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WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered here this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Why go to California when you can get Golden State weather in the Green Mountain State?

President Wilson now has Congress as well as Bryan on his hands, to say nothing of the "Star-eyed goddess" of the Kentucky blue grass region, closely identified with Colonel Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The nation's military and naval expenses during the next fiscal year will be \$256,421,377. If we spend that sum wisely, it ought to mean a big protection for a short time, or a little protection for a considerable time.

"Peace on earth, good will to men" can be sung in very few spots in Europe the coming Christmas, and if we are thankful enough that our country is not included in the danger zone, then shall peace continue to abide in our fair land.

In one month from this time the Vermont Legislature will begin its work in earnest, and if it adjourns by March meeting time, it will establish a new time limit precedent such as Thanksgiving was once upon a time. If it votes to pay its members a lump sum as salary and then does its work thoroughly as soon as possible, it will come near hitting the mark at which most people want it to aim.

The opinion seems to be growing that the most effective way to ensure a short session of the Legislature will be to promote the passage at the very outset of a measure for a salary for lawmakers independent of the length of the session. A salary of \$500 for each of the 26 representatives and thirty senators would aggregate \$23,000, beside the pay of others connected with the State House during the session.

Can we preach as forceful a sermon on the promotion of permanent peace when we are arming as when we are showing our confidence in our own words and doctrines by not arming? Europe has absolutely demonstrated the fact that "arming to promote peace" is a delusion and a snare. On the other hand, a defenceless nation invites attack. Where is the happy mean for Uncle Sam? Does it not lie in a good navy, or should we forego even that weapon?

Some time in the future the postoffice census representing patrons for the purpose of determining the claims of rival aspirants, which was started in Vermont by the late Congressman W. W. Grout, will commend itself to political committees as a "safety move play" as well as a common sense way of promoting both home rule and popular public service. With rivalries of a bitter nature started over postoffices it is a difficult matter to strengthen party rules and fix party responsibility, which is the only alternative for civil service based wholly on sound business considerations.

THE VERMONT SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

We notice expressions of wonder in some directions as to what the Legislature will do with reference to Supreme Court judges. Possibly some people have overlooked Governor Fletcher's statement that he appointed for two years in accordance with the expressed opinion of judges of the Supreme Court itself to the effect that this was the only kind of appointment he could make, "for neither the Governor nor the Legislature could alter extend or diminish the constitutional provision and limitation of the term of two years."

If we are correctly informed that opinion was unanimous, and it was given at a time before the first reorganization of the court when Judge Powers was put at the head of the tribunal, so that it partakes of the nature of a disinterested opinion as to the effect of the constitutional amendments. In the light of that opinion, even though informally given, it is difficult to see how the situation can be changed, no matter how much the Governor, or the Legislature, or the people, or even the court itself might wish to bring about a change in the length of

JAPANESE CLOUD ON OUR HORIZON AS RESULT OF WAR.

Nobody dares to-day to predict where the European war will end or to what it may lead, industrially, politically, socially or geographically. If the struggle is waged to the point of exhaustion, as now seems probable, the consequences are sure to be world-wide, extending to Asia and Africa if not to the American continent itself. With the leading European powers so depleted and impoverished in men, if not in money, that decades will not restore their lost vigor, what, for instance, will be the attitude of Japan? While we are closer to Europe than to the Far East, the future course of Nippon and the problems involved in our relations of the broad Pacific are likely to be of more concern to the United States than all other problems growing out of the present world war.

We are told that even at this time all Japan is in a grumbling mood, their newspapers finding fault with both Great Britain, their ally, and also the United States. The ground of present dissatisfaction is that the field of Japanese naval activity has been limited, and the Osaka Manichi, a leading daily, criticises Great Britain for placing Japan in a secondary position in the war. It is held that if the Japanese fleet had not been tied down, the German greyhound Emden might have been stopped much earlier than was the case, and trade routes on the ocean kept clear.

It can be guessed that the influence of Great Britain and the United States in constraining the Japanese government to limit its control of German territory among the islands of the Pacific and on the Chinese coast taken by the Nippon forces has been a bitter pill. The attitude of the United States after the Japanese seizure of the Marshall and Caroline islands in particular is held to have been antagonistic to Japan, while Americans are charged with aiding German vessels in the Pacific, the length of time the cruiser Geier was allowed to remain at Honolulu being cited as an illustration and proof.

