Just Found the Door Open.

In front of the Tombs the other day was a little crowd in which the central figure was a woman about 60 years old whose son had just been sentenced to two years in prison for robbery.

"Did any one ever hear of such monstrous injustice?" she exclaimed. "The judge was aglin him from the start, as was plain to all. Robbery! Why, how could they call it robbery? Billy found the door of a tobacco store open and went in to see what was wrong."

"And while he was looking around he smoked a cigar," said one of the crowd.

"He owned up that he did, but if the man had been there wouldn't he have paid for it?"

"But he took away two boxes," said another.

"Of course he did, but wasn't he intending to go back and ask the price of them?"

"But they said he took all the money out of the till!" put in the third man.

"He may have done that," said the mother, "but wasn't it to keep the money safe for him as owns it? My Billy a robber! Never! It's not in the blood. Think of two years in prison for that innocent boy!"

"That's a pretty severe sentence," said a man in another part to whom his sympathies.

"Severe! I should say it was!" shouted the woman. "Why, when his father robbed a grocery store of $200 worth of stuff they didn't give him but a year and a half in the jail!"—Free Press.

To Tax Wheels in Frisco.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, Cal., has been considering the feasibility of taxing bicycles. Many of the supervisors are in favor of the measure, but it has not yet passed because the wheelmen are a powerful voting faction. The wheels most obnoxious to the authorities are the following model owned by the gentlemen "The fact of the matter is," said he, "that the bicycle is responsible for the loss to each member of that a number of industries which have heretofore supported thousands of people and practically gained. These are livery stables, hay and feed barns and their agents, the blacksmith, the horseshoer and the carriage and wagon maker. I am told that livery men and women in San Francisco are riding wheels. Now, the effect of this is to depreciate many thousands of dollars' worth of taxable property; and I should say that the wheelmen ought to have no sympathy against paying a tax to keep up the value of the streets. Of course, I am not prepared to say what the tax should be, but $1 or $2, or even a greater sum, per year."—New York World.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

When there is a [illegible] there is [illegible]

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, strong, nervous, full of life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1.

Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

FITS

stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Hundreds have testified to the benefits received from the Swedish Vibrator. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Swedish Vibrator Co., Detroit, Mich.

Out Of Order.

There is a medicine for every disease known to the human family, and when a person is sick or feels unwell it is his or her duty to themselves and their friends to use the proper remedy to all sickness or disorder.

Hitherto there has been no remedy for the ailments of women.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The personal pronoun "I" stands for the coat-of-arms of every individual in the library.

Many Influences

combine to reduce Health to the lowest ebb, when Malaria in its worst form is ready to take hold of the system. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most powerful antidote to Malaria, and imparts strength to the whole system. It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Kidney Complaints, and Nervousness. Try it.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet telling how to find health, free. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

We have sold Piso's Cure for Consumption for over twenty years, and it still leads in the sale.

Everyone knows

that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best cough medicine. Price only 25 cents.

A sound mind in a sound body is the most precious possession.

A good appetite, good digestion, regular bowels, pure blood, and healthy nerves are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best in fact the one true blood purifier. Hood's Pills are the best cathartic and liver medicine. Sold by all druggists.

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Pure, Rich Blood

And the surest, best way to purify your Blood is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to act. 25c.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS

★ THE BEST ★

FOOD

FOR

INVALIDS

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

Over $75,000,000 are invested in this country in ducks and geese.

The first six months of this year saw $32,000,000 invested in building more than in 1894.

The Dean of Westminster Abbey has offered a place there for a slab or medallion portrait of Professor Huxley.

The commonest name in the new English parliament is Wilson. No fewer than eight gentlemen with that name have secured election.

A medical journal is of the opinion that the trolley has saved more lives than it has destroyed, by giving the public, especially invalids, rapid transit and fresh air.

The "Civic Federation" of Chicago, a citizens' organization for the enforcement of the law, is making things excessively warm for the mayor and the street commissioners.

Money is so plentiful in New York that the other day $750,000 was loaned out at 1½ per cent per annum. The banks of America have called a conference of its stockholders to vote upon a proposition to cut its capital stock of $61,000,000 in two because it finds it difficult to lend it at a profit.

The bolters entitle in Minnesota, Kansas, a new state in the last twenty years, have $3,000,000 to charge. He was State Commissioner Mendenhall, who came from great trouble. His first public act was to send a committee to this, the paragraph of the treasure of all these to living in his native village. The cost of him $12,000.

