its diversion into the Salton Sea are matters of recent history, and the consequence of a diversion of this kind, which promised to inundate some of the more fertile country in southern California have been discussed in the public press.

IMPORTANCE OF CONTROLLING THE RIVER.

The control of the Colorado for the prevention of further outbreaks must involve thorough knowledge of the tributary flow, even in the high regions of its headwaters in Colorado, and the ultimate steps taken to prevent disastrous inundation will in all probability involve the control of these upland tributaries.

The size of Colorado River is indicated by its discharge in the year 1909, which was 26,000,000 acre-feet, or enough water to cover that number of acres to a depth of 1 foot. Such an amount of water, if poured upon Manhattan Borough of the City of New York and confined by retaining walls, would bury the city 1,857 feet deep, or it would make a lake 66 feet deep over the state of Delaware.

A copy of Water-Supply Paper 229 may be obtained on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, at Washington, D. C.

GOV. BASS HIGHLY PRAISED.

Assistant Atty.-Gen. Denison Lauds N. H. Chief Executive for Work.

Boston, Dec. 11.—Gov. Bass has brought into the public service officially and unofficially more of the intelligent and really public-spirited men of the state than it has ever before. The fortune of New Hampshire to have in its service," declared Assistant United States Attorney-General W. T. Denison Saturday night at a dinner of the alumni of Phillips Exeter academy.

Mr. Denison continued his speech almost entirely to the work of the "progressives" in New Hampshire. He paid tribute to Winston Churchill for "an opinionion of the state on political questions" and then proceeded to arraign the system whereby "the legislature of New Hampshire was operated under telephone orders from Boston," which Mr. Denison styled as "phony government."

Maryland An Early Coal Producer.

Maryland was the second producer of coal in the United States and has mined a total of 101,224,007 short tons of coal, including the output for 1910. The first production according to the United States geological survey was 3,000 tons, in 1820. Maryland's coal output has not been large as compared with that of the great coal states, but the increase has been steady. In 1870 the production was 1,819,824. In 1890 it was 3,357,813 tons, and in 1900 it was 6,334 tons, and in 1910 it was 5,217,125 tons.

ENGLAND FEELS UNEASY

Russia Keeps All Her Plans in the Dark

AS TO PERSIAN SITUATION

The Muscovite Is Expected to Establish a Protectorate Over the Northern Part of Persia.

London, Dec. 11.—Details as to the advance of the Russian troops in Persia have been kept for several days completely in the dark. How large a force has been dispatched by the Russian government and particulars as to its movements are unknown in London, but the public generally feels that the end will be the establishment of a Russian protectorate over the best parts of Persia, including the two northern capitals, Tabriz and Teheran. Newspapers and politicians generally give expression to their skepticism, regarding it as unlikely that Russia, once entrenched in Teheran, will ever withdraw.

The Teheran correspondent of the London Times predicts that Russia's first act will be to substitute a new form of government for that of the national council. The possible damage to British commercial interests is absorbing much attention, but the blow to British prestige among orientals causes most anxiety.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at Delhi, where the great durbar for the coronation of King-Emperor George is being held, emphasized this danger. The London Outlook says, "We have to face with one of the gravest crises in the history of British policy in Asia." The London Nation says: "It means the worst blow which our prestige could suffer in the East. We appear as the weak partner who dares not try to check his powerful and unscrupulous associate."

W. Morgan Shuster, the American who is acting as treasurer-general in Persia, and whose dismissal was demanded by the Russian government, is held responsible for bringing the Persian troubles to a crisis. He has been one of the most discussed men in England during the past week. All officials, as well as the newspapers, credit him with efficiency and with good intentions, but they accuse him of lacking diplomatic tact. Persia has found a strong friend in Lord Curzon of Kedleston, former viceroy of India, whose knowledge of the country inspires respect and whose speeches have done much to shake confidence in the government's policy. The British cabinet is trying to induce Russia to abate her demands, but the crisis of the matter is the tension with Germany which overshadows all other considerations. England needs Russia's support in case of a war with Germany, and therefore she cannot afford to take a stand against her.

CALLS SUICIDE CIVIL WAR SPY

Friend Identifies Body of the Man Who Plunged Off the World Dome.

New York, Dec. 11.—The man who was rumored to have jumped from the dome of the World building 375 feet to death on the sidewalk Wednesday was identified yesterday as a spy of the Civil War, Charles Newkirk of Jersey City, made the identification by the man's clothing, the face being unrecognizable.

