

"Weary Jimmy"

By VERDA ROSITER

(Copyright, 1918, by W. G. Chapman.)

He was ragged, hungry, in sore need of a place to sleep, yet Weary Jim took it all philosophically. He had become inured to the law of averages as to the liberal-heartedness of the casual passing crowd. The benevolent-faced old men were the favorite subjects of his mendicancy, but it was late afternoon and that class of leeches had long since gone homeward bound.

"I'll wait till dark and tackle the theater crowd," decided Jim, and picking up a flying scrap of newspaper, selected some steps leading to an unused basement and idly ran his eyes over the columns of the torn and creased stray fragment.

"Hello!" exclaimed Jim suddenly, and his eyes goggled and his hand shook, and he read again the brief but thrilling advertisement:

"Reward: A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery of James Newton, sometimes known as 'Weary Jim,' and formerly of the Little Jim Fisk restaurant. Apply to Adam Sharp, Attorney, 12 Court building, or residence, 1194 Berry avenue."

"That's me!" gurgled in the throat of Weary Jim. "Wanted—Reward! And once I did work at that restaurant and disgraced myself with the crowd for it, and drifted into the free-and-easy corps again. Lemme see—are there any black marks against me that I'd be wanted for? No, it's not that. I never touched a cent that wasn't my own—and never

The place looked poor, and the lovely young girl who came to the door was nearly but plainly dressed. A young man, her lover, just leaving her was evidently a workman.

"I want to see Doctor Adams," explained Jim, and his face fell as he was informed that the physician had been dead for several years, leaving his family very poor.

"Such good men do," said Jim sorrowfully, and then he told how, 15 years before, the doctor had nursed him through a two weeks' sickness—he, a poor, homeless wail—and Jim had never forgotten it.

He told a great lie as he placed his \$5,000 into the hands of the young lady. He had made a fortune in a mine and wore poor clothes so he would not be robbed. And then he flitted away, leaving those Adams fairly astounded.

The time came when Weary Jim felt he was "all in." "His uselessness was over," as he comically put it. He was up one day, down another. Somehow, an indefinable longing sent him tramp-tramp to the cottage home of his dead benefactor's daughter.

It was dusk when he approached the open window. Within the room were husband and wife and a sweet little girl in her night robe. She was saying her prayers, and they ended with:

"And, dear God, bless Mr. Newton, who brought mamma and papa the blessing of their life."

At the sweet cherub in pure white the old tramp gazed, then at his own attire.

"I won't spoil the pretty picture," he said, and he went wearily to a sheltered corner of the garden and lay down and slept—and died.

Thus they found him, and tenderly cared for the poor shell of a great soul. And in the quiet village graveyard there is a tombstone reading simply: "Weary Jim—Tramp, at Rest."

What Becomes of Lead? Lead was unquestionably known to the Egyptians, the Romans apparently understood its desilverization, yet we are apparently already entering on an era of permanently higher prices.

The world's accumulated stocks of 5,000 years seem powerless to help us, D. M. Liddell writes in Engineering Magazine. How can they, when every rain washes lead paint from the houses into the ground in a form too disseminated ever to be regained; when every hunter fires away a portion of the world's stock; when almost every coffin carries a lead lining; when lead pipes or lead joints in iron pipe corrode in the ground, and when every plumber's apprentice throws away lead drips, and tea is packed in lead foil?

In the meanwhile the increasing use of lead in storage batteries adds another possibility of loss. The sludge from these batteries will usually be thrown away when the cells are cleaned. And so the new discoveries of science help to add new methods of waste.

The Modern Way. "What is your diagnosis, doctor?" "Well, I find that you have a little inflammation in the ears; your throat is slightly affected; your digestive organs are not functioning properly, and there is evidence of bronchitis."

"But can you fix me up?" "Well, I advise that you go to Dr. Tappan for your ears; across the street you will find Dr. Swallow, who is a throat specialist, and Dr. Pepsin will understand your digestive difficulties. As to your bronchitis, you should see a good lung expert at once."