Chicago people are making a strong protest against the continuance of the nuisance-producing industry in that city, known as the New York Sun. They claim that they will expel the reputation of the Sun and let other nuisance industries. They don't want to pile to save or think "third horse" when they see the brand "Oregon" on canned meats. The horse-canning has started business, but little is known of its business.

A Chicago Tribune writer has been keeping out the number of wheels so far in January and February of the present year, and he finds the record unprecedented in the world's history. In these two months there were sixty-five wheels, including twenty-two schooners, a steamer, fourteen barges, five barges, seven barges, three barges, two barges, two ships and one pilot boat were launched, with a total loss of 1,191 lives. Most of these losses, or 600 of them, were occasioned by seven disasters, viz.: Steamer Ellis, 332; steamer Port Huron, 121; barge Fontana, 100; steamer Kingston, 67; steamer Chicago, 24; steamer Imperial, 26, and steamer Nordness, 25.

The New York Press remarks: A curious side part of the discussion in the Senate of the general pension bill was the increased amount of the pensions. Under our system the pension usually appears to be a loss, and during the last session of half because this loss became a very heavy one, amounting to about $1,000,000 in the year, it seemed to Democratic leaders very sad to see that the penal system is so unnecessarily increased. During the session, dating with June, the receipts of the twenty largest postoffices rose to $6,711,000, gain of about $600,000 over last year, or more than 7 per cent. The next twenty-five in point of receipts also make an excellent showing, so that the gain in these thirty offices amounts to about $870,000. As the expenses of the postal service do not increase in anything like the same ratio as the receipts, these returns show that the Treasury is steadily working toward a necessary condition.

Harper's Weekly says: "The sugar planters of Louisiana make about 25,000,000 gallons of molasses every year for which there is at present no market and no use. They might make rum of it, but that takes too much capital, and the rum would be unsaleable after it was made. Last year an immense quantity of surplus molasses was dumped into the Mississippi river and there it did no harm, but much also ran into some of the bayous between Baton Rouge and the Gulf and in these smaller and more sluggish streams it fermented and soured and poisoned, killing the fish and making pestiferous stenches. The planters are very anxious to find some use for their molasses. Mixed with clay it makes good fire-bricks; a limited amount of it can be fed to cattle and it will burn, but is an inconvenient form of fuel. It is good to eat on bread but the demand for that use of it in this country is insignificant in comparison with the supply. If the coolies of China and India could be taught to eat it on rice, that might make a market for it, but Chinese and Indian coolies are not very good pay, and are better at going without luxuries than at cultivating them. Can any one advise a new use for molasses which will cure this waste?

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

LIME IN POULTRY YARDS.

Where large numbers of chickens are compelled to range in limited inclosures air-slaked lime should be used liberally. Scatter it late in the evening, after all the chickens have gone to roost.—New York World.

CULTURE OF THE HORSE CHESTNUT.

The horse chestnut is grown from the seed without any difficulty. The nuts may be planted in the fall or in the spring, but if kept over winter they should be buried in the soil where they will not be frozen, or in dry sand in a cellar. They may be planted where they are to stand or in rows, from which the young trees are moved when one or two years old. There are two varieties of this tree, the white flowered and the red. It is called horse chestnut because the nuts are saved for feeding horses in parts of Europe where these trees grow very abundantly. They are said to be very nutritious and to be eaten by the horse with avidity.—New York Times.

PREMATURE SOURNESS OF MILK.

This common trouble at this time of the year is mostly due to some infection of the milk by mold of previous milkings collecting in the pails. Sometimes it may be caused by overheating of the cows, but rarely. The most common cause is neglect perfectly to clean the pails of milk-pans. These should first be cleaned in cold water in which common washing soda is dissolved. A stiff brush is used to clean the corners thoroughly. The vessels are then rinsed with hot water twice, then again with cold, and then placed bottom upward on a stand in a sunny place out of doors, to drain for an hour or two, when they should be received to the dairy room. Before being used they should be rinsed with perfectly cold water. It is all good, and possibly with truth, that in the majority of instances in which dairies have been converted in both the cause has been the use of impure water for rinsing the utensils.—American Farmer.

THE BARLEY HARVEST.

No kind of farm animals except poultry will attack a head of barley. Foals will peck at it to get at the grain and then eat that, but the strong beards are a protection to all other kinds of stock. With the self-binding harvesters now generally used for barley harvest very little of the grain is dropped on the ground, and there is not much use raking the field after to gather what it scattered. In the olden time, when barley was cut with a scythe and gathered in cradles, the lay without binding, there were always great losses taken. Frosty times were hardly starters and could not be said to be a main crop, but they made good feed which thrashed by themselves and around. Many farmers answers will prefer to cut way of harvesting, at the expense of [illegible] in less time [illegible] as a [illegible] before being put into [illegible] to be [illegible] with the harvester.—Boston Cultivator.

