



Fred—What makes you think that Miss Charming is the most popular girl at the hotel?

Jack—She's the only one the other girls refer to as a "designing creature."

On Land and Sea.

"Circumstances alter cases even in human nature."

"Yes. Take Jorkins, for instance. He's one of those grandiose Chesterfields who would give up his seat in a lifeboat to a woman, and then make an attempt to lead the saloon orchestra in 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' as the ship sinks."

"I see. On land, Jorkins is the fellow at 6 o'clock who horns through the women and children and gets a window seat in his homebound street car."

No Wife's Cooking for Them. Mrs. Crimsonbeak—This paper says that rarely indeed is a wealthy Turk seen at his wife's dinner table.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Yes, I understand the Turks live a long time.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is recommended by our Oculists—Not a Patent Medicine—but used in successful Physicians' Practices for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

A woman can easily win in any kind of an argument with a man if she knows just when to turn on the brain flow.

A splendid and highly recommended remedy for tired, weak, inflamed eyes, and granulated eyelids, is Paxline Antiseptic, at druggists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Faxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

A Matter of Names. "What is the difference between pomme de terre and potato?" "About two dollars."—Harvard Lampoon.

It always makes good! What? Garfield Tea, the Natural Laxative, composed entirely of pure, wholesome and healthful herbs.

A jealous woman enables his Satanic majesty to take a vacation now and then.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

A woman laughs when she can and weeps when she will.—Proverb.



WHEN it's meal time—and your appetite is keen—and you try to think of some tasty things to eat—don't tax your mind—don't fret and fume. Order

Libby's Vienna Sausage

Hot or cold, they are servable in a jiffy, and equal the imported kind in taste and flavor.

Once you have learned their real quality—you will always want them.

Always Buy—Libby's

Don't accept a substitute. Libby's Foods present a wide assortment, all the acme of quality and reasonable in price.

At Every Grocer

Libby, McNeill & Libby

Chicago

Libby's Foods Are Always Ready to Serve

PLATFORM UPON WHICH TAFT STANDS

The republican party assembled by its representatives in national convention declares its unchanging faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people. We renew our allegiance to the principles of the republican party and our devotion to the cause of republican institutions established by the fathers. It is appropriate that we should now recall with a sense of veneration and gratitude the name of our first great leader, who was nominated in this city and whose lofty principles and devotion to his country are an inspiration to the party he honored—Abraham Lincoln. In the present state of public affairs we should be inspired by his broad statesmanship and by his tolerant spirit toward men.

The republican party looks back on its record with pride and satisfaction. It has discharged its responsibilities with hope and confidence. Its achievements in government constitute the most luminous pages in our history.

Our great national advance has been made during the years of its ascendancy in effective expression of the popular will, and always a party of progress; it has never been either stationary or reactionary. It has gone from the fulfillment of another pledge to the fulfillment of another in response to the public need and to the popular will.

We believe in our self-controlled representative democracy, which is a government of laws, not of men, in which order is the prerequisite of progress.

Future Problems to Be Met.

The principles of constitutional government which make provision for orderly and effective expression of the popular will, of the protection of civil liberty and of the rights of men, and for the interpretation of the law by an untrammelled and independent judiciary, have proved themselves in sustaining the structure of a government, which, after more than a century of development, embraces 100,000,000 people scattered over a wide and diverse territory, but surrounded by common purpose, common ideal and common affection to the constitution of the United States. Under the constitution the principles asserted and vitalized by it, the United States has grown to be one of the great civilized and civilizing powers of the earth. It offers a home and opportunity to the ambitious and industrious from other lands. Resting upon the broad basis of a people's confidence and a people's support, and managed by the people themselves, the government of the United States will meet the problems of the future as satisfactorily as it has solved those of the past.

The republican party is now, as always, an advanced and constructive statesmanship. It is prepared to go forward with the solution of those new questions which social, economic and political development have brought into the forefront of the nation's interest. It will strive not only in the nation, but in the states, to enact the necessary legislation to protect the public health; to protect effectively the labor of women and children; to protect wage earners engaged in dangerous occupations; to enact comprehensive laws for the protection of workers in place of the present wasteful and unjust system of employers' liability, and in all possible ways to satisfy the just demands of the people. It will study and solve the complex and constantly changing problems of social welfare.