"But isn't there anything the matter with me that you can cure?" "Yes, you have a \$10 bill in your wallet; I'll relieve you of that."

The Dear Things. This is the kind of stuff you hear on the front porch: "Why, George, how dare you! Now you can just go right home, and don't you ever, ever speak to me again!" George goes—as far as the steps.

"Let me come back, please. I'll be good; honest, I will."

"If you're going to be good, there isn't any reason for coming back."

"Oh, you little angel!" "George, dear, I can't breathe."—The Gargyle.

Rather than stand up for their principles some men will sit down on a cushion and let their money talk.

FOODS FOR CHILDREN

EXPERTS GIVE ADVICE ON QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE.

Directions for the Bodily Needs of the Small Members of the Household—Pure Milk the One Great Thing to Be Desired.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Simple bills of fare, helpful recipes, and practical directions for the preparation of foods for children between three and six years of age are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 717, "Food for Young Children," issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The author has carefully avoided the use of all technical dietary terms or systems of grouping and has so classified foods that any mother can meet the following definition of a satisfactory diet for a little child:

"A little child three to six years of age, who is carefully fed in accordance with his bodily needs (as these are now understood) receives every day at least one food from each of the following groups:

1. Milk and dishes made chiefly of milk (most important of the group as regards children's diet); meat, fish, poultry, eggs, and meat substitutes.
2. Bread and other cereal foods.
3. Butter and other wholesome fats.
4. Vegetables and fruits.
5. Simple sweets.

The relation of food to the condition of the bowels is also an important matter. Grains, particularly those containing the outer or branny layers or coats, are laxative; so, too, are such mildly acid fruits as apples, oranges and grapefruit. So far, therefore, as the important matter of preventing constipation is concerned, coarse grains and mildly acid fruits serve the same purpose. When fruits are to be obtained in abundance, the kind of cereal served is not of great importance. When they are not, the coarser cereals should be used.

The basis of a child's diet should be clean, whole milk—at least a quart a day. Such milk, in addition to water, contains about half a cupful of the very best food substances—butterfat, milk sugar, lime and other materials needed by the child to make muscle, bones, and teeth. In addition, milk contains a substance thought to promote growth by helping the body make good use of other foods. Where good whole milk is not obtainable, clean fresh skim milk supplies these substances with the exception of the butterfat, and, of course, preferable to dirty or questionable whole milk.

Milk, however, contains very little iron and therefore spinach and other green vegetables and egg yolks, which are rich in iron, combine well with milk.

The child should drink the milk with the chill taken off, or should consume his full quart a day with cereals and in milk toast, cocoa, milk soups and stews, in cereal puddings, egg-and-milk puddings, custards, junkets, or simple ice creams. Milk stews may be made with vegetables or fish, or to vary the diet these can be combined with cream sauce and served on milk toast. The bulletin therefore gives a large number of recipes for the preparation of various milk dishes which will help children consume the requisite amount of milk without growing tired of this valuable food. Those fresh skin milk supplies these substances with the exception of the butterfat, and, of course, preferable to dirty or questionable whole milk.

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War Time in Berlin

WE HAVE been having some wonderful days here in Berlin. Beautiful sunshine days like spring. The day when the rumor came that old Klink Nicholas wanted peace was a glorious day. Everybody was celebrating a little bit, and the school children were given a day off. It is not so bad to be a child in war time, for they get so many vacations, but think of the poor youngsters that follow and have to study the entire history of this war, writes Mary Ethel McAuley in the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Tiergarten was packed with people and thousands of nails for the iron Hindenburg were being sold. At Brandenburg gate I saw the crown princess go by in an open carriage. She was having an awful time trying to get her glove buttoned. I had never imagined that real princesses had troubles of that kind. She is a fine, handsome, big woman, bright and clever, and much beloved.

Under den Linden was one stream of flags and banners. They looked glorious in the bright sunlight, and the wind swished them every which way. The Bulgarian flag is very beautiful—red, white and a lurid shade of green—that makes one think of spring.

