acted to the facts. This, of id be referred to a commembers would need to dividually, then would uts to get them together. nfluences would be brought favorable report would be and finally, after weeks of

wyer whom he consulted impressed by the magnitude ndertaking. He merely re-hat they might as well go he mayor's office and settle plant. Under a former administra-tion the city defeated by a vote of

the agent replied, Before we see anybody. we to get some influential men here to go with us, so s? There's sometimes prejuan outside

don't know what sort of a ent we've got in Houston," interrupted. "Pull wyer

loubting man from Milwauit to the mayor's office. The made his explanations, the was called in, figures were showing the assessments on property, and in an hour cate matter was practically of. The agreement was mally ratified by the council. ded it. The business was precisely as speedily and ably as it could have been any well-managed corpora-

deed, it was a corporation nsacted it-the corporation on, managed by a board g of a chairman and four diyor and aldermen, Housthem. In Galveston, the first tried the experiment, called frankly a mayor-prescommissioners. The old aldermen is retained in apparently only out of detwo towns are trying to

t a solution of the problem Galveston has had a similar expal government along lines practically new in America. commission government it has defound the old form of govcreased its running expenses a third, has cleaned its streets, done much y municipal legislature a paving, put in sewers, improved its water plant, and become a well-ory have not sought to abolouncil or even primarily to dered, prosperous town. They have merely re-These like results in both cities are to such a size that its membe held accountable, and e given them the power es-efficiency. In Galveston the from the great hurricane supplied the motive for the n. There was no such them from parliamentary England, 30 days after it shall have been y in Houston. But the Gal- and to the centralization of authori- signed by the mayor. Lastly, on the em worked so efficiently ty and responsibility. vo years ago for a charter six wards an dthere were two alder-election at which the franchise must it to repeat the Galveston men from each ward. There was a be submitted to a popular vote. A ulte conceivable, of course, aldermen. It was impossible to hold crisis in storm-swept Galgovernment as has been ac- are elected at large, and the other ad under the new. But in city officers appointed by the mayor results quite comparable to Jalveston have followed the and may be removed by him at will -except the comptroller, who is elected by the council and to that of the centralized scheme, uston, as has been said, no body alone is responsible. If things is called men to serve their go wrong, it is easy to fix the blame on the mayor or one of his four asfact is that the more one the way municipal business sistants. ted in Houston, the more It becomes that the city is he truth of Lord Salisbury's hat three men around a taettle any question-in this the question of municipal in in office now, with were seasoned politicians. Meld office before, without ny great mark. Mr. H. B. mayor, had served in the acity in the old regime. Mr. on, in charge of finance, and Thompson, at the head of tments of sewerage, water h, were both members of the of aldermen when the new me effective. Mr. J. B. in charge of the street and artment, had been city Only Mr. James Appleby, e police and fire depart-not known in politics, and tief is an ex-alderman and lician, while his chief of that position under the stration. eased efficiency to-day may directly to the simplicity alization of the new plan ent, in which the mayor aldermen elected at large public health, another of streets, and their entire time to the work for the actically untrammeled to But you woll find none of this inforthe city's salvation. a small matter as the mation in the charter. It merely ns given by the city to says that "the administration of the business affairs of Houston shall/ be ometimes they had cost conducted by a mayor and four al-dermen," and that the aldermen shall dollars a month. dred been less than \$75. en in charge of the artment under the new sen in as may be allotted by the mayor." In practice this plan has worked out on a business basis. The mayor ointed a druggist as the s department and bought assigns the aldermen to their departof drugs. Since then the lled its own prescriptions ments at the beginning of his admin-t five cents each. The asth officer fitted up a sur-where many patients are gether, talk things over, agree upon formerly were sent to what should be done, and then rati-The saving from these fy their agreements in formal and amounts to from \$100 brief council meetings. Theoretically the councilis always in session. Here is practically the British cabit a large item, to be sure mounts to something in a net system, in which executive and size of Houston. The siglegislative authority are combined Readers of Bagehot who recall his ig is that a competent was able to institute these comment on the effect of the responsicessity of making con-ull." Under the old promises to a basis of performance without tedious delays and "pult." ters of this character will be interested to note that an analogous result is produced under the centralized form o feity governen discussed at great the dity council-and fortunate in having a ment. The council cannot afford to indulge in the customary buncombe instead of two--alder-Indulge in the customary buncombe. This is admirably illustrated in the experience of Houston, where the city engineer says that the cost of running hi soffice is about half as much as under the old order, for this reason: Underder the old regime have been hauled about looking for city patronlikely nothing would ther instance. Severthe city erccted a creexpense of \$12,000, to garbage and rubbish. every alderman, in order to make thowing for his own constitu ld get through the council ordi-