In dealing with these questions it is important that the rights of every individual to the freest possible development of his powers and resources and to the control of his own justly acquired property so far as those are compatible with the rights of others shall not be interfered with or destroyed.

Authority of Courts.

The social and political structure of the United States rests upon the civil liberty of the individual; and for the protection of that liberty the people have wisely, in their constitutions and state constitutions, put definite limitations on themselves and their governmental officers and agencies. To enforce these limitations, to secure the orderly and coherent exercise of governmental powers and to protect the rights of even the humblest and favored individual are the functions of independent courts of justice.

The republican party reaffirms its respect for the authority of the courts, both state and federal, and it will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. An orderly method is provided under our system of government by which the people may, when they choose, alter or amend the constitutional provisions which underlie that government.

Until these constitutional provisions are so altered or amended in direct fashion, it is the duty of the courts to choose, alter or amend the constitutional provisions which see to it that when challenged they are enforced.

That the courts, both federal and state, may bear the heavy burden laid upon them to the complete satisfaction of public opinion, we favor legislation to prevent long delays and tedious and costly appeals which have so often amounted to a denial of justice in civil cases and to a failure to protect the public at large in criminal cases.

Since the responsibility of the judiciary is so great the standards of judicial action must be always and everywhere above reproach.

While we regard the recall of judges as unwisely we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which any judge is found to be derelict in his duty may be removed from office.

Together with peaceful and orderly development at home the republican party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of peace in the world and for the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth. It believes most earnestly in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the reference of all justiciable controversies between nations to an international court of justice.

Monopoly and Privilege.

The republican party is opposed to special privilege and monopoly. It placed on the statute books the interstate commerce act of 1887, and the important amendments thereto, and the antitrust act of 1890, and it has consistently and successfully enforced the provisions of these laws. It will take no backward step to permit the re-establishment in any degree of conditions which were intolerable.

Experience has it plain that the business of the country may be carried on without fear or without disturbance, and at the same time without resort to practices which are abhorrent to the common sense of justice.

The republican party favors the enactment of legislation supplementary to the existing anti-trust act which will define as criminal offenses those specific acts that uniformly mark attempts to restrain and to monopolize trade, to the end that the honest trader who obeys the law may have a guide for their action and that those who attempt to violate the law may be more surely punished.

The same certainty should be given to the prohibition of combinations and monopolies that characterizes other provisions

of commercial law, in order that that part of the field of business opportunity may be restricted by monopoly or combination, that business success honorably achieved may not be converted into crime, and that the right of every man to acquire commodities, and particularly the necessities of life, in an open market unimpeded by the manipulation of trust or combination, may be preserved.

In the enforcement and administration of federal laws governing interstate commerce and enterprises impressed with a public use engaged therein, there is much that may be committed to a federal trade commission, thus placing in the hands of an administrative board many of the functions now necessarily exercised by the courts. This will promote promptness in the administration of the law and avoid delays and technicalities incident to court procedure.

The Tariff Question.

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources; diversifying our industries and protecting our workers against competition with cheap labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage earners the American standard of living.

The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that to substitute for it a tariff for revenue only would destroy many of the industries and throw millions of our people out of employment.

The products of the farm and mines should receive the same measure of protection as that afforded to the manufacturer. We hold that the import duties should be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue, to protect adequately American industries against some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced.

Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changed conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to the industry.

To accomplish this, information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission, as the one shown by the creation of the tariff board in 1907. The republican party has shown its recognition of this situation and its determination to be equal to it. We condemn the democratic party for its failure to do so, and we believe that the continuation of this board or to make some other provision for securing the information requisite for intelligent tariff legislation should be brought into the forefront of the nation's interest.

We condemn the democratic tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second congress as sectional, as injurious to the public credit and destroying business enterprise.

Cost of Living.

The steadily increasing cost of living has become a matter not only national, but of worldwide concern. The fact that the cost of the protective tariff system is evidenced by the existence of similar conditions in countries which have a tariff policy is a matter of national concern.

The republican party will support a prompt scientific inquiry into the causes of the present high cost of living in the United States and elsewhere to increase the cost of living. When the exact facts are known, it will take the necessary remedial steps to remove causes that may be found to exist, in order that the food, clothing and shelter of the people may in no way be unduly or artificially increased.