A PRIZE PUMPKIN.

Seed patents have been issued to no others, 19,122 were been granted [illegible] supposed improve a lot on the [illegible] in this country [illegible] and yet [illegible] of the [illegible] cement improvement will admit but it [illegible] from being perfect or [illegible] what it should be.

What is wanted in the common term pumpkin is a [illegible] of such a large area of fructifical surface, for all are constructed on the principal of the sodas, they having to be forced into the soil, lifting and throwing it over, requiring much more power than would be needed if the friction could in some way be reduced or avoided. The friction of the bearing surface in the bicycle and similar light vehicles has been reduced to a minimum by the use of what are called ball-bearings, and it may be that some one may yet find a way of applying the same principal to the fructional surface of the pumpkin, having it revolve instead of having it remain stationary. There is room for improvement in the pumpkin, even in the face of the ten thousand patents.—New York Sun.

THIN THE FRUIT.

If one wishes to raise the finest-looking fruit and the finest flavored, he will have to thin it to the capacity of the tree. A great many trees set twice as much fruit as they can fully develop, and the result is a big burden of immature and tasteless apples, or pears, that can neither be sold nor eaten. It does not seem to be as well known as it should be, that half the apples removed from an overloaded tree will permit the rest to develop into as many bushels as would have been secured from the whole crop, had it remained upon the trees, while the well-developed half-crop will have a flavor and a beauty that will cause it to sell for a good price. Then, too, an overburdened tree is so weakened that it has to lie at rest the next year in order to recuperate, while it is doubtful if even this rest from production restores the tree to its former vigor. The size of apples and the quality can be greatly improved by a proper pruning of the the limbs to let the sunlight into the top, and by a thinning of the fruit, when the tree is overloaded. Fruit trees are wayward affairs and cannot be left to their own devices, else they will try to do too much both in wood growth and in fruit growth, especially when the tree is highly fertilized. In this connection it may be well to say that the fertilizer for fruit trees should be particularly strong in potash and weak in nitrogen—it is fruit, not rank wood growth, that is needed. Let the orchard and the small fruits have phosphoric acid in the shape of bone-meal and potash in the form of wood-ashes, and good results may confidently be looked for—if care is also paid to pruning, thinning, spraying etc. Wood ashes are particularly valuable in any kind of fruit-growing.—New York Tribune.

CORN FODDER.

There is an absolute necessity that the farmer use his corn fodder by feeding it. Our 72,000,000 acres of crop last year produced 111,000,000 tons of fodder. Estimated at $5 a ton, the product is worth $555,000,000 and it is safe to say that two-thirds of this was wasted either by cutting at improper time, fed in an improper manner, or because left to stand and fall where it grew.

Well cured corn fodder is an holistically equal to ordinary as a feed, but, unfortunately, it is rare for corn fodder to be cut at the proper stage or cured out in good bright. Too early cutting when the plant is immature, gives the poorest fodder. The late cut, while not so objectionable, represents a loss as compared with that cut at the right stage. The best time for cutting is when the ear is dented, the husks are dead and the leaves are beginning to turn. Cut at this stage it will give the greatest feeding value. It will shock well, will cure in six or seven weeks, when it should be hauled to the barn. Much of it is wasted and its value reduced by exposure and the method of ordinarily adopted of leaving it of doors and drawing it to the stock as wanted for feeding. When treated in this way it is a valuable roughing feed, but with proper care it will be eaten with relish by all classes of stock. Of course it must be run through the cutter and fed as green. Corn fodder may furnish two-thirds of the daily ration for horses and cattle, and those who have once given it a fair trial declare that after due allowance for the cost of labor expended by the stock, the fodder is worth third the value of the corn. My experience is that the cows receive a fodder equal to a valued as hay for winter, my stock, and I have only to regret that practical, [illegible] farmers should be so slow in recognizing its value.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Wood ashes is the best fertilizer for grapes.

The fall is usually the best time to buy sheep.

Cabbages should have too much a soil or be cultivated too often.

To catch a sample of the fleece is cruelty, take it in any the hind leg or flank.

The superiority of pure breeds of poultry is for only one to the better care that is given to.

In an egg of one thousand grains, a hundred belong to the white, three hundred to the yolk, and one hundred to the shell.