or fuel and running expen ractically eliminated. Observe.

gain, that this saving was well-con-nucted big business enterpriz, and lot after the fashion of city govern-Observe, further, that "well con-

ducted" is not a superfluous qualifi-cation. The city has had the op-portunity to make a direct comparion of its efficiency with that of a orporation in handling its water adjustment might be se-

three to one a proposal that it own an doperate its water-works. Confi-dent of the business possibilities of the new charter, it reversed itself In

by a vote of four to one last year, and took charge of the plant in October. The old company's service had not been satisfactory Since it was cheaper to pump from the Ba-you than from the artesian wells that were supposed to furnish the supply, a considerable percentage of Bayou corpora-

water was mixed with the pure water from the wells. Moreover, the fire pressure was often inadequate.

The city at once cut off the Bayou water, and began the installation of autlicate machinery. The average water pressure was increased about nine pounds, an dadequate fire pressure was obtained. While wages of employes were increased slightlyabout \$3,600 a year-the salaries of the company's officials were dispensed with to the amount of \$9,000 annually. The city is burning less coal than the old company, and the total expense of operating the more efficient plant is about \$400 a month

ess than it was under private management. Euchi specific instances as these are more significant, perhaps, than the dry facts that under the new charter the city, in less than two years, has reduced taxation from \$2 on the hundred to \$1.80, and that it has canceled the floating debt of nearly \$300,000, while it has paid off nearly \$200,000 more of indebtness in the form of street-paving certificates, debts to the old water com-

pany, and the like.

ernment, which in turn had inherited

ten to make a showing for ome wards is a familiar and of the invitation cards appeared this more interested in "getting things" for his constituents-street paving

lights, patronage, and what not-Miss Brown will give "A Butterfly

Thursday evening at half after etc. Each lass with her lad

city at large. So, too, he is apt to be unduly influenced by the aggres-sive "wide open" element in his ward, which by clever manipulation And none will be sad,

is often able to exercise a power out of all proportion to its real strength. Gaiveston get rid of ward alderion in 1895, and elected its aldermen at large. This brought better results. But it was only after the

mmission form had gone into efct, and responsibility had definitely and publicly located, that the worst dives were closed and the saloons and the disreputable element vere brought under the control of

the law. In Houston gambling houses. allowed to operate almost unmolested until the new system of government was introduced. Now places have been practically sup pressed. Formerly the saloons were open all day Sunday. Now they are let his butterfly fall to the floor or rest open only after one o'clock in the except at the chosen and numbered afternoon. Although the council has spots, he had to go back to the start-

tions. the public is indicated by the fact that more than a thousand persons steed had proyed most refractory. recently petitioned the mayor and the four aldermen to become candi-dates for re-election. This is nearly

what it considers the irresponsible poll tax of \$2.50 as a condition for casting the ballot. And only about 4,500 of a voting population of per-haps 12,000 go to the polls on election