All this is not so important in and of itself as for what it presages with reference to the future. If Japan has begun to manifest this attitude now, while Great Britain, her ally, is still able to dominate the sea as well as much of the land in all quarters of the globe, what may we expect when Kitchener's predicted three years' struggle has wrought havoc with all the European powers including England?

Here we have a recognized power among the nations of the world, armed to the teeth and complaining because they have not had a chance to do more fighting, whereas most of the American nations would avoid hostilities. Not only that but the Japanese premier has just urged a policy of increased armament, including a greater navy as well as a larger standing army. Why is it?

When we contemplate this spectacle, it seems almost incredible that it is only a little over a half a century since the long isolation of Japan from all the world was broken as a result of the American expedition under Commodore Perry, who in July, 1853, almost forced his way into the bay of Yedo against the protests of local officials to present a letter to the emperor from President Pierce to obtain admission to Japanese ports and establish trade relations.

The treaty which was signed in February, 1854, declared friendship between the United States and Japan, opened two ports to American ships for shelter in stress of weather, for procuring supplies, for certain privileges of trade, and for resident American consuls. England made haste to obtain similar treaty privileges the same year, as did other nations, and thus ended the seal of seclusion under which Japan had existed for two centuries and a half.

The progress which the Japanese have made in civilization and the arts and sciences in both peace and war during this half-century appears almost miraculous; yet this power which they rightly regarded as a backward heathen country needing our missionaries during the middle of the last century, is considered to-day the chief menace to our abiding peace; and as one of the most progressive countries in the whole world.

If we had been as far-seeing in our statesmanship in dealing with the countries of South and Central America and had been as zealous in cultivating trade in that field as we have been with reference to Japan and the Far East, we would be in a far stronger position both strategically and commercially than we are to-day, but we must make the best of our present situation. How to do this is the problem which challenges American statesmanship.

We see how what we regard as foolish prejudices and inexcusable policies have led to a war involving all Europe. Are we to be any wiser in our generation than our European neighbors? Is there any really sound reason why relations between the United States and Japan should not continue friendly as they were during the half-century in which the Japanese regarded Americans as their greatest benefactors and friends?

When we have adopted a constitutional amendment recognizing certain rights on the part of citizens of the United States regardless of race or color, why should we deny to a yellow man the recognition we freely concede to a black man or a red man, and why should we hold prejudice against one color alone?

The Japanese are an intensely proud people, sensitive to a degree and unquestionably more jealous of their position than they would be had their present civilization existed for centuries. We can profit from the fact that from 1854 to 1905 we manifested as a people the greatest friendship for the Japanese and were regarded as their teachers. They were apt pupils and grateful as well. When the excitement arose over the Japanese school question in San Francisco, it was like a slap in the face for the Japs, and from that time to this agitators in both countries have persisted in their endeavors to foment trouble between the two powers.

Meanwhile Japan has done its full share toward the removal of the possibility of trouble. It has kept its laborers from coming to the United States; it has invited American business men and public servants to visit Tokio and cultivate friendly relations. In response we sent our fleet to Japanese waters; a voice was raised even in Congress predicting war with Japan as a means of getting a larger navy, and it must be admitted that if peace is ever broken between the two powers we shall have ourselves largely to blame.

the term without impairing the status of the court itself, since the constitution can be amended only at the end of ten-year periods.
 The superior judges are the creation of the Legislature and they can be abolished or not as our lawmakers see fit, but the Supreme Court is the creation

CONSERVING PUBLIC HEALTH.

The "Rural Sanitation" number of the Bulletin of the Vermont State board of health is an issue of great value as well as of marked interest, especially as an illustration of the splendid work which that body is doing for the promotion and conservation of the public health. One of the most valuable articles is that contributed by Dr. P. Thomas Kidder, treasurer of the State board of health, on the problems of sanitation in the rural districts and the bearing thereof on the spread of disease. Inasmuch as Vermont is principally a rural State, sixty per cent. of our people living in rural communities, this subject is as vitally related to the problem of the public health as any other one feature of the board's work. It shows how contagious diseases are bred in our rural communities and the marked effect which this situation has upon our summer resort business, a situation which should be remedied for our own sakes in various ways as well as for the benefit of summer visitors.