For good results in egg production hens should during the winter should not be allowed to become cooler than forty degrees.

In one hundred parts of the yolk, fifty-two per cent is water, forty-five per cent is oil and fat, and two per cent of albumen, coloring and mineral matter.

Seventy-five per cent is the average [illegible] a hen, and fifty per cent in an incubator. Poor incubators and careless and inexperienced operators are the cause of the difference.

In one hundred parts of the white of an egg, about eighty-four per cent is water; twelve and a half per cent albumen; one per cent mineral water; and two and a half per cent sugar etc.

If properly kept and judiciously applied to land poultry manure is worth one-half the cost of the food the fowls get, and yet little account is taken of the droppings when an estimate is made of the profits.

When well manured and cultivated the Cardinal raspberry will yield a pint of very fine fruit to a stool at each picking, and three pickings may be made. This is equal to over twenty quarts to a square rod or 3,500 to an acre.

Be sure to put in some early kind of corn for feeding the cows by and by, when the grass is eaten down, and the dry time comes. The space planted may be figured out by allowing one square rod for each cow per day. Thus, for twenty cows an acre will last eight days, and this is about the space of time to occur between the successive plantings so as to insure a succession of fresh fodder.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

In South America a parrot costs a dime.

On the farm of Mr. Henry Ryman of Yolo, Cal., is a cow with litter of three calves.

Robert C. McCabe has memorized whole of the Bible and can recite it word for word.

In China, "the land of opposites," the dials of clocks are made to turn round and the hands stand still.

John D. Miller, a Connecticut farmer, owns a four-legged chicken, a five-legged cow, and a tailless horse.

Mrs. Harry E. Schatzman of Cincinnati has a baby blessed with double sight. It has two pupils in each.

A breach of promise suit, brought by a lady of seventy against a gentleman of eighty-one, is the theme of gossip in Martinette, Wis.

Nellie Newkirk, a Bay Prairie, (Ohio) girl, has a cancer on her tongue, which the doctors say is due to her habit of chewing gum.

A new variety of cotton is reported at Dunn, N. C., which bears three times as many bolls as ordinary cotton, with a much finer staple.

There is in Wauchula, Fla., a family of ten children, all born to one mother, within forty-two months. They were twins, triplets and quintuplets.

As Colonel Leigh, a Baltimore editor, was writing an article on the danger of heating a bolt of lightning entered the open window, struck the gas fixture over his head and temporarily blinded him.

At Lake George, N. Y., John Burdett of Sabbath Day Point, while out walking killed a rattlesnake. To his astonishment, he discovered that the reptile had two heads. The body has been preserved in alcohol.

Ferdinand De Lesup, of Montstown, Penn., ate a dozen and a half oysters, and then bet that he could eat the remainder of the oyster man's stock, 110, in three minutes. He finished the task in two and one-half minutes and died.

Isaac and Moses Martz of Ancelta, Ind., are twin brothers. Their wives are twin sisters. Each household has twelve children, seven boys and five girls. In each family was a pair of twins. The Messrs. Martz are 82 years old.

At a recent sale of Barr, terminscript in London, two gem cameras, not only three folio pieces sold for $240. The poet lived for four years at Dumfries on from $250 to $300 a year, and supported a family of seven on that sum.

Among the curiosities of tropical plants are the pearls found occasionally in the cocoanut palm of the Pearl Lagoon Islands, pearls which, like those of the ocean, are composed of carbonate of lime. The bamboo, too, yields another precious product in the shape of tabasheers, which are found in its joints.

Picturesque General Wolford.

The late General Frank Wolford was a picturesque survival of the old-time Kentuckian. It has been said of him that he was equally at home in Pony Creek and Bishop Bacon, and while he said "what" and "what" and "spunk" and "pouts" and "out" he knew the Bible almost by heart. Once when asked at Camp Clark, what does the pickled lobster from the elaborate bill of fare be replied: "Drap dumplin's and a fried hen." He was a rebel soldier—the Forrest of the federal army—yet he could not discipline his troops. When rebuked for this in a review of the Army of the Cumberland, he said: "I know nothing about your drills and maneuvers, but my boys know how to shoot. You may take any two regiments in the army, station them what you please, and I will take my regiment, and what I don't kill of them I will chase out of the state of Tennessee in forty-eight hours."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Facts About Celluloid.