Banking and Currency.

The republican party has always stood for a sound currency and for safe banking methods.

It is responsible for the resumption of specie payments and for the establishment of the gold standard. It is committed to the progressive development of our banking and currency system. Our present currency system is in need of further revision to meet the requirements of current conditions. We need measures which will prevent the recurrence of monetary panics and financial disturbances and which will promote the prosperity of business and the welfare of the laboring people by producing constant employment.

We need better currency facilities for the movement of crops in the west and south. We need banking arrangements under American auspices for the encouragement and better conduct of our foreign trade.

In attaining these ends, the independence of individual banks, whether organized under national or state charters, must be carefully protected and our banking and currency system must be kept free from any possibility of domination by sentiment, financial or political interest.

It is of great importance to the social and economic welfare of this country that its farmers have facilities for borrowing easily and at the lowest rate of interest to increase the productivity of their land. It is as important that financial machinery be provided to supply the demand of farmers for agricultural credit societies and corporations in other countries and the passage of state and federal laws for the establishment and capable supervision of organizations having for their purpose the loaning of funds to farmers.

The Civil Service.

We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of appointment of public officials based on proved fitness and tenure during good behavior and efficiency. The republican party stands committed to the maintenance, extension and enforcement of the civil service law, and it favors the passage of legislation empowering the president to extend the competitive service so far as practicable. We favor legislation to make possible the equitable retirement of disabled and aged members of the service in order that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We favor the amendment of the federal employees' liability law so as to extend its provisions to all government employees as well as to provide a more liberal scale of compensation for injury and death.

Campaign Contributions.

We favor such additional legislation as may be necessary more effectually to prohibit corporations from contributing funds, directly or indirectly, to campaigns for the nomination or election of members of the republican party and senators and representatives in congress.

We heartily approve the recent act of congress requiring the fullest publicity in regard to all campaign contributions whether made in connection with primaries, conventions or elections.

Conservation Policy.

We rejoice in the success of the distinctive republican policy of the conservation of our natural resources and their use by the people without waste and with-

out monopoly. We pledge ourselves to a continuance of such a policy.

We favor such fair and reasonable rules and regulations as will not discourage or interfere with bona fide homeseekers, prospectors and miners in the acquisition of public lands under existing laws.

Parcels Post.

In the interest of the general public, especially of the agricultural or rural communities, we favor legislation favoring the establishment under the proper regulations of a parcels post, the postal rates to be graduated under a zone in proportion to the length of carriage.

Protection of Citizenship.

We approve the action taken by the president and the congress to secure with Russia as with other countries a treaty that would recognize the absolute right of expatriation and that will prevent all discrimination of whatever condition against American citizens, whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance. The right of asylum is a precious possession of the people of the United States and it is not to be surrendered or restricted.

United States Navy.

We believe in the maintenance of an adequate navy for the national defense and we condemn the action of the democratic House of Representatives in refusing to authorize the construction of additional ships.

We pledge the republican party to the enactment of laws to give relief from the constantly growing evil of induced or undesirable immigration which is inimical to the progress and welfare of the people of the United States.

Merchant Marine.

We believe that one of the country's most urgent needs is a revised merchant marine. There should be American ships, and plenty of them, to make use of the great American interoceanic canal now nearing completion.

Flood Prevention.

The Mississippi river is the nation's drain ditch. Its flooded waters, gathering from 31 states and the dominion of Canada, constitute an overpowering force which breaks the levees and pours its torrents over many million acres of the richest land in the union, stopping mails, impeding commerce and causing great loss of life and property. These floods are national in scope and the disasters they produce seriously affect the general welfare. The states unaided cannot cope with this giant problem; hence, we believe the general government should assume a fair proportion of the burden of its control so as to prevent the disaster from recurring floods.

Reclamation Policy.

We favor the continuance of the policy of the government with regard to the reclamation of arid lands, and for the speedy settlement and improvement of such lands, we favor an amendment to the policy that will reasonably extend the time within which the reclamation may be repaid by the land owners.

Rivers and Harbors.

We favor a liberal and systematic policy for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. Such an improvement is based on expert information and after careful comparison with the cost and prospective benefit.

Foreign Policies.