This number contains a number of other articles of special value, including a discussion of these subjects: The duty of citizens as a whole with reference to the problems of public health by Dr. Charles P. Wertenbaker, surgeon of the United States public health service; the effect of cleanliness on the public health by Dr. Gardner T. Swartz, secretary of the Rhode Island State board of health; a discussion of the dairy laws of Vermont by State's Attorney B. L. Safford of Rutland; the relation of farm sanitation to the public health by Dr. A. C. Bailey, health officer of Randolph; the household and family problem in public health by Dr. H. A. Elliot, health officer of Barnet; sanitation in rural districts by Dr. W. T. Shattuck, health officer of Morrisville; the hygiene of farm by Dr. C. W. Peck, health officer of Brandon; and the treatment of infantile paralysis by Dr. F. W. Sears of Burlington. A glance at this list of subjects shows that the bulletin should have a thorough reading throughout our State.

"OLD-FASHIONED WINTERS."

The old inhabitant was a good deal closer to the out-of-doors than his sons and daughters ever were. It winter there was no coming in the snow and avoiding the blizzard in the shelter of superheated homes and office buildings. Houses were warmed by stoves or fires, and that called for regular trips to the woodshed, no matter how wild the weather or disagreeable the task.

The wind crept in, the snow whipped through the doors, the frost managed to get in his numbing chill through shutter and window pane. The old inhabitant knew what winter was and never held it in contempt.

That is why there is little chance of convincing the man who lived here forty or fifty years ago that the climate has not changed. He feels there must be some mistake or misrepresentation in the government figures. He finds the extremes difficult in believing that the records show a more or less sameness in the winter seasons of a half century ago and those of this period. Time, he is ready to argue, will bring the vegetation of southern origin, bound to advance into the north if the barriers of climate permit.

It is probably impracticable to report weather in terms of comfort and convenience. It is too bad that it cannot be. For then statistics would not come into conflict with memory and get the worst of the battle.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

We the undersigned assistant judges, within and for the county of Chittenden, respectfully report the condition of the county's finances for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1914, to be as follows:

RECEIPTS.
 Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1913, \$112.85.
 Tax receipts 1-2 of 1 per cent. 1,596.45
 State order, court house expenses, 28.18
 State order, postoffice expenses, 20.74
 Use of jail for 12 S. prisoners, 3.00
 Miscellaneous receipts, 4.30
 Total, \$2,275.52

DISBURSEMENTS.
 Paid county orders as per vouchers on the 30th Nov., 1914, \$1,573.19
 Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1914, \$1,256.23
 Total, \$2,829.42

We have assessed a tax of 1-4 of 1 per cent. on grand list of Chittenden county for 1914, to defray the current expenses for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1915.

L. MERRIEW, F. W. HALL, Assistant Judges.

RECENT DEATH.

Word has just been received of the death of Judge John Hogan of Parkersburg, W. Va., which occurred November 15, at the age of 75. When a boy John Hogan lived with Mrs. John H. Peck in the house now occupied by the Ethan Allen club, and was well known among the young people of that date. On the 4th of October, 1881, he enlisted as a volunteer in Company A, First Vermont cavalry, and was taken prisoner May 24, 1862; paroled June 1, 1862, and discharged February 23, 1863, for disability. He served his country faithfully and well, and won for himself a good record. At the close of the war he went to Oil City, Pa., and later removed to Parkersburg, W. Va., where he became one of that city's more enterprising citizens, for no resident was better known or more highly esteemed. During his long career Mr. Hogan was identified with many enterprises, and was always ready to give his support to the city's best interests. For many years he served as a Justice of the peace and later as city police judge. An editorial in one of the Parkersburg papers stated: "He was straight and stalwart in figure, straight and stalwart in character, and straight and stalwart in his living." A man of great heart, of generous acts, and of genial personality he has left a heritage that will long be cherished in the memory of his legion of friends.

PAINS IN BACK AND HIPS.

Are an indication of kidney trouble—a warning to build up the weakened kidneys, make them vigorous, rid your blood of acids and poisons. Go to your druggist for Foley Kidney Pills. In 5c and \$1.00 sizes. Sold in your town by J. W. O'Rourke (adv.)

The merchant who had nothing to say to you and nothing to sell to you to-day didn't advertise to-day.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY VERMONT TRADE REPORT.

