In Chancery.

The funds in court in 1894 amounted to the huge total of £64,075,187 4s. 1d.; but the proportion of this sum in want of owners is not stated. It is interesting to note that during the preceding year payments were made to successful claimants and others amounting to £16,324,152 3s. There is also a large sum in court under the heading "Foreign Currencies," made up of rupees, crowns, dollars, florins, francs, guilders, lire and marks. Reference should also be made to a long list of boxes and other miscellaneous effects remaining in the custody of the Bank of England, on behalf of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

An official list of the titles of Chancery causes unheard with for fifteen years or upward is published triennially; but as the names of the testators or persons entitled to the funds are in the majority of cases not stated, the information is of little value to the general public. To give an instance: In 1823 Nathaniel Briggs, one of the next of kin of Thomas Stocke, who died in 1704, was advertised for by order of the Court of Chancery. The fund was not claimed; and in the latest list of dormant funds we find the title of the Chancery suit given thus: "Pomeroy vs. Brewer." No mention is made that the next of kin of Thomas Stocke are wanted.

An idea of the large number of similar cases may be gathered from the fact that the list of unclaimed funds fills 187 pages. This list is only an index to the titles of accounts, and is not in any sense either a register of next of kin wanted, or of lapsed legacies, intestates' estates, unclaimed dividends, prize money, etc.—Chambers' Journal.

Carriage Shafts of Pulp

Now are we being constantly found for wood pulp, and so on exclusive. One of the latest devices is the manufacture of carriage shafts, wood pulp continuing only in forming the chief material with a covering of leather. Patents for the invention have been taken out in France, England and Belgium, and it is claimed that the shafts are very strong and unlike wooden ones, a point regarded as important, as far as safety is concerned goes. These shafts are already in use in Paris, and they are appreciated by carriage owners not only for their strength, but for their comparative cheapness.

Ambiguous.

A paragraph in a society column announced that an approaching wedding with the following surprising announcement:

"The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, besides many other beautiful things in cut glass."

Notable Notes.

New and 4 thirty. Clock and clock, gas bills, coal, ice, [illegible] Notes made, paid, renewed, [illegible] Bankers' [illegible] Bank, "Bank Notes" [illegible] New York City or Chicago.

No woman should ever worry over the fact that a man who holds her change is not for her.

You Think It Is Something Else.

The value of the first feeling is what prevents [illegible] You think [illegible] A [illegible] the dragon.

Every man who knows enough to work from the day of his boyhood that may be made by [illegible]

Notice.

I [illegible] in the Public [illegible] Atlanta, Ga. [illegible]

[illegible]

Take Parker's Ginger Tonic Home With

you. It will [illegible] bottle

It is better only by patient study that a [illegible] is what a fool's [illegible]

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, [illegible] bottle

N. P. Ward, [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Book, "Bank Law Decisions," [illegible] New York City or Chicago.

[illegible]

Pain is Not Conducive of Pleasure,

especially when [illegible] Hostetter's Stomach Bitters [illegible] promptly.

The [illegible] by means of [illegible]

Wife [illegible] before first child [illegible]

A Vegetable [illegible] Dr. Bull's [illegible]

All Out of Sorts

Tired, weak and weary. If this is your condition, stop and think. You are a sufferer from dyspepsia and great misery awaits you if you do not cure it now. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take. It has peculiar power to tone and strengthen the stomach. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the only true blood purifier prominently in the market to-day. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS

★ THE BEST ★

FOOD

FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

COVERING SEED TOO DEEPLY.

As improved implement for cultivating the soil enable farmers to get it in better tilth, there is a constant tendency to plant too deeply. This to some extent offsets the advantage from better cultivation. Where grain is drilled the drill wheels sink more deeply into the finely-pulverized seed bed, and this lowers the tubes from which the seed is distributed. The roller to compact the surface ought to precede the drill in such cases, and even then the drill tubes should be raised as much as possible.—Boston Cultivator.

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

From many tests made upon land in various parts of the State, it has been found that much of the plain land of Rhode Island is perhaps more acid than it should be for most profitable cultivation. Upon land that is acid the application of air-slaked lime in quantities of one to three tons, evenly spread and thoroughly worked into the soil after the land is plowed for a crop, has been productive of good results. If the land referred to by your correspondent is overgrown with moss, "worn-out," or fails to grow clover when sown, I should not hesitate to apply one or two tons of air-slaked lime per acre and thoroughly work it into the soil by repeated harrowing. The lime will probably hasten the decomposition and make the fertilizing material in the soil more quickly available, which would be desirable for any early crop. The application of the lime is especially desirable if land is to be seeded to clover in the near future.—American Agriculturist.