We favor a liberal policy toward Alaska to promote the development of the great resources of that district, with such safeguards as will prevent monopoly. We favor the opening of the coal lands to development through a law leasing the lands on such terms as will invite development and provide fuel for the navy and the commerce of the United States, while retaining title in the United States to prevent monopoly.

The Philippine policy of the republican party has been and is inspired by the belief that our duty toward the Philippine people is a national obligation which should be entirely free from partisan politics.

We ratify in all its particulars that platform of 1903 respecting citizenship for the people of Porto Rico.

Safety at Sea.

We favor the speedy enactment of laws to provide the means and not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude and that life and property at sea shall be safeguarded by the ample equipment of vessels with life saving appliances and with full complements of skilled, able bodied seamen to operate them.

Republican Accomplishments.

The approaching completion of the Panama canal, the establishment of a bureau of mines; the institution of postal savings banks; the increased provision made in 1907 for aged and infirm soldiers and sailors of the republic and for the widows, and the vigorous administration of the law relating to pure food and drugs, are marked successes of the republican administration and are additional evidence of its effectiveness.

We commend the earnest effort of the republican administration to secure greater economy and increased efficiency in the conduct of government business; extraneous expenditures and the creation of unnecessary offices are an injustice to the taxpayer and a bad example to the citizen.

Civil Duty.

We call upon the people to quicken their interest in public affairs to condemn and punish lynchings and other forms of lawless violence and to demand in all ways possible a respect for law and the observance of it. Indifferent citizenship is an evil from which the law should be freed, and for which legislation can provide no remedy.

We congratulate the people of Arizona and New Mexico upon the admission of those states, thus merging in the union the final and enduring form the last remaining portion of our continental territory.

Republican Administration.

We challenge successful criticism of the 15 years of republican administration under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. We heartily reaffirm the indorsement of the republican administration in the platform of 1900 and that of 1904, and that of President Roosevelt contained in the platform of 1908 and 1912. We write the intelligent judgment of the American people upon the administration of William Howard Taft. The country has prospered and been at peace under his presidency. During the years in which he had the cooperation of a republican congress, an unexampled amount of constructive legislation was framed and passed in the interest of the people and in obedience to their wish. That legislation is a record on which any administration might appeal with confidence to the favorable judgment of history. We appeal to the American electors to re-nominate Taft as the republican party and upon this declaration of its principles and purposes. We are confident that under the leadership of the candidate here to be nominated our appeal will not be in vain; that the republican party will meet every just expectation of the people whose servant it is. That under its administration and its laws our nation will continue to advance; that peace and prosperity will abide with us; and that the new glory will be added to the great republic.

THE ART OF COOKING.

From Constantinople comes the report that a committee of experts recently valued the cutlery and kitchen utensils of the shah of Persia at \$25,000,000. No other court in the world, not even Spain, says the Constantinople correspondent, has such an elaborate collection of valuable pots and pans as the Persian monarch. They are all covered with a heavy coating of silver on the inside. Even the plainest of the utensils in the shah's kitchen is of silver. The salt and sugar canisters that are used in the kitchen are massive silver devices, while the spoons, forks, plates and dishes used in the dining rooms are of solid gold and the majority of the knives have handles incrustated with many precious stones. Were the menus prepared in the shah's expensive pots and pans and served with his costly tableware delectable and nourishing in proportion to the value of the kitchen and dining room equipment of his palace? Who will believe it?

Contemporaneously with this story from Constantinople comes the report from New York of the arrival in that city of Nicholas Soyer, grandson of Alexis Soyer, who won renown as a cook in England at the time of the first world's fair in London, and who was brought over to this country by the founder of the house of Vanderbilt in the expectation that he would teach the world with noble cookery, but who subsequently returned to Europe, concluding that the Americans did not understand his art. Nicholas Soyer was chef in the kitchen of the late King Edward, of England, and, like his predecessors of the house of Soyer, has a high reputation as a cook. But he does not make his daintiest recipes in gold lined dishes. In fact, he is the inventor of the system of cooking in paper bags. M. Soyer has no doubt of his own importance. Here is what he said in an interview with a reporter for the New York Sun:

"Cooking, I say without qualifications, has gone backward to a great degree. Modern cooking as it is practiced is the curse of the world. The average kitchen is the tomb of the digestion and the crematorium of people's health. I worked for nine years in Paris to get away from these conditions. Most of the time I put into inventing and developing the paper bag. With my grandfather's stove adopted by the British war office the British soldier now gets his meat, beef, potatoes and gravy, and adding handed to him hot from the oven in a paper bag and there is no more complaint about unfair distribution of rations.