Bradstreet's Burlington office reports the prevailing opinion among both the manufacturers and the retail merchants in general throughout the State, is that, while the present conditions surrounding business are only fair, the outlook for the future is better and that plans are formulating along those lines. Among the wholesale firms outside of those dealing in foodstuffs, which business has held up reasonably well, an optimistic opinion prevails. Unseasonable weather, while pleasant, has not produced any trade other than that enforced largely to actual needs. Among manufacturers of both marble and granite, reports indicate condition of business is below normal for this period of the year. There is an evenness in the demand for the output from machine shops. In certain instances considerable business is looked for, while others are slow. Short time schedule is still in force. Still further reports are heard of improvement in the scale business. Manufacturers of brushes indicate the demand fair while the manufacturers of toys report a liberal business. One toy manufacturing plant which was destroyed by fire a few months ago, has rebuilt and plans to resume business the coming week.

Regarding the volume of building work in the United States at large, reports from 72 cities show an aggregate expenditure for the month of November of nearly \$29,000,000. This was a decrease of three and eight-tenths per cent. from October and five per cent. below what was recorded for November of last year. For the 11 months of this year expenditures for building were nine and one-half per cent. below 1913. November failures in the United States were numerous, more so than in any month since January and largely in excess of November of a year ago. Liabilities, however, were smaller than in six of the preceding ten months and showed a comparatively small gain over a year ago in November. Statistics point to a large number of small failures, which in turn would perhaps indicate that the strain has been shifted from the large to the smaller number of the business community. In the State of Vermont the failures for the week just closed include two voluntary bankruptcies. While the public at large is believed to be in a reasonably good condition to buy, slow collections dominate.

SHORT SESSION DESIRED.

(From the Landmark.)

With the entire press of the State urging the law-making body to limit the coming session of the Legislature to 60 days and the public in general in hearty accord it will be interesting to watch the trend of events at the State House this winter. The fruits of unlimited sessions have had their effect in Vermont and the people have lost patience with the men who by their dilatory actions in the past have saddled heavy expense upon the taxpayers.

Seasons have been dragged out to unreasonable length and whether purposely or not important bills have been pigeon-holed until the last and then are enacted into law. In many other States larger bodies of legislators are limited to 60 days and why a State as small as Vermont cannot emulate their example is a mystery.

A FEW DON'TS FOR LEGISLATORS.

(From the Rutland Herald.)

A good program of don'ts:
 Don't crowd the fish and game laws.
 Don't tinker with the tax laws.
 Don't create any new offices.
 Don't raise any salaries.
 Don't pay the sweepers and messengers \$4 a day.
 Don't adjourn on Friday with work to do.
 Don't fuss with woman suffrage.
 Don't start giving presents to officials that will reach money and do less work than members.
 Don't pay the chaplains for praying.
 Don't engage your room beyond March 5.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

(From the Enosburg Standard.)

In a recent issue the St. Albans Messenger published an interesting table containing facts and figures relating to the Legislatures of the several States, the length of legislative sessions, the total expense thereof, the number and compensation of members, etc.

The figures given by the Messenger, as well as that paper's editorial comment in connection therewith, are timely, but in the opinion of the Standard, certain misleading impressions are conveyed in the Messenger's review of the legislative figures which it presents. For instance the Messenger says:

"Sixteen States, including Vermont, have no time limits, although in Connecticut, where the Legislature meets in January, adjournment must be taken not later than the first Wednesday after the first Monday in June following its organization."

The foregoing statement is misleading, in that it lacks the qualifying explanation that the States referred to, with the exception of Vermont, although having no fixed number of days as a limit, nevertheless effectively limit the length of session by the establishment of a stated salary, per year, term, or session.

Let the Standard repeat what it said two weeks ago in the course of an editorial relating to this subject:

"With the sole exception of Vermont, all of the States of the Union, either by statute or constitutional enactment, limit the length of their legislative session, 31 of the 48 establishing a fixed number of days for the session, and the remainder having a fixed salary per annum or session."

Opinions may differ as to which of the two methods employed is preferable, although the States that follow the plan of a fixed number of days, outnumber those that accomplish the desired result by a salary limit.

But this is incidental and does not affect the main proposition, that every State in the Union, with the exception of Vermont alone, protects its treasury against the inroads made possible by the failure to establish a limit to the length of legislative session.

And what has been the result of Vermont's isolated attitude in this matter? Vermont, with a population of 355,955, and an assessed valuation of \$72,309,272 was inflicted with a legislative session in 1913-14 of 119 days at a total cost of \$166,859.98.