A COW THAT LEAKS MILK.

This fault is due to the looseness of the muscle that closes the end of the milk duct, called the stricter muscle. This consists of a great number of fibres, which cross each other all around the end of the teat, so that when the milk is not flowing, these, by contraction, or rather, by the return to their normal condition of contraction after relaxing during the milking, close the orifice, and thus prevent the flow of the milk. But if for any reason these are weak, and do not contract with sufficient force to close the duct, the milk will be continually running. As this is a natural defect, it will be necessary to aid the muscle by some mechanical help, such as to apply collodion to the end of the teat as soon as the cow is milked, and as this contracts in drying, it draws the muscle together and so prevents the loss of milk. The film of collodion is so thin that it is broken at the first touch of the teat in the next milking. It will be a further help to put a strip of surgeon's rubber plaster around the bottom of the teat, drawing it tight.—New York Times.

FEEDING SHEEP.

There is a general belief that sloppy cows generally increase their flow of milk, and that the resulting yield is correspondingly poor in butter fats; and to prove or disprove this the experiment station at Guelph, Canada, has for the past two years been experimenting along this line, and to their surprise there is practically nothing in this belief. The cows, when fed the grain in form of slop would, if fed enough, give slightly lower, but not uniform, percentages of fat, about 0.1 of one per cent; but in every instance where slop was fed twice a day there was a marked falling off in milk yield.

The tests were conducted in periods of thirty days each, so as to get the full effect of the feed, and in the general averages the dry-grain fed cows came out ahead.

As to the variations of fat contents of the milk, the sum total of all the averages showed that there was no more loss in the end than the variations found in the fat contents of cows fed dry foods, and the sum total of two years' experiments is against the idea that slop food increases the milk yield. If anything is to be deduced from the tests it is that cows gave less milk if the sloppiness was very marked, and the percentages of fat yielded were actually inconsequential so far as change was concerned in either case.

The conclusions are that the best "slop" that can be fed to a cow is a good ration of corn, silage, roots or uncooked grain fodders, and the drink that a cow has is best in the form of good water, governed by the inclination of the animal to drink.—New York World.

WASHING TREES.

Trees of all kinds, and more especially fruit trees, will repay any care they may receive in the early spring. Young trees especially show the good effects of care, and while it is not so readily apparent in old, neglected trees, they will in time respond, and marked difference soon be noted in their general appearance. As soon as the weather gets mild enough so that it does not freeze, make a thin lime wash and give all the trunks of your trees both fruit and ornamental a thorough washing; this will penetrate every crack and crevice, and consequently reach the larva of the insects now about ready to hatch, and make short work of them.

A few weeks after when the spring rains have washed much of the lime dressing off, take fish oil of any kind, or make a strong suds of whale oil soap, and again give the trees a thorough washing; this will finish the work of the lime as far as insects are concerned, and give a luster and brightness to the bark that is surprising. With old trees, it would be well before the second washing is applied to scrape all the old loose bark from the tree. This will give the oil a better chance to take effect, and will add much to the appearance of the tree.

Removing the earth from the base and allowing the wash to be used plentifully there, will reach insects which harbor in the wood beneath the surface of the ground. The use of the oil or suds on young trees alone, will show splendid results. If you have not the time to give two washings try one, and you will soon realize that it is time and labor well applied.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

SCIENCE IN FRUIT CULTURE.

If we review the history of the bearing of orchards we will find that the conditions of planting at first combined a fresh soil filled with plant food and a mixing of species and varieties of trees, whereby cross-fertilization was insured, and the crop never failed, said Professor Minott before the Boston Scientific Society. In these days of specialization however, whole orchards are planted with precisely the same variety of fruit, and as a result there is an imperfect fertilization and the crop often fails even in bearing years. The investigations of scientific men have already thrown much light on the mechanics of fertilization, and further investigations are needed.

In the same way the process of grafting is not understood, and the effects of the original stock on the scion and of the scion on the stock are by no means established. A graft with natural varieties is always in the nature of an experiment and much investigation is needed here.

As one of the difficulties in the culture of the vine and fruits, the tongue presents itself. It was not until 1882 that any research was made into the nature of the many blights which affect fruits and the vine, but since that time investigations have been made in many quarters, and preventives of these frequent causes of crop failure are being discovered.

Finally, the relations of the plant to the soil are not fully understood. It is known that the soil is like a bank, and the steady draft of food elements will, after a while, so impoverish it as to be detrimental to further plant growth. Farm is know this, and they try to supply the deficiency. This is done, however, with but little knowledge of the problems of plant life. For example, late investigators have shown that the pear tree will draw from the soil twice as much potash and phosphoric acid as the apple, and for that reason the same treatment of the two soils is not recommended or philosophical. It may thus be seen that there is much that the horticulturist has to learn from the scientific investigators and the lines of future development in plant culture must be those suggested by science.