A German scientist attacks a notion far belied by asserting that celluloid is ignited only by an open flame, and that therefore there is no more reason to be afraid of the inflammability of celluloid articles than of the inflammability, for instance, of a muslin dress. The story of the celluloid billiard ball which was ignited by contact with a burning cigar lying on the rim of the billiard table, and which in its turn set afire to the billiard cloth, he declares untrue because impossible. If the burning end of a cigar is held closely against a celluloid billiard ball, the latter melts at point of contact and vapors arise, but the heat is not sufficient to ignite these vapors.

The Prairie Schooners Still Sail.

Steam railroads have not yet crowded the prairie schooner entirely out, even though the steam engine seems to be threatened by the electric motor. Last week a train of five schooners from Northern Kansas arrived at Walla Walla, Wash., bound for the Great Palouse. Two families of immigrants occupied the wagons, and the outfit had been on the road ever since last April.—New York Sun.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DONT OVER-EXERCISE.

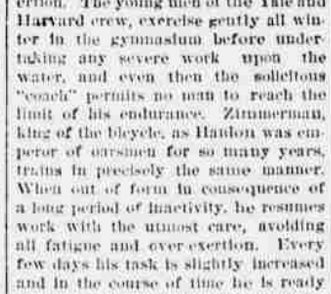
The Danger Which Confronts the Novice of the Wheel.

When Corbett, always rugged far beyond his fellows, goes into training, no exacting exercise is undertaken at the outset, so greatly do his mentors fear the evil consequences of over-exertion. The young men of the Yale and Harvard crew, exercise gently all winter in the gymnasium before undertaking any severe work upon the water, and even then the solicitous "coach" permits no man to reach the limit of his endurance. Zimmerman, king of the bicycle, as Hanlon was emperor of oarsmen for so many years, trains in precisely the same manner. When out of form in consequence of a long period of inactivity, he resumes work with the utmost care, avoiding all fatigue and over exertion. Every few days his task is slightly increased and in the course of time he is ready for the starter with every muscle trained to its utmost capacity, and a reserve of strength up his sleeve, to use the expressive words coined by the great cycler himself.

What a contrast there is between all this and the reckless expenditure of energy by the young woman and the young man who have just become enamored of the bicycle. With no previous training of any kind, and no attention to diet beyond that involved in consuming as much ice water, cake and ice cream as possible, reeling off miles by tens and twenties, and then go home overstrained and almost in a state of collapse to recuperate slowly and repeat the folly when they have sufficiently recovered to drive nature to another dangerous test.

Statistics of Farms.

Ohio has the greatest number of farms, 251,450, having 23,252,408 acres. Illinois is second with 240,681 farms and 30,498,277 acres; Missouri is the third, with 238,043 farms and 30,780,290 acres.



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.

A Know-Nothing Jury.

The difficulty of impanelling a jury in the early courts of Wisconsin may be seen from an incident related in "The Bench and Bar of Wisconsin."

Judge Irvin was on the bench, and a murder trial was pending. G. T. Long, familiarly known as "Lucy" Long, was undersheriff. There was difficulty in getting a jury which knew nothing about the facts of the case. The regular panel had been exhausted, and a special venire had been issued, and was finally returned.

"Well, Mr. Long," asked the judge, "have you at last secured a sufficient number of jurymen who know nothing about this case?"

"Yes, sir," replied the polite officer. "Six of them know nothing about this case, and the other six know nothing at all."

GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, $1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million *free*. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, *absolutely free*, sixty-eight copies of this [illegible] COUPON No. 113 [illegible] published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little COUPON with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing *only*, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The *Free Edition* is precisely the same as those sold at $1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly.

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Raphael Angelo, Colonel, Lions

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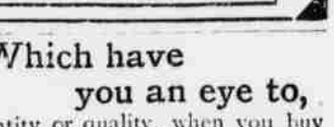

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An elegant book for your table and constant reference. Send for it NOW. It's New and Nice. . . . .

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brimming full of illustrations, and showing how the thousand-and-one things really look. You'll like that.

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You can see our LOVELL DIAMOND BICYCLE—The Finest Wheel on Earth,—the Williams Typewriter—you ought to have one. There's lots of other things too.

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Which have you an eye to,

quantity or quality, when you buy something to make washing easy? If it's quality, you want Pearline. In effectiveness, in economy, and above all in its absolute harmlessness, no matter how or where you use it, there's nothing to compare with this, the first and only washing-compound.

What difference does the quantity make, after all? If you spend five cents or ten cents or a dollar for an aid to washing, don't you want the thing that will give you the most work, the best work, and the most certain safety for that amount of money? That thing is Pearline.

Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back*. 483 JAMES PYLE, New York.