Newkirk said that Mr. Lewis was 33 years old, lived in Jersey City and committed suicide, he thought, to escape poverty after the rejection of his application for a pension.

Newkirk said that Mr. Lewis had recounted to him many thrilling experiences of the Civil War, claiming that he had been twice captured, imprisoned 19 months in southern jails and once condemned to die. At the end of the war, Newkirk said, Mr. Lewis became the body guard of President Lincoln.

ENGLAND INTERESTED IN PANAMA CANAL

This Is Indicated by Large Number of Orders Placed by Big Steamship Companies for New Steamships.

London, Dec. 11.—Interests in the Panama canal continue to grow on this side of the water, and its possible effect on shipping has already, in a measure, passed the speculative stage.

This is indicated by the number of orders placed by the big transportation companies for new steamships. These orders exceed the usual quota and it is believed that they anticipate participation in the increase of ocean transportation which is expected to follow the opening of the new route.

The latest company to order new ships is the Holland-America line, which has ordered two big cargo vessels from an English shipyard. The rumor that a German firm, backed by the emperor, is planning to build a rival canal through Nicaragua has caused some comment in the English press, but no one can be found to stand sponsor for the story.

So successful has the experimental "iron" road proved that London hopes to save one million dollars annually by the extension of the system. The "iron" road, so called because the process of making and the materials used, renders its surface practically impervious, extends for a distance of three and one-half miles.

In 1906-7, before any portion of the iron road was laid, 14,389 tons of grit and refuse was removed from the public ways. The quantity removed in 1910-11 was 9,068 tons, and there was a saving on the cartage and disposal of the refuse of \$5,000. Composed chiefly of the structure of the road, each ton so disposed had to be replaced by new material at a cost moderately estimated at \$2,250 a year. At this rate it is calculated that the saving in scavenging on roads made on the Fulham plan would amount to not less than one million dollars a year.

The saving is figured not alone in money, but in lives, for the death statistics show a remarkable decline in the district of the "iron" road. In diphtheria, a disease largely attributed by medical authorities to the dust nuisance, the decline is especially striking. From the standpoint of vehicle users the road promises to be popular, for it wears three times as rapidly, tractive effort is reduced and paint work is made more durable.

The American Society of Automobile Engineers, making a tour of Europe, left for France after spending several weeks inspecting the methods and plants of English motor car makers.

The delegates were the guests here of the Institute of Automobile Engineers. The Americans arrived just in time for the opening of the motor show at Olympia and they were given a splendid opportunity of comparing the various English and foreign cars.

As a result of the visit and the show the talk of the invasion of American automobiles continues. Only a few American cars were on exhibition at Olympia, but these attracted much attention. English motor car builders have learned with amazement that one American factory this year will turn out almost as many cars as will be made in the whole of England. This tremendous production coupled with the standardizing of the American cars is causing genuine concern among British dealers, who must make radical changes in their methods if they hope to stem the tide of invasion. They must make a cheaper car and must turn out their present cars fully equipped. With few exceptions the English makers supply only the chassis and engine and the bewildered buyer must choose body, tires and all the other accessories which make up the complete car.

An institution planned after Tuskegee Institute may be established in the Congo, if plans being made by a number of foreign Protestant missionaries prove successful. The American, British, Swedish and Belgian missionaries working in the Congo, after many conferences, have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for their religious activities to be supplemented by some form of industrial enterprise among the natives. At an important conference held last month on the upper Congo and attended by a large number of American missionaries resolutions to this effect were adopted and are now being considered by the various foreign missionary societies involved. Some of the most experienced missionaries have been sent to America and Europe in connection with the plan.

The proposal to establish a modified form of the Tuskegee Institute contemplates the industrial, technical and agricultural training of the young natives, the profits to be devoted to the educational and medical needs of Congo itself.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Rub pears over with a little lard and then store away for winter use. They will not rot.

On turning a cake from the oven, wrap a damp cloth around the tin, and the cake will come out without sticking.

In stitching a hem in a sheet or towel it is much better to turn and stitch back an inch than to tie the thread to fasten it.

Sprinkle a pinch of salt on the coffee before adding the water. It will bring out the flavor and help settle the grounds.

Cold water and one teaspoonful of ammonia and soap will take out machine grease when other means would not answer on account of colors running.

Before breaking eggs for frosting let them stand in cold water a short while until the eggs are cooled through, and the frosting will be much stiffer and nicer.