POULTRY HINTS.

At this season of the year, when there is an infinite variety, care will be necessary to observe, by liberal feeders, not to overfeed the fowls. There will be little or no danger of overfeeding the chicks, as it takes all they can eat to furnish them bone, muscle, feathers and flesh.

Spade up the ground in the chicken yard two or three times a week for a dusting bath for the fowls. A space eight or ten feet will be enough. The fowls enjoy it and the spading will purify the ground by turning under the top strata of earth, which has become contaminated with droppings.

As the weather becomes settled and warm the feeding of meat scraps can be largely dispensed with, because all fowls that have outside range will find enough worms, bugs and insects generally to satisfy and provide the animal food they require under restricted limits, in winter and early spring. The ground bone, however, with oyster shell, is always necessary, and the box in the henhouse may be kept full at all seasons.

When there are a few pullets or cockerels in the brood that outgrow the others and show extra vigor, mark them and keep them to breed from. This is the way to build up the stamina of the flock. The habit too many farmers have of selling the extra growers because they bring a little more will soon ruin any flock. Disposing of the best leaves the poorest to breed from and the flock will in time become full of a very unprofitable one for any purpose.

Don't condemn the man you have bought a setting of pure-bred eggs from because the chickens do not show the correct markings when first hatched. Wait until fall, until they get their winter dress suits on. If you complain when they are first hatched it will be evidence of your first appearance on the chicken stage of pure breeds.

STRANGE BURIAL.

A Greek Archbishop Carried in his Chair to the Grave.

People Throng the Church to Kiss the Prelate's Hand.

The death of the Greek Archbishop of Corfu, which took place a short time since, afforded an opportunity of witnessing the curious funeral rites accorded by the Greek Church to so exalted an ecclesiastic.

The Archbishop was an old man, and his death was not unexpected.

For more than a month the cathedral had been prepared for his "sitting in state." The breath was hardly out of his body when the corpse was dressed in episcopal robes, and, without being embalmed, taken to the cathedral and placed in a golden arm chair, surrounded with lighted tapers, with the mitre in one hand and the Gospel in the other.

The populace thronged to the church to view the body and to kiss the archbishop's hand. The priests desired to keep the body there for three days, but the authorities had to interfere for the benefit of the public health. The funeral was accordingly arranged for the second day.

The church bells tolled continuously, the theatre and shops were closed, flags were hung at half mast and the street lamps lighted and draped with crape. The whole of the inhabitants, however, treated the occasion as a fete day, and appeared in their gayest colors. The funeral procession started from the cathedral at 8.30 a. m.

Three standard bearers with church standards led the procession, followed by about a dozen church beadles holding lighted gilded lanterns.

Next came three town bands, playing a funeral march; then boys carrying artificial wreaths. Thirty-five priests followed on each side and an officer of the army holding a cushion with the Greek cross of the Saviour and the Russian Grand Cross of St. Anne.

Then came the corpse tied to the arm chair—still holding the mitre and the gospel—carried by priests in gorgeous vestments, with the chief Greek officials taking the place of pall bearers on each side. Directly behind, followed the Archbishops and the representatives of foreign powers. The men of the garrison, including the mounted battery and the crew of a troopship, brought up the rear.

On arrival at the cemetery the body was taken into the church and from there to the grave, which was like a small room. A stone chair had been built in the middle on which the corpse was seated, and a hanging oil lamp was arranged from the arch above. When the body was lowered and some earth thrown in, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the fort, as well as three volleys of musketry over the grave. The bands then returned playing opera airs.

The Whipping Post.

Centuries ago the Mosaic law inflicted the penalty of forty stripes save one for the punishment of offenders. That system has been followed throughout Europe among the various civilized nations as well as the barbaric. Corporal punishment is to-day the principal method of enforcing obedience to the rules and regulations of the prisons in which convicts are confined.

It possesses the advantage, when properly inflicted under medical supervision, of not injuring the health of the criminal to whom it is applied, nor of interfering with his personal avocations. At the same time the infliction of physical pain is something which the lower class of criminals instinctively dread, from which they shrink, and which they will willingly avoid if they can.

It is an argument which they can appreciate, no matter how illiterate they are, or how debased by crime, or how besotted by the indulgence in liquor. It is conceded to be effectual when applied, and the result in that respect is best shown in one state, that of Delaware, where for years it has been resorted to for the punishment of minor offenses.—North American Review.