We had our second breakfast in Cafe Victoria. I like this cafe. It is not in the least fashionable, in fact most of the frequenters are middle-aged Jewish people, who transact business over a cup of coffee. Selling diamonds seems to be their chief occupation. But everyone tends to their own business, and foreigners are not stared at and made to feel uncomfortable. The windows are so large that you can sit here by the hour and watch them go by. Them, of course, means the soldiers.

In the last few weeks I have learned a whole lot about soldiers. I can tell an underofficer from a common soldier, a sergeant from a fieldwebel, and a lieutenant from an oberlieutenant. It is not easy to learn, and took much studying. But I like brass buttons and gold braid. The dress of the German officer is so simple and elegant that Beau Brummel would be jealous if he could see it, for Brummel always said that simplicity and elegance were the keynotes of fashion. German generals wear great bright red stripes down their trouser legs. These stripes are about six inches wide, and can be seen by a German passer. Most of the generals are rather pompous looking, and I find the lieutenants, oberlieutenants and oberstleutnants more fetching. They are all very handsome and they are the finest, cleverest men in all this glorious, young Germany. They stand so straight and look so soldierly.

After we left the cafe we went to see the exhibition of war things that is being held at Zoological gardens. They have everything here that belongs to war and a soldier. They have a number of captured cannon, British, French and Russian. They have two English aeroplanes and a number of motorboats. They have uniforms of all the warring nations. Some of the costumes were very beautiful. The Bulgarian were especially so, but they were almost too gay to be very practical. The models that wore the uniforms were very funny. They have hands and feet of wooden dolls, but their faces were most realistic looking; indeed, some of them seemed to be winking at you.

Just Like a Real Trench. Outside the main exhibition building, on a large lot, a trench had been built. It had been built by soldiers that had been in the war, so it was exactly like the real ones. You enter a trench by going down steps, and this one was about seven feet high and about three feet wide. Radiating from all the sides of the main part of the trench were other passages and rooms.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER STORE Institution That Has No Desire to Make Profits or to Extend Its Business.

From a well-stocked store within the prison walls the 2,000 inmates of a western penitentiary can secure practically all of the provisions, personal articles and even the luxuries the prisoners are permitted to have. The prison supply house is a curious institution. It monopolizes the trade of a community which in the outside world would be supplied by a score of stores of various kinds. This store differs greatly from the customary shop in that the goods are not displayed and no attempt is made to increase the business or show a profit at the end of the year.

Although this store carries on a considerable volume of business, cash is not accepted as a medium of exchange at its counters. Money in hand will buy nothing at the store, where every purchase is charged to the account of the inmate buying it. Four men make the rounds of the

EAT LESS MEAT IF BACK HURTS

Take a glass of Salts to flush Kidneys if bladder bothers you.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly back-ache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

Money in Dandelion Roots. Selling dandelion roots at 4 to 6 cents per pound offers a pretty fair prospect on removing the dandelion pests from lawns, fields and pastures. Since 100,000 pounds or more are imported annually into the United States it seems that many a young boy or girl ought to make fairly good wages by collecting and preparing dandelion roots for the drug trade. The root is used medicinally in diseases of the liver and dyspepsia, reports H. S. Hammond, of the O. A. C. Botany Department, Corvallis Ore.

Have Healthy, Strong, Beautiful Eyes. Oculists and Physicians used Murine Eye Remedy many years before it was offered as a Domestic Eye Medicine. Murine is Still Composed by Our Forefathers and is Guaranteed by them as a Reliable Relief for Eyes that Need Care. Try it in your eyes and in Baby's Eyes—No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. Buy Murine of your Druggist—accept no Substitute, and if interested write for Book of the Eye Free. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Kill One, Of Course. He (of the militia)—"Taps" are played every night on the bugle. It means "lights out." They play it over the bodies of dead soldiers.