day. With the experience of the average American municipality in mind, it might possibly be taken for granted that the majority of persons would agree that the centralization plan would generally result in increased efficiency, but that one insurmountable objection would occur to them fan. If it falls on one side of the That's all very well, they would say, line, the other side scores a point, ten but what about franchise grabs? Our present system, with its interminable debates and committee references, is cumbersome enough in the transacperience. In the last five years of tion of ordinary business; but at

least it prevents-or makes less easy -the theft of valuable rights by public service corporations. Houston, too, realized this difficulty, and this is the way it met it. The charter provides, in the first place, for the publication once a week for to be traced, as has been pointed out, three weeks of the franchise ordito the abolition of the checks and nance. The publication is at the ex-balances which American munici- pense of the applicant. In the secpalities copied from the Federal gov- ond place, it provides that the ordinance cannot become effective until signed by the mayor. Lastly, on the

petition of 500 voters the council pultiplicity of other elective officers- majority vote is necessary to con-half a dozen or more-besides the firm the council's grant. In this way the rights of the city threshed over in two houses of the council before they go to the mayor. The City of St. Louis, it may be reder a requirement of the Missouri A "Cocoon Hunt" was a fitting close constitution which thus sought to this charming fete. These cocoons save the cities from themselverand yet so remote was the city government from the people, so divided "If we should grow careless," a Houston man said, "and allow in-competent or dishonest men to be til an alert and upright prosecutor, Houston man said, "and show its work is advantage-competent or dishonest men to be elected to the council, we would at least have this advantage-it's east least that they have devised a perfect ter to watch five the the com-basis that they have devised a perfect cur to us. Fruit of some sort is always office-holding, attractive to the com-petent man. By removing hamper-ing restrictions that usually surround of such men as Mr I. H. Kompner-president of the Texas Bank and furmed company for all the force treatmony of such men as Mr I. H. Kompner-president of the Texas Bank and furmed company of dalveston, who is early failed for the two cities of directors in a pri-ter, for instance, is more remarkable for the things it norits than for those is a carled so far that the Houston char-is for chains. You will search in vain pervises the city angineering and it is no charge of finance, another of mend the trick-colo is no far all as all rest for the trick colo is no for the trick-colo is no for the trick colo is as for that is in actual operation. The finance, is more remarkable if contains. You will search in vain is for the things it in actual operation. The adaptioned will be trick-colo is the difficult for the trick-colo is and horight difficult for the the work for the shales are if is contains. You will search in vain is in charge of finance, another of is fourth of police and fire service. But you woll find none of this infor-to the the shale for or the shale for addermen the the work for the sale for the fination of the shale for the there there the shale for addermen the there there there the shale of the finate requires them to give all in this parthelice is the of the there there there are all for one there there are based for all and mixed. Add aufficient second is fourth of police and ton plan in this respect is better for a city of, say, less than one hundred thousand inhabitants. Again, it has been suggested that Again, it has been suggested that it would be better that the city elect five aldermen, instead of four, and that the aldermen elect the mayor. A popular man with small business ability might be elected mayor, as often happens in American cities. Whereas it is felt that the responsi-ble board of managers of the city would be more apt to select its most capable member as its executive head. These, of course, are minor details which must be worked out in the light of fuller experience. Meanwhile it is interesting to ob-serve that the officials of Galves-ton have been fairly swamped with letters of inquiry; that San Antonio and Fort Worth are considering the advisability of following the exam-ple of the two largest Texas eities, and that the officials of Topeka and of Kamese Citte Texas eities, and that the officials of Topeka and of Kamese Citte Texas eities, and that the officials of Topeka and it would be better that the city elect the perform "such administrative duties that the aldermen elect the mayor. ple of the two largest Texas citles, and that the officials of Topeka and of Kansas City, Kansas, have applied to the Kansas Legislature for permission to submit the commission form of government to a popular

BY GRARLOUPE M. INCRAM

willow, some darkened with with blue and carmine spots On the inner side of the folded wings

nd she hopes that not one will be

True to the wishes of the hostess ot one was "lete," The hostess was adorned her hair.