The Heart's Remarkable Energy.

One of the most remarkable things about the heart is the amount of work it does. Considering the organ as a pump, whose task it is to deliver a known quantity of blood, against a known "head," it is easy to show that in twenty-four hours a man's heart does about 121 foot tons of work. "In other words," says a contemporary, "if the whole force expended by the heart in twenty-four hours were gathered into one huge stroke, such a power would lift 121 tons one foot from the ground. A similar calculation has been made respecting the amount of work expended by the muscles involved in breathing. In twenty-four hours these muscles do about twenty-one foot tons of work."

The Unvarnished Fact.

He—Arctic explorers are the safest men in the world to trust yourself to.

She—Why so?

He (with a haw haw)—They are always cool in the time of greatest danger.—Detroit Free Press.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The sequoia is the big tree of California.

A planter near Alpharetta, Ga., has a large field of red cotton.

In Hamburg, Germany, the authorities tax a dog according to its size.

The driest place in the world is that part of Egypt between the two lower falls of the Nile.

More than 1,000,000 horses and mules have been thrown out of a job in the United States by the trolley wires.

A first-water diamond, engraved with the figure of a two-headed bull, has been discovered by the excavators at Pompeii.

An unpublished letter of Columbus, addressed to two officers of the King of Arragon in 1493, was read at the last session of the Academy of Moral and Political Science in Paris.

R. M. Chattell of Chicago, has an Egyptian corn more than 2,000 years old. It is a silver piece of the time of Queen Berenice, wife of Ptolemy III, who reigned about 245 B. C.

Custom officers near Belgrade recently seized a lot of human bones consigned to a Vienna bone-boiling house. They had once belonged to Russian and Turkish soldiers who fell in the war of 1878.

Lewis Pierce of Batavia, N. Y., was wounded twice in the last war, and has been struck by lightning once, twice shipwrecked at sea, and smashed and crushed in several runaways. The other day a finger was crushed.

It is related of a Portland, England ship owner, who read of his vessel being reported that he took the latitude and longitude in which the vessel was said to have been seen, and found she was in the desert of Sahara.

Bank notes, or "flying money," was first issued in China 2697 B. C. These notes were printed in blue ink on paper from the fibre of the mulberry tree. One issued in 1399 B. C. is preserved in the Asiatic museum at St. Petersburg.

Among the Arabs a practice from time immemorial has prevailed of churning by placing the milk in leather skins, which are shaken or beaten until the butter comes. A bag of milk is tied to a short rope, the other end of which is fastened to a saddle, and the horse made to trot.

A Deadly Disease of Our Times.

In connection with the cock-sure statement of Mr. Howells that the present race was never so healthy and strong as now, it is interesting to read the following paragraph, written by T. S. Clouston, Superintendent of the Morningside Asylum, Scotland. He says:

"One terrible form of brain disease, with mental symptoms, is certainly increasing. * * * That malady may be described as a breakdown of the great centers of mind and motion in the brain; it always goes on from bad to worse till it renders its victim utterly helpless in mind and body, and kills him in a few years. No cure, and scarcely any mitigation of this latter relentless course, has yet been devised. It is a disease of cities, of restless lives, of active brains in their prime, sometimes of dissipation and drunkenness, of life at high pressure commonly."

During the past year the asylums of Scotland received 1,150 new cases; those of England, 4,400, and those of Ireland, 52. The asylum statistics of this country show an even greater number.

In a single asylum of New York, for example, that at Ogdensburg, there were among the 559 admissions 31 cases of general paresis. This would make the proportion of general paresis over four per cent.

Among seven state asylums, to which 1,912 patients were admitted in 1893, there were 66 cases of general paresis, or a little over three per cent. If four per cent be the general ratio for this disease in the state of New York, then the total number of paretics among the 16,000 insane would be about 640. As a matter of fact, the number is much greater, because the proportion of this disease is larger in the New York and Kings county asylums than in those of the state at large. But even if there were but 4,000 cases of general paresis among the 100,000 insane of this country, it would be an extraordinary evidence of the development of a disease which in the last century was certainly not known, even if it did exist.—Medical Record.

The Mountain Goat a Stupid Animal

Although the mountain goat is a very sure-footed and level-headed animal, he is said by those who have hunted him (of whom I confess I am not one) to be a very stupid animal and easily killed when once the hunter reaches his haunts. In actual weight he is about the size of the Virginia deer, but in bulk he seems to be larger because of his shaggy fleece of wool and hair. The horns are small, smooth and jet black, and the hoof is a strange combination of rubber pad on the inside and knife-edge on the outside, to hold the owner on snow, ice or bare rock without slipping.—St. Nicholas.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STRANGE THINGS IN MISSOURI.