Miss Innocence—What do you do if you haven't a dead soldier?—Boston Transcript.

All With Him. "Don't any of your friends come to see you on visiting days?" asked the kindly old lady.

"No," responded No. 777,444; "they're all here with me."

WHEN YOU WAKE UP DRINK GLASS OF HOT WATER

Wash the poisons and toxins from system before putting more food into stomach.

Says Inside-bathing makes any one look and feel clean, sweet and refreshed.

Wash yourself on the inside before breakfast like you do on the outside. This is vastly more important because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing illness, while the bowel pores do.

For every ounce of food and drink taken into the stomach, nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out of the body. If this waste material is not eliminated day by day it quickly ferments and generates poisons, gases and toxins which are absorbed or sucked into the blood stream, through the lymph ducts, which should suck only nourishment to sustain the body.

A splendid health measure is to drink, before breakfast each day, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless, natural substance from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels; thus cleansing, sweetening and refreshing the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs but very little at the drug store but is sufficient to make anyone an enthusiast on inside-bathing. Men and women who are accustomed to wake up with a dull, aching head or have turned green, had taste, nasty breath, sallow complexion, or who have bilious attacks, acid stomach or constipation are assured of pronounced improvement in both health and appearance shortly.

Effaced Mortuary. "Do you take as much interest in dancing as you did?" "Yes," replied Uncle Wagglefoot. "But I'm settin' 'no dancin' isn't youthful enough for me. I'm practicin' roller skating on one skate."—Washington Star.

Making Headway. "Making any progress toward getting acquainted with those fashionable people next door?" "Just a little. Their cat invited our cat over to a musicale last night."—About Town.

Gentle Criticism. He—I see where a young woman killed herself because she could not find an ideal husband. Women are fools.

She—Yes, aren't they, to believe there is such a thing?—Baltimore American.

The Old and Reliable Dr. Isaac Thompson's EYE WATER

is both a remedy for weak, inflamed eyes and an ideal eye wash. Keep your eyes well and they will help keep you.

25c in all drug stores or by mail. WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO. 148 E. 9th St., N. Y.

Entirely Disinterested.

Marie—"But my dear, are you sure he is not considering your money in proposing to you?" Edith—"Quite sure! He said only last night he never thought of that; he simply knew I had it and that was all he cared."—Boston Transcript.

He Remembered. Lawson—"I thought you swore off smoking January 1." Dawson—"I did. And then I happened to remember that I hadn't got my meerschaum pipe fully colored yet."

The Newest Rolling Pin. A recent invention in rolling pins is made of glass, and may be used when making biscuits and cookies, but it is especially satisfactory when working with pastry, as it is fitted with aluminum caps which can be removed for the insertion of lard.

Chocolate Cream Pie. Here is a chocolate cream pie which everybody likes and it has the merit of being cheap. Into your double boiler put one pint of hot water. Blend together one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of flour, two of cocoa, butter size of small egg, a pinch of salt and stir into the water. Cook until thick. Cover a deep pie plate with rich pastry and set another plate inside and bake a nice brown, fill with cocoa mixture, cover with whipped cream and sprinkle with chopped nuts.

Succotash. Take the amount of kidney beans desired and soak overnight. In the morning place on stove and add salt pork, cut into rather small pieces, to taste. Salt. Let simmer until beans are soft. Do not have too much water. The beauty of it is to cook slowly. Just before serving add one can corn and heat it through. Serve hot. Succotash is also made from lima beans with corn added. Some prefer it that way.

Jellied Prunes. Cook a third of a pound of prunes until soft, remove the stones and cut the prunes in pieces. Soak half a box of gelatin in a half cupful of cold water and add to a pint of sirup in which the prunes were cooked. Add a cupful of sugar, a quarter of a cupful of lemon juice and the prunes. Mold and chill. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

Cheese Custard. One cupful grated cheese, one-half cupful milk, four eggs, salt, paprika. Add cheese to milk and heat until cheese is melted. Remove from fire and add the beaten egg and seasoning. Pour into buttered ramekins and set in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven till "set."—Mothers Magazine.