Our bordering State of New Hampshire, with a population of 300,572 and an assessed valuation of \$53,190,274, under the restriction of a salary limit, paid out \$140,418.67 for legislative expenses, or \$46,000 less than Vermont, which has 75,000 less people than New Hampshire and an assessed valuation less than one-half as large.

With the exception of Delaware, no other State of the Missouri river, has as small a population or property valuation as Vermont, who west of the Missouri river only the comparatively new States of Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming are below Vermont in population, and Nevada, New

Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming are slightly below Vermont in property valuation.

With this in mind, compare Vermont's legislative expense figures with those of a few States of many times the population and wealth of this State.
 Kansas has a population of 1,699,949 and an assessed valuation of \$2,094,125,570, and yet with a population over four times that of Vermont, its legislative expense was \$65,447.20, or less than one-half as much.

The great State of Texas with a population of 3,895,542 and an assessed valuation of \$2,680,977,991, expended \$15,159 for its legislative work, \$40,000 less than Vermont.

Wisconsin has a population of 2,333,899, and an assessed valuation of \$3,172,959,154. Her legislative cost was \$194,787.23, which was no greater than Vermont, though having nearly seven times the people and nearly 12 times the wealth.

Washington's population is 1,341,990, her valuation \$1,030,501,773. Her legislative expense was \$102,141.84.

Indiana's population is 2,799,876, assessed valuation \$1,389,307,235. Its cost that State \$126,000 for legislation, \$25,000 less than Vermont.

Connecticut, with a population of 1,114,736, and a valuation of about \$1,300,000,000, expended \$173,838.42, or \$22,000 less than Vermont.

And so the list might be extended, showing Vermont's unenviable record in this matter.

Self-interest, economy and sound business principles demand that a bait be called, that Vermont abandon her isolated position in this matter, fix a limit to the legislative session and safeguard State funds urgently needed for legitimate and worthy purposes.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Postponed Events of Proe Night Won by Sophomores, 55 to 0.

The postponed events of proe night were held Monday afternoon and night, resulting in a victory for the sophomores by 55 points to the freshmen's 0. Although the Boulder society decreed that proe night should come off, the classes really felt that hostilities were over for the year with the inter-class football game, as has been the custom in years past, and the sophomores were held Monday morning to discuss the matter. After much deliberation it was decided to hold the events if the faculty permitted. It was not definitely decided until about four o'clock that the events would come off. Captain Reeves had full charge, assisted by the Boulder men. At 4:30 o'clock the dummy rush was held on the back campus. A chalk line was drawn in the center of the field, and the dummy, a canvas affair about five by one and one-half feet, was placed on the line. The freshmen lined up on the north side of the campus and the sophomores on the south side. At the pistol shot, the freshmen rushed toward the dummy, the freshmen got the jump on the sophomores by sliding into the dummy and thus pushing it about ten feet on the sophomores' side, but this advantage was soon lost, as the sophomores concentrated their forces and carried the dummy about 15 feet over the line on the freshmen's side, where it remained until the second round.

For the second rush, the class changed sides, the 1914 men taking the north side and 1913 the south side. Both sides reached the dummy at practically the same time. There was more individual scrapping in this rush, and the dummy remained in practically the same place. When time was up, the dummy was found to be a few inches on the freshmen's side. Thus the sophomores won both rushes, getting them 20 points.

The rushes were of five minutes' duration. After a few cheers the battlers retired to the Boston lunch, where a buffet lunch was indulged in.

At seven o'clock came the paste rush. The scene of this party was an old barn just east of East avenue. The sophomores started from the north end of the barn and the freshmen from the south. The sophomores lined up a few feet from the barn, while the freshmen took the rest of the class had no trouble in not only keeping freshmen away, but also effectively prevented them from putting up their own pros. The result was that some 20 odd sophomores procs decorated their side of the barn. This gave them 20 points.

The scene of the bloody fracas was then transferred to the back campus, where the flag rush was held. A chalk line looked as if it had been trampled by the European polo. The freshmen locked arms around the pole and at the signal the sophomores approached them in a phalanx formation. This event served as the tea party following the sewing circle. The sophomores put Mandeville on their shoulders and he calmly pulled down the gonfalon as though he was picking apples blossoms in May, and the rush was over. This counted 15 points for the sophomores, a bringing their total up to 35 points. A bringing their total up to 35 points.

Reeves, Louis Little and others gave short speeches, after which Tipperary and college songs were sung. The party then broke up, everyone reporting a pleasant evening.