this "race" were butterflies of tissue worth of cotton manufactures in any paper and they were driven with a fan one year. In the calendar year 1905 from point to point around the room the exports reached \$56,500,000 in are pointed out by the various special toward the goal—the top of the piano. value, falling to \$42,961,431 in 1905. agents in their reports recently ren-A little time was allowed for practice But 6.49 per cent. of the \$815,212,402 dered. and soon they were able to keep up the butterflies almost indefinitely and to guide them in any direction. After the race had really begun, if anyone been criticised for failure to enforce ing point. The one whose butterfly the State law to the letter, many had rested at all of the stopping well-informed persons feel that it has places and alighted first upon the gone as far as public sentiment sanc- goal received the first prize-a but-That it commands the support of Allen's "Butterflies was given as a "consolation" to the "jockey" whose

Another game that caused much merriment was a "butterfly edition" of that old favorite, Pillow-Dex; a tisa quarter of the voting population, for sue paper butterily takes the place Houston, incidentally, disfranchises of the balloon and instead of striking with the hand, the fans used in the voter by requiring a receipt for a race are retained and the butterfly is fanned back and forth, the object of the game being to keep the butterfly from falling on your side of the line.

A dining-table with a string down the centre is the best place for playing chairs placed in a line on either side, be wafted back and forth with the points being a game.

After this game two little girls encotton goods as does the United tered, both dressed as butterflies with States, although she produces no raw accordion-plaited accordion-plaited yellow organdy skirts and tight brown velveteen cotton. The united Kingdom exports over \$110,000,000 worth of cotton bodices and yellow gauze wings, streaked and spotted with brown. On goods to India, while the United States sent to that country in 1906 only their skirts were scattered crepe pa-\$586,428 worth of such goods. But per butterflies and their slippers were to Aden \$1,634,134, worth were exfastened with butterfly-bows. Each carried a large lily, whose challce was ported by the United States, and the trade to that point has been mainfilled with small hand-painted butterfiles, no two alike and each having an tained for years, showing what can be done. No effort has been made in exact counterpart in the other 111y. the United States to manufacture This was the device of the hostess for dhootles and other cotton cloths large- figured that a saving or 17 per cent. assigning partners for supper. The ly imported by India. To China \$29,dining-room looked like a picture of "Butterfly Town." The table piece 814,075 worth of cotton goods were would be saved if the railroads were was a charlot of flowers with butterfly exported in 1906, and the exports to all electrified. sister city went to the Leg- Formerly Houston was divided into is required to call a special "steeds;" from the chandelier pend- that country have doubled since 1900. "steeds;" from the chandeller pend-ed an airy group of "yellow wings" The United States has no advantage and festoons of flutterers in all colors of crepe paper with spots in contrast-cepting direct steamship communica-tion. There appears to be no good this electrical age is how to produce makes business combination makes business communica-tion. There appears to be no good ing colors extended to the four cor-ners of the table. The place souve-reason why the exports of cotton light without heat by electricity. The nirs were bon-bon boxes in the same goods to India can not be increased in firefly does it-but no one knows ight have resulted in putting so many accountable for the con-the control in the same goods to India can not be increased in the same good of the same goo was in individual flower molds. But- States has made a better showing in when it does come the streets at night terflies of spun sugar, the transparent Japan than in India, yet England wings dotted with different colored supplied 82 per cent, of the cotton called, has a bicameral council-un- fondant, were served as a last course. cloths imported by Japan in 1905, "Cocoon Hunt" was a fitting close while the United States supplied only 12 per cent. were made of grey paper and each The United States does not hold a concealed a tiny favor. much more fortunate position in the placed anywhere in the house and are matter of supplying cotton manufac-TABLE TALK. tures on the American continent. telephone clocks never stop, never run Brazil, for instance, purchases com- down and once a day they are autoparatively little from the United matically set from the central office. States, although it sells to this country The system is cheap and safe. the greater part of its exports. In one year recently the United States purchased nearly \$100,000,000 worth of goods from Brazil and sold to that country less than \$11,000,000 worth. Of cotton goods we sold less than \$1,-000,000 worth to Brazil, although that country imported in that year about \$18,000,000 worth of such manufactures! In the same way we supply Mexico with 2 per cent. of the yarn and thread imported and about 10 per cent of its other cotton manufactures although it is a contiguous country, adjoining the cotton fields of the United States. To Canada some 20 per cent, of its cotton manufactures are supplied by the United States, although Great Britain has a 33 1-3 per cent. preferential tariff in her favor, which