Mint Sauce. The best way to make mint sauce is with a boiled-sugar syrup. Add the chopped mint to this when it is hot and let stand until cooled. Serve cold. Make a sirup of sugar with enough white vinegar added to make a sirup of the right consistency when boiled for about four minutes.

Carrot Stew. Here is a carrot stew that was sent into the column some years ago by W. D. and I will copy it for you, as I think it is delicious: Cut the carrots in small pieces and cover with milk enough to stew them. Add salt and pepper to taste, and a small piece of butter.

THE Bismarck Monument, Berlin

could see it, for Brummel always said that simplicity and elegance were the keynotes of fashion. German generals wear great bright red stripes down their trouser legs. These stripes are about six inches wide, and can be seen by a German passer. Most of the generals are rather pompous looking, and I find the lieutenants, oberlieutenants and oberstleutnants more fetching. They are all very handsome and they are the finest, cleverest men in all this glorious, young Germany. They stand so straight and look so soldierly.

After we left the cafe we went to see the exhibition of war things that is being held at Zoological gardens. They have everything here that belongs to war and a soldier. They have a number of captured cannon, British, French and Russian. They have two English aeroplanes and a number of motorboats. They have uniforms of all the warring nations. Some of the costumes were very beautiful. The Bulgarian were especially so, but they were almost too gay to be very practical. The models that wore the uniforms were very funny. They have hands and feet of wooden dolls, but their faces were most realistic looking; indeed, some of them seemed to be winking at you.

Just Like a Real Trench. Outside the main exhibition building, on a large lot, a trench had been built. It had been built by soldiers that had been in the war, so it was exactly like the real ones. You enter a trench by going down steps, and this one was about seven feet high and about three feet wide. Radiating from all the sides of the main part of the trench were other passages and rooms.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER STORE Institution That Has No Desire to Make Profits or to Extend Its Business.

From a well-stocked store within the prison walls the 2,000 inmates of a western penitentiary can secure practically all of the provisions, personal articles and even the luxuries the prisoners are permitted to have. The prison supply house is a curious institution. It monopolizes the trade of a community which in the outside world would be supplied by a score of stores of various kinds. This store differs greatly from the customary shop in that the goods are not displayed and no attempt is made to increase the business or show a profit at the end of the year.

Although this store carries on a considerable volume of business, cash is not accepted as a medium of exchange at its counters. Money in hand will buy nothing at the store, where every purchase is charged to the account of the inmate buying it. Four men make the rounds of the

cells each week listing the individual wants of the inmates. These requisitions are subsequently filed and delivered the following week.

It is a practice to give each inmate in good standing his choice between a plug and a small package of smoking tobacco each week. Those who desire more tobacco than this, or who wish cigarettes, cigars, snuff, candy or other articles, such as playing cards, pencils, paper, underwear, handkerchiefs and similar things, are permitted to order them.

Entirely Disinterested. Marie—"But my dear, are you sure he is not considering your money in proposing to you?" Edith—"Quite sure! He said only last night he never thought of that; he simply knew I had it and that was all he cared."—Boston Transcript.

He Remembered. Lawson—"I thought you swore off smoking January 1." Dawson—"I did. And then I happened to remember that I hadn't got my meerschaum pipe fully colored yet."

The Newest Rolling Pin. A recent invention in rolling pins is made of glass, and may be used when making biscuits and cookies, but it is especially satisfactory when working with pastry, as it is fitted with aluminum caps which can be removed for the insertion of lard.

Chocolate Cream Pie. Here is a chocolate cream pie which everybody likes and it has the merit of being cheap. Into your double boiler put one pint of hot water. Blend together one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of flour, two of cocoa, butter size of small egg, a pinch of salt and stir into the water. Cook until thick. Cover a deep pie plate with rich pastry and set another plate inside and bake a nice brown, fill with cocoa mixture, cover with whipped cream