They Are Found in the Hotels of That Famous Old State.

When there are only two hotels in a small country town the entente cordiale is quite frequently strained. For instance:

It was in Missouri. There had been a sudden influx of trade and the register contained six names, the record for the year. It was the evening of the second day, also supper time. The first man in the dining room noticed the absence of butter. Quoth he to the Belle of the Ozarks who was distributing prunes and other delicacies:

"Kindly give me some butter."

The Belle of the Ozarks paused a moment. Then she decided to make a clean breast of the whole affair.

"I'm sorry, sir, but we ain't got none. There's none in town, except at the other hotel, and they won't let us have none. They're jealous because we've got you gents. Will you have some apple butter?"

The humor in a small hotel is not always furnished by the people who live therein. In one case also in Missouri—it was the letter head of the institution that furnished a smile. It was built something like this:

THE AVENUE HOUSE.
(Best in Town.)
MRS. EDWARD SMITHERS,
Proprietoress.
Ed Smithers, husband, Clerk.

And yet the village gossips say there is not a female suffragist in town. They do not seem to realize they are entertaining the "new woman" unawares.

The man who is responsible for the following is not addicted to the fishing story habit, neither has he ever made a campaign affidavit. So his story is at least entitled to some consideration:

"Just across the street from my room—this also was in Missouri—was the town clock. I had left a call for 6. I was awakened by a vigorous pounding on the door, and when I responded 'all right,' the man who was doing the work of an alarm clock drawled out:

"'Just wanted to tell you, stranger, that if you heard that clock strike 6 you have twenty minutes more to sleep. The clock's that much fast.'"

There's one town in Missouri on the Santa Fe—not far from the scene of a recent train robbery—in which there are seven houses. Five of them bear the sign "Hotel." The others flaunt a legend "Rooms to Rent." As trains only stop there to take water it's pretty hard guessing where the revenue comes in.

Brain Foods.

Brain workers require the most concentrated and easily digested foods; they should eat fresh beef and mutton, fish, eggs—cooked in many forms, but never hard boiled nor fried—oysters, and all fresh green vegetables, especially cool, crisp salads, lettuce, chicory, tomatoes, watercress, etc., with mayonnaise, or French dressing. They should begin the day with fruit, and make it form the principal part of luncheon; and be very sparing in their use of cereals, eschewing entirely white bread and oatmeal.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Proverbs of Savages.

The proverbs of savages are shrewd and pithy. The Basutos say, "The thief catches himself;" the Yorubas, "He who injures another injures himself;" Wolofs, "Before healing others, heal yourself." In Accra they say, "Nobody is twice a fool;" among the Oji, "The moon does not grow full in a day," "The poor man has no friends." A Pashto proverb says, "A feather does not stick without gum." Others are—"A crab does not bring forth a bird;" "A razor cannot shave itself;" "Cross the river before you abuse the crocodile;" "Truth is spoken only by a strong man or a fool;" "Perseverance always triumphs;" "The thread follows the needle."

A Witty Judge.

Mr. Justice Hawkins is one of London's wittiest judges. He was one day sitting hearing a case, and while the counsel for the plaintiff was addressing him was obviously more intent on giving instructions to the attendants to close a window and try to stop a draught than attending to the arguments put forth. At length, when his lordship was more composed, the learned Q. C., annoyed at his argument going to the winds in such a manner, said:

"I am not quite sure whether your lordship caught that point."

The judge was all attention again.

"I am not quite sure I did," he said. "There's only one thing I am sure I have caught, and that's a cold."

Dr. PIERCE'S

Golden Medical

DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter) great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Chickens EARN Money

IF YOU GIVE THEM HELP.

You cannot do this unless you understand them and know how to cater to their requirements, and you cannot spend years and dollars learning by experience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 25 cents.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY,

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience (**Only 25c.**) of a practical poultry raiser for twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually.

"Guess Chickens."

and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening, which fowls to save for breeding purposes, and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable.

Sent postpaid for twenty five cents in stamps.

Book Publishing House,
134 LEONARD ST., N. Y. City.

LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tenny

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar equal to two of any other kind. *They wear well, look well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50 cts at Druggists.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

"Wash us with Pearline!

"That's all we ask. Save us from that dreadful rubbing—It's wearing us out!

"We want **Pearline**—the original washing-compound—the one that has proved that it can't hurt us—**Pearline!** Don't experiment on us with imitations! We'd rather be rubbed to pieces than eaten up." 69

Millions NOW USE Pearline