For a cough or cold take the juice of two lemons, add ten drops of camphor and a tablespoonful of granulated sugar. Mix well and take a teaspoon every half hour until relief is obtained.

Milk will clean piano keys beautifully. It will take discolorations from gilt mirror and picture frames. It will take out ink spots of long standing. Used in starch it will give a gloss like that obtained at the laundry. Used with blueing for lace curtains it will make them look like new.

When an egg has been boiled too long it can be softened instantly again by lifting the sauceman off the fire, quickly placing it under the tap, and allowing a good stream of cold water to run into it, says the Ladies' Home Journal. The sudden shock in changing from hot to cold water has the curious effect of softening the egg.

Those who have hard wood or hard wood finish or linoleum know how dust shows and how quickly water makes them look old. Take old underwear or stockings, cut into strips an inch or an inch and a half wide, mix one pint of kerosene and three tablespoonfuls of boiled linseed oil and dip the mop into this. Hang out of doors a day or two. This will last six months and if not worn out can be dipped again.

The Way to Make Tea.

The American hostess might learn from her Japanese sister the most important secret of good tea making, which is none other than good tea. Enormous prices are paid for tea by the well-to-do women of the flowery kingdom. Too often the American woman selects this afternoon delicacy haphazard, of a quality and brand she scarcely knows.

Cheap tea is colored, because people will not buy the pale, rough leaves that repel by reason of their unhealthful appearance. What adds to the looks, and hence the market value, of the tea, detracts from its taste, though a small amount of the coloring is not considered harmful.

The reason tea is so often designated as a menace to health is because so few women understand how to draw it properly. Tea, rightly drawn, is a benefit, not a barrier, to health.

Select your favorite brand of tea, having made certain that it is of good quality. Allow a teaspoonful to a cup, place all the leaves in an earthen or china bowl and pour over it freshly boiled water. Cover it and allow it to steep from five to eight minutes, according to its strength—never longer.

Straining is the important point. If allowed to stand on the grounds the poisonous tanning collects, and this is where the harm in the beverage rests. Strain the tea from the bowl into the teapot or cups, and it will be delicate of flavor and deliciously fragrant.

Real tea drinkers do not modify the aroma of their cups with cream, though they may indulge in a lump of sugar. A slice of lemon in the bottom of the cup, or a clove, leaves a faint trace of its pungency, agreeable to many.

That Holiday Shopping.

According to the point of view which characterizes fiction, poetry and religion, "the melancholy days, the saddest of the year" have just passed, and the season of rejoicing, holidays and happiness, peace on earth, good will towards men, is at hand.

I wonder if the girls in the stores would agree with that point of view.

I wonder what the expressman thinks of it.

And the postman.

I wonder what the truck horses that haul the express wagons would say, if they could think and speak.

I am afraid that some of these burden bearers of the holiday season would be more likely to transplant the description of November to December.

I should think all of them would, and

Haste!

is Not waste when you telegraph.

Western Union "Day Letters" and "Night Letters" save waste.

Telephone the Western Union any time.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

IN WOMAN'S REALM

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HER SICKLY CHILD

Is Now Strong and Healthy—Vinol Built Her Up.

Every mother wants her little boy or girl to have a fair chance in the world. Make your children strong and healthy and they will grow up able to make their own way.

For ailing children there is nothing so good as Vinol, our delicious tonic, for it gives them a fine appetite, makes their blood rich and puts roses in their cheeks again.

"I have been giving Vinol to my little daughter," says Mrs. G. Elsasner of Hackensack, N. J. "She was very delicate and I was worried about her. Vinol has built her up fine. She is strong and healthy now, with a good healthy color in her face which she never had before. It only took one bottle of Vinol to do this for her. She likes the taste of Vinol, too."

We could tell you of many others right in this town—but give Vinol to your puny child and see how fast it improves. We give back your money if Vinol does not do all we claim. Red Cross Pharmacy, Burt H. Wells, Prop., Barre, Vt.

Got His Supervisor's Number.

The supervisor of a school was trying to prove that children are lacking in observation.

To the children he said, "Now, children, tell me a number to put on the board."

Some child said, "Thirty-six." The supervisor wrote sixty-three.

He asked for another number and seventy-six was given. He wrote sixty-seven.

When a third number was asked a child who apparently had paid no attention, called out, "Twenty-three. Change that, you old thugger."—From The Shoe Merchant.

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