ever been made to this government on the subject of securing foreign mark-ets for American cotton products was recently filed with the Department of Commerce and Labor by special agents sent abroad to study the ques-tion. Among them were W. A. Gra-ham Clark, of Jonesboro, N. C. and William G. Whittam, Jr. of Charlotte, both of whom were specially deputiz-

ed for the purpose. The United States produces about two-thirds of the cotton grown in the world but it supplies only a little over per cent, of the total exparts of 193 nowned in yellow with a border of manufactures of cotton by the various nations. This shows the great need of paying closer attention than has been done in the past to the cultivation of foreign markets for cotton The enief feature of the evening goods. Preceeding 1896 the United was a "Butterfly Race." the steeds in States never exported \$15,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures exported by the principal nations in the fiscal year of 1906 makes a lament-able showing for the United States. To overcome that adverse situation Congress provided for sending special agents abroad to report as to what s necessary to be done to increase the operate any number of typewriters by exports of cotton goods. For that purpose two experts in the manufacture of that class of goods, Clark and Whittam, were added to the force of 2,000,000 pounds of wool was recently

special agents of the Department of sheared in the Yakima district near Commerce and labor, and their Spokane. The shearing was all done reports, together with those of by electricity. By this process 2,000 other agents who made spec- sheep can be handled in one day at other agents who made spec- sheep ca ial incidental investigations in the a camp. same field, are now available.

The cotton exported in the calendar year 1906, including raw and manuin various forms, aggregated in value are built of solid reinforced concrete. \$489,304,681, which was 28 per cent. The building are as though hewn of the total value of all exports of the country; but only \$42,961,048 of that total represented manufactures of cotthis game, but the string may be ton. The United Kingdom, which stretched across the room and the produces no raw cotton, purchasing most of its supply in the United States, so that players will sit about 25 inches exported in 1906 \$484,068,320 worth from the string. The butterfly must of manufactured cottons, nearly not be touched with the hand, but equalizing the aggregate in value of equalizing the aggregate in value of raw cotton, manufactured cotton, cotton seed oll, and other cotton products exported from the United States.

Germany exports over twice as much

will have close to 60,000,000 spindles at the suff of this year. Germany ap-pears to be next to Great Britain in the rapidity with which she is increas-ing the number of her spindles. Special Agent Burrill calls attention to the fact that from 90 to 05 per cent, of the piece goods imported into Aus-tralia are of English manufacture. American prints are of a different finish from thos of Great Britain, and are not of the right width for the Aus-tralian market. Mr. Lincoln Hutch-inson says that textile goods in Central South America are of the most valuable part of the import trade, ex-cepting iron and steel. South Americals now purchasing \$\$0,000,000

worth of cotton manufactures, and will soon pass the \$100,000,000 mark. but the United States is supplying only a small fraction of these imports. What needs to be done in the way

of greater care in packing goods for export and other necessary particulars

ELECTRICAL NOTES

The new buildings erected by the General Electric Company for the factured, and the products of cotton manufacture of elecrtical apparatus

out of solid rock. After serving for nearly thirty

years in the capacity of organ "pumper" in the First Presbyterian Church, of Schenectady, Trumbull Backusen has been succeeded by an electric motor. The organ was A rosy pink suffused "pumped" by electricity for the time came a rosier red: a week ago Sunday.

travels is even greater than the velocity of light. Recent experiments demonstrated that electricity travels at the rate of 188,185 miles per second and light at a speed of 185, 427 miles a second. Thus electricity could travel to the sun and back in less than 20 minutes.