On Saturday afternoon from three to five Vermont Beta Phi Beta Phi entertained informally in honor of the young women of the entering class at the university at the home of Mrs. G. E. Parton, a patroness of the chapter. A delicious program was rendered and delicious refreshments were served. Other guests present were Mrs. Donoway, matron of the university, Miss Minna Walker and Mrs. C. V. Grismer, matrons of the chapter, Miss Amy Wheeler of Essex Junction and several resident alumnae.

Beta Sigma of Sigma Nu held their annual initiation Saturday night, followed by a banquet at the Van Ness House. About 50 were present, including six delegates from the Dartmouth chapter, and K. A. Emerson, '14, of Newbury, C. H. Boyce, ex-'15, of Windsor, C. H. Darling, '04, of Newbury and Stanley Hyington of Charlotte. At the banquet Dwight Deyette, '09, acted as toastmaster, and speeches were made by Professor Aiken, Professor Messenger and others. The address was given by H. B. South of Burlington, chairman of Bay Shore, L. I. P. R. Johnson of St. Albans, R. E. Knight of Westmoreland, N. H., C. S. Parker of Montgomery, R. W. Smith of Pittsfield, Mass., H. H. Sunderland of St. Albans, F. S. Thompson of Rutland, Conn., and A. T. Woodward of Rutland, all of the class of 1913.

The Delta Sigma fraternity held their 15th annual initiation Saturday night, followed by a banquet at the Van Ness road campus, at which about 35 were in attendance. W. C. Walker, '12, acted as toastmaster. Among those from out of town were W. H. Greene of Richmond, R. W. Davis of Newbury and L. W. Gardner, M. L. Irish, J. K. Perley and Fay Oviatt, all of Enosburg Falls. The initiates were A. H. Soule, '17, of Everett, Mass., J. E. Powers, '17, of Burlington and M. L. Rickard, '18, of Groton.

People will not lose interest in the "rads" until they lose interest in the problem of living.

THE STORY TELLER.

BY WAY OF INDUCEMENT.

A certain youngster in Washington was one day suffering greatly by reason of an aching tooth. His mother was endeavoring to calm him against the necessary visit to the dentist.

"You'll have it out, won't you dearie?" the mother pleaded. "It won't hurt much, and then the ache will all be over."

But the unhappy child began to howl with pain. His brother, a year older, was likewise distressed, and added his pleadings to those of the mother.

"Do have it out, dear," repeated the mother.

"Yes, Dick, have it out," added the brother. "It will be one less to clean, you know."—Lippincott's.

JUST LIKE A WOMAN.

"What a pretty hat Mrs. Pinky wore this evening."

"Did you like it, dear?"

"Yes, it was very becoming. Why don't you wear that?"

"You mustn't blame me if I laugh, John. The hat you like is my hat. Mrs. Pinky borrowed it this evening. It's the \$30 hat you called a fright."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASE OF INDIFFERENCE.

Jones came out of the house one evening and was about to start downtown when he was accosted by his next door neighbor.

"Just a moment, Jones," remarked the neighbor. "I suppose you hear me practicing on a cornet some times, don't you?"

"Oh, yes," was the ready response of Jones. "Quite often."

"Well, I was just wondering," continued the first, "whether my playing makes you nervous?"

"It did when I first heard the neighbors talking about it," was the calm reply of Jones. "But I am now getting so that I don't care what happens to you."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

AN AWFUL SHOCK.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Once upon a time a man remembered that the day was the 19th anniversary of his wedding and he brought home some flowers and candy to his wife and gave her a kiss. And it took eight doctors nine days to restore the poor woman from the effect of the shock.

AN HISTORIC FAINTING SPELL.

(From the Hartford Times.)

Prince Oscar, the Kaiser's fifth son, who has just returned to duty with the German army left the fighting line after an engagement in which he saw the officers "blow" him, slaughtered by Turco and himself collapse—"I from what has been pronounced a severe attack of heart trouble. In the Mexican war, Brig-Gen. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire fainted while in action from the pain of an injury sustained when his horse fell on him. This incident—this unmanly fainting at a time when other people were getting killed—was used unmercifully to make Pierce a target for ridicule in later years when he ran for the presidency.

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE.

TOOT TRUE.

Here's a page of wisdom

From a chauffeur's notebook torn; The sanest automobile

Always has the loudest horn.

—Boston Record.

FAILING MARKET.

"Then your daughter isn't going to buy a duke?"