"I was traveling chef to King Edward VII for seven years. Most of this time was while he was Prince of Wales, and my headquarters were at Marlborough house, though I used always to go to the south of France with him and upon his yacht. His majesty never cared for fancy dishes. He preferred plain bourgeois cookery. For instance, the two meats he liked most were flet of beef and saddle of mutton, and almost invariably I gave him one of these for his dinner. Turtle soup was the only soup he would partake of, and at dinner every day as regularly as clockwork he would take a small cup of this. The meats he liked not underdone, but juicy and well cooked, and I always cooked two filets for him, to be sure that one would be exactly right.

"I left the royal service because there was no chance for further advancement, the head chef being a master of his art. Afterward I was chef for the Countess of Warwick, who was Mrs. Milford, in Chicago. There was a woman who understood cooking, been all over the world. She often tried to find fault with my dishes but could not. One day she said to me: 'I want a poulet a l'Americaine.'

"There are a good many ways of cooking a poulet a l'Americaine, madame. I said, but I know of only one good way. So I cooked it in a casserole, with rice, the chicken so well done that you cut it with a fork, instead of a knife. Never again did she mention cooking for fancy dishes. I was in Chicago. There was a woman who understood cooking, been all over the world. She often tried to find fault with my dishes but could not. One day she said to me: 'I want a poulet a l'Americaine.'

"The probability is that M. Soyer with his paper bags cooks as good or better dishes than ever were prepared in the gold lined kitchen utensils of the Persian shah; but it is quite likely that M. Soyer has numerous rivals. Doubtless when the Soyers left Paris for London some good cooks remained behind. Doubtless they still survive in the southern United States old negro mammy who can make chicken burritos to the palate as he can. The probability is that there are German cooks in Milwaukee who could give him a whirl, producing culinary triumphs of which he never has heard, but which would command the enthusiastic applause of lovers of good eating.

The object of this writing is not to disparage M. Soyer. No doubt he is a good cook, or he could not have satisfied King Edward for seven years, for King Edward was a connoisseur in all that pertains to gastronomy. It is perfectly safe, however, to express disbelief in the plenary efficacy of costly kitchen utensils to ensure culinary excellence. There have been triumphs in cooking where culinary utensils were entirely lacking. Think of what is achieved at New England clam bakes, where everything that is to be cooked is covered with seaweed and sometimes buried under a heap of sand. Think of what has been done in American kitchens with old fashioned cook stoves, or even with still older fashioned fireplaces. Good cookery does not depend upon elaborate apparatus. It depends chiefly upon the capacity and the genius of the cook.

High Pressure Water.

From Cassier's Magazine. The difficulties in using water increase with increase of pressure. With good workmanship ordinary materials can be employed up to 750 pounds or 1000 pounds of pressure. The square inch of cast iron for cylinders and gunmetal for cocks and valves are quite suitable. This means the case of most crane work. But for compression duty, as in forging and baling presses, and in the pumps and valves for working the same, iron and gunmetal are useless. In the large cylinders for the Belgian canal lifts cast iron was used, bonded with steel rings. These were worked at a pressure of 57 pounds per square inch (35 atmospheres). When pressures range from two to as much as four tons per square inch—say 300 to 600 atmospheres—the conditions are vastly more severe and exacting. Water at such pressure is nearly like solid steel, rushing at a speed of 1,000 feet a minute, so that the porosity of iron is unable to resist its action. It will penetrate through it, however thick, and appear on the surface, while it will enter and widen a blow-hole in the case of most crane work. But compressed steel will resist such high pressures, and this, therefore, is used for cylinders and for pump barrels. For valves special alloys of bronze are employed.

Victorious Was Superstitious.

From The-Bureau. Like most great cathedrals, it is decorated with innumerable niches for statues. At Canterbury a series of these niches is occupied by the effigies of kings and queens of England, and there are only four niches left unoccupied. An old tradition has it that when all the niches are filled the throne of England will come to an end. Queen Victoria was approached with a view to a statue of herself being placed in one of the four remaining niches, but her late majesty was aware of the old tradition and refused. One wonders whether in the future there will be monarchs of England sufficiently indifferent to superstition to defy the tradition and allow their effigies to fill the unoccupied spaces.