The cost of coal for steam locomotives is approximately 15 per cent of the total operating expenses of steam railroads. The annual coal consumption, is on the average, 2,500 tons for each locomotive. It has been in the cost of operating expenses

goes into the country. 23. Kat move out.

May brush the hearth. room. And on far Syria's When Mosler and It still was foreme The badge of the It is the wear

It is the weapon Do Dear Dolly Day, no To show the cows th Or chase the chicke I see her charge the way I note her gestures fine And wonder, "Were swee Is that the way she'd m

201.-BEFORE

 Signor Marconi is new at work in his laboratory trying to produce a typewriter that will simultaneously operate any number of typewriters by electricity.
A flock of \$60,000 sheep, yielding 2,000,000 pounds of wool was recently sheared in the Yakima district near Spokane. The shearing was all done by electricity. By this process 2,000 sheep can be handled in one day at a camp.
I If before tea you find a the will simultaneously is heep can be handled in one day at a camp. 1. If before tea you find failure. 9. If before tea frature of the dining room, what you often take before before tea you see a dista will know what the tea was

202.-CHARADE

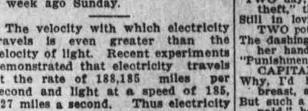
The maiden stood 'neath

'twas TOTAL Yuletide And her beauty touched th the ONE and gallant One, more daring than the r scarcely one and twent Leaped forward as she, ter and snatched of kisses

came a rosier red: "TWO day, you'll be punishe theft," the maiden coyly Still in loving mood, but t TWO potent spirit of jest. The dashing youth made and her hands he gently pres "Funishment is welcome, d

"Punishment is welcome, de CAPITAL, like the crime; Why, I'd hug the punishme breast, almost any time. But such a penalty, indeed, I paid," he said; "I long ago lost my heart, you now l've LOST MY HEAD!

203.-ALL ABOUT KAT 1. Kate is a good pleader. 2. 1 to appease. 3. Kate is apt to people's money wrongfully. very frail. 5. Kate sometimes p joint. 5. Kate makes very Irall. 5. Kate sometimes -joint. 6. Kate makes everythil 7. Kate loves to teach. 8. Kate ink spots. 2. Kate helps peop difficulties. 10. Kate gives a security. 11. Kate becomes a Kate sometimes invokes cvil. 1 perplexing; hard to understane often prays carnestly. 15. Ka



You'll be buying a tonic soon-probably need one now. Brace up your system with VITAL VIM.

our word for it. There's

excellence row is the strawberry. From the fruit used reserve about one-quarter of the finest hulled berries. Rinse, drain and crush the remainder, adding suffi-cient powdered sugar to sweeten. Spread this between the cakes and top all with the whole fruit. With this serve either

white crumb in four-inch cubes. On the upper side of each take out a three-inch square and scrape out the interior. Brush inside and out of each box with melted butter, lay ou a flat pan and color gold-en brown in a quick oven. From the cooked stalks cut the tips, measure and for each cupful make a thick sauce with a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, a half cupful of milk and a seasoning of milt and pepper. When thickened stir in the tips and stand over hot water for five minutes then fill into the boxes.

then fill into the boxes, stalks which remain a de-can be made. Cut them is and stew in a pint of water

demonstrates that the United States can sell cotton goods, even in competition with Great Britain, when the proper effort is made.

teresting particulars as to the Chinese market for cotton goods. In Manchurla seven-eighths of the cotton plece goods imported are from the United States. But Japan is making great effort to extend her trade in that province and is making good progress in that direction. The rapid a velopment of the province indicates a large growth in the immediate future in the sale of cottol g ods. But Manchuria does not at present afford a market for textile products other than the piece goods it now imports. Special Agent Clark reports, as do the agents sent to other countries, that much is lost to the United States by lack of direct steamship shipments. American banking facilities are also needed abroad.

The financial situation in Manchuria is disturbing, owing to the fact that

China has 16 distinct taels, all of different value, and yet no coin of that description. There are several other financial values quoted in China, which are not represented by any coin. While the United States supplies sheeting to China, the United handicapped by lack of fuel. There is which are the next largest item in and power was consequently costly. the cloths imported into China. Spec- The burros and Indians did all the ial Agent Clark thinks that the United States should share in this shirting trade, and he furnishes good reasons and turned into electrical energy to for that belief. With banking facili-ties and satisfactory communications machinery. The results have been asby water and American manufacturers represented by competent repre-

sentilities and willing to start with increase in natural product small orders, a large increase in the manufacture amounts to mill American trade might easily follow. dollars. The General Electric Co and what is true of Ching is true of

will be as light as they are by day. The self-winding electric clock,

giving absolutely the correct time, is now furnished by telephone companies to their patrons. The clocks can be connected to the telephone wires. The

There is a story from space and

going the rounds to the effect that a rock has been discovered in the vicinity of Monterey, Mexico, which by simple rubbing emits electric sparks and produces a blue light of remarkable clarity. Samples of the stone have been sent to the geological institute at Washington, D. C., and also

to Thomas A. Edison, for analysis. A new electric furnace of great power has been completed in Hanua. Germany, for determining the fusion points of refractory substances. Its essential part is a tube of iridlum. four-fifths of an inch thick and an inch and three-quarters in diameter. In this temperatures between 1.5000 and 2,000 degrees C. can be maintained for any desired length of time

In the development of darkest Africa wireless telegraphy will play no insignificiant part. Cecil Rhodes' chrished dream of telegraphic connections between the north and south of Africa is about to be realized. It was fifteen years ago when that great financial potentate declared that he intended to stretch a telegraph he intended to stretch a telegraph wire from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean? The work was pushed rapidly until the line reached the barbarous regions beyond the Zambesl. At fast as the tribes be came friendly the line was advanced in Ujiji. In the meantime the line from the north has been completed as far south as Port Victor's on the shore of the great lakes. This left a gap of 450 miles through a mountainous wilderness to complete the transcontinental line. Preparations are being made to establish wireless

telegraphic communications across this gap.

The importance of electricity in Mexico is beyond comprehension, For hundreds of years the great wealth of that country as well as its commercial and industrial development, were

Kingdom furnishes the gray shirtings, no natural coal and very little wood tonishing and the growth of country since then wonderful.

in natural produc

204.-ANAGRAMS.

Who are SO TIRED when

chime Warns them to work with Who are SO TIRED at bread To see the types misp

Zeus may invite to loftlest And Dis to realms of woo, And Palas lead to fields of lin But TOTAL DIPS ONE, O

They dressed their savage v In spring siyes, "just too "O, HIDE US." cried this "These things are most of

2%.-DROPPED FIGU A teacher, fond of mathem had taken pains to show h

a little practice makes it the relations of number Finding his listeners much in gave them a problem in m and asked them to determine few figures what the comple should be. What do you sum

and associates what the you support should be. What do you support result of the search? result of the search?

361689016 206 -INITIAL CHANG

Robert to his acquaintance Excelled in eating green c His mouth, shaped like a ra

Held often, like a watch with Of gum or taffy a prodisious Rough joking he enjoyed, an

Was tangled in a noisy A thieving fellow hit I And searched his pock "He got ten cents," says

207.-RIDDLES IN "PAT

Cuce on a time I pa A room where, as I and At their pursuits, can The occupants were 1. While one "pair"

1. While one "pair" wo might At mending everything 2. Another "pair," with Tried hard to weaken to 2. One "pair" revealed The sad decay that's w 4. And one "pair" sat in Bereft of hope; past al

Special Agent Clark gives many in-