WHO DOES WRITE THE JOKES?

Principally the Professional Funny Man, Which Easily Explains Their "Sad" Quality.

How are jokes made? The funny bone of the American people demands a thousand new pleasantries every day. The doctors say that our diaphragms must be tickled or we will die. How can anybody sit down and deliberately make up jokes that will tickle us?

The main source of newspaper jokes is the professional funny man. The funny man works in various ways. A crude beginner at the joke trade usually opens the dictionary at random and begins to look for words to make puns on. He comes to the word "horse." That reminds him of "horse sense." So he frames the following little Johnny and teacher anecdote: "Johnny," said the teacher, "write a sentence using the words 'horse sense.'" Johnny wrote: "One night pa forgot to lock the stable and he hasn't seen his horse sense."

This joke is duly published in the funny column of the metropolitan paper. A magazine writer, seeing the story in a country paper, thinks it original and exclusive. He steals it, and sells it to a weekly magazine of national circulation. From this magazine London editors grab the little jest and it is now afloat on the wide ocean of English language and it probably will outlive the man who wrote it.

Most of the anecdotes that fill the funny columns never happened in real life. They are the brain children of some hired jester who dotes on anecdotes. There is a pun, right there. The professional funny man would ponder that a minute, then perhaps produce a rhyme like this:

Artie chokes on artichokes And writes about in pain; But Auntie dotes on antiques, And soon her's well again.

ALMOST FRANTIC WITH ITCHING ECZEMA

"Eight years ago I got eczema all over my hands. My fingers fairly bled and it itched until it almost drove me frantic. The eruption began with itching under the skin. It spread fast from between the fingers around the nails and all over the whole hands. I got a pair of rubber gloves in order to wash dishes. Then it spread all over the left side of my chest. A fine doctor treated the trouble two weeks, but did me no good. I cried night and day. Then I decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment but without much hope as I had gone so long. There was a marked change the second day, and so on until I was entirely cured. The Cuticura Soap we have always kept in our home, and we decided after that lesson that it is a cheap soap in price and the very best in quality. My husband will use no other soap in his shaving mug." (Signed) Mrs. G. A. Selby, Redonda Beach, Cal., Jan. 15, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

Lazy Expression.

Slang and rutted phrases may be brilliantly used and so pass current legally. But for the most part they are not brilliantly used. They serve chiefly the lazy mind and are a bore. One can, and very many ones do, shirk the thought process by the mode of ready made and ill-fitting expressions. 'Tis as easy as lying. More aptly, 'tis as easy as swearing. And very much such a slovenly habit as swearing. Very many who might, as early, speak and write English well grope their minds with slang and bad usage of the language until their thoughts can hardly travel out except through the furrows.

True Enough.

Half the world don't know how they live themselves.—Life.

More Suitable.

At the Devon horse show a mot of Miss Eleanor Sears was retailed. A very stout young woman, the story ran, asked Miss Sears' advice about her costume for a fancy dress ball.

"I think of going as Helen of Troy," she ended. "Do you think it would suit me?"

Miss Eleanor Sears, surveying the young woman's swelling contours with a faint smile, answered: "Helen of Troy—or, perhaps, don't you think, Helen of Avoirdupois would be better?"

Seemed Strange to Her.

Miss Melcher in describing the commencement exercises of a certain medical college to Miss Bungler, said that she had felt quite awed when the Hippocratic oath was administered to the graduates.

"I should think you would have!" Miss Bungler exclaimed in indignant surprise. "A hypocritical oath! I never heard of that. Something new, I suppose. I shouldn't think any physician would want to bind himself to a thing like that!"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner.

For use with a vacuum cleaner a Massachusetts woman has invented a glove, dust being drawn through tubes inserted in its palm, while small brushes are provided between the fingers to smooth down the nap of any fabric which the suction raises.

Keep to Old Custom.

At the 600-year-old Audlem church, in Cheshire, England, the curfew is regularly rung, after which the date of the month is tolled, a survival of the times when no almanacs existed.