GEMS OF KNOWLEDGE FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

I seful Information About Managing the Household-Recipes and Instructions for Use in the Kitchen-The Family

Beauty Is a Power

B. G Northrop, writing in the New York Independent says: Striking illustrations of the happy influence of of their neglect have often come under work the cement in under the bottom my life. It didn't amount to much, in New Hampshire, in order to adapt cheap materials are used and the work all the surroundings neglected and wall, or even inside, below the cellar forlorn, my escort said: "Here lives floor, may be efficient in carrying off the richest and meanest man of our town. Twenty years ago he brought delivery .- The National Builder. here a refined young lady as a bride. For a few years it was her ambition easily distinguish between genuine and delight to adorn her new home butter and its various imitations by within and without. At length her the flavor. But there is an immense strong innate love of the beautiful amount of very poorly flavored butter was cruelly crushed, for this thought- which is no better than oleomargarine. less, if not heartless wretch would no A test that will always distinguish longer permit 'such waste of her time genuine butter from its counterfeits on good-for-nothing posles.' Driven has been discovered by Dr. Henry to despair, she has been for years in Leffman of Philadelphia. A spoonful the asylum among the incurable in-sane." When in Nebraska City, the guest of ex-Gov. J. Sterling Morton, now secretary of the department of will boil quietly and foam up in a mass agriculture, I found a happy contrast of fine bubbles, often overflowing over to this miser's wretched home. To the side of the cup. If it is butterine by the Indians to the United States, heated will foam up but little, but will who cheerfully made the best of their log hut. Soon flowers, shrubs, and vines sprang up on every side, until a test. - American Cultivator. veritable Eden, largely planted and tilled by her own hands, surrounded that humble home. In a few years a it too long, or, in other words, of havstately mansion, beautiful within as ing old cream. Cream kept from thirtywell as without, rose in its place. six to forty-eight hours is very likely How much did her love of the beautiful and her purpose to create this mentation, which takes place at low Eden, on which her heart was set temperature rather than high when when she first saw this spot, and saw the change is sufficient to produce bittoo its possibilities, lighten the burdens and lessen the privations of a pioneer life. Bright visions of a beautiful home were an inspiration and a benediction to that happy household, years before they were fully realized. It seems fitting that such a home, well named "Arbor Lodge" should be the side of twenty-four hours. - American hirthplace of Arbor day.

Banana Desserts.

nana fritters are not to be ded, and banana shortcake is a dish e which the glories of ambrosia

ke this delicious shortcake mix ! flour, a large teaspoonful of bowder and a third of a cup of ing. Moisten with milk. While aking slice bananas in proporof three to one orange, grate a e lemon peel and mix with a cup ugar. When the cake is baked split nd fill with the fruit. Beat enough am stiff to pile over the top of the

Fried bananas also have a flavor which the raw fruit entirely lacks. They should be pared and split in two. A pan of melted butter should be on the stove, and into this the bananas are plunged. When they are brown on both sides they should be sprinkled with powdered sugar and

Bananas may also be baked. tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of hot water should be allowed for each banana. The fruit should be be placed in a shallow dish. A tablespoonful of butter melted in hot water should be poured over the fruit and the sugar mixed with a little spice sprinkled over the top. About

ity minutes is required for baking. mana cake is made by placing d banana between layers of cake ared by the ordinary rule for jelly

nana fritters are made by droplittle slices of banana half an thick into ordinary fritter batter. ying in boiling lard, draining and serving hot with powdered sugar.

WHY CHOLERA KILLS-When an adventurous scientist declared that he are the remedies. had swallowed any amount of cholera cultures without injury, there was a good deal of incredulous head-shaking, and while the doubters could not really dispute the statements made, they insisted that there must be somebacilli were really themselves and no- toast. body else, why didn't the man die? that they manufacture from the contents of the human interior where they take up their abiding place. The bae'lli proceed to form what is known as nitrite, a most deadly poison. This substance is by the bacilli generated from many vegetables, especially cauliflower, lettuce, beets and turnips. Meat contains but a limited amount milk; let scald and serve hot. of convertible material, hence the prevailing idea that vegetables are to be eaten with prudence during the cholera seasons, while meat in small quantities and Indian corn, barley and the like are much safer articles of diet. It is further asserted that there are other bacteria found in the intestines of men and animals that are capable of generating nitrites, but that the cholera bacillus produces over forty thousand times more than any other creature. If there is no suitable substance found by the cholera bacilli upon which to work, they form lactic and other acids, but these rarely cause serious ills They sometimes give rise to what is known as cholerine, which

HOME DEPARTMENT, frequently prevails to a considerable HIS STREAK OF FINE LUCK. extent during epidemics of cholers .-N. Y. Ledger.

WATERPROOF CELLARS-A cellar can be so constructed as to be waterproof if the bottom, or the floor, is first covered with cement, the walls built thereon laid in cement and the exterior of the walls covered with cement. This makes practically a water-tight basin. The cement used must be the best Portland cement, one part; clean, sharp sand, one part. After a cellar is built it is not so easy to make it people who know more about me waterproof. Still it can be done. Cover the exterior of the wall with the home adornments and of the sad effect above cement, ditto the bottom, and my observation. Two instances must of the wall. If these directions are here suffice. When surveying a town followed you will succeed. But if my lecture to local needs, as we passed | badly done, you will be sure to fail. A a larg, souse and spacious barns, with drain put around the outside of the

the water if you can give it a good TEST FOR OLEO. - Most people can Nebraska, when a territory, just ceded or oleomargarine the sample when and still a wilderness, he brought his crackle and sputter as it boils. After bride, a cultivated lady from Detroit, one or two trials, any one can decide with certainty what the sample offered consists of. No fraud can escape the

BITTER CREAM-The reason for bitter cream is that it is the result of keeping to be bitter. It is produced by ferterness. While there are other causes for bitter cream, as, for instance, bitter weeds which the cows may feed on or Harry that you chance to meet in the pasture, yet the main cause is old cream. Cream should be churged things that have happened to me. within thirty-six hours of the time of skimming, and taken off the milk in-Farmer.

TEA. -Put into a tea-steeper a very little boiling water, and into the water a teaspoonful of teasfor each person. Pour over the tea boiling water until the steeper is about half full; cover tightly and set aside to draw, but do not let it boil. After not to exceed ten minutes pour into the tea urn, adding boiling water in the proportion of a teacupful of water to each teaspoonful of tea that was put into the steeper, and serve. A pot of boiling water should be kept at hand on the table to weaken the tea should any person so desire.

COFFEE. The quality of coffee to be used must be governed by individual taste, but as a general rule one tablespoonful to each cup of coffee will give satisfactory results. Pour on the water boiling hot, adding the white of one egg and crushed shell; stir well together; set aside for a spread for a few minutes on absorb-ent paper, to rid them of the grease, to moment and throw in a little cold water to drive the grounds to the botmoment and throw in a little cold Coffee should not be allowed to boil else the aroms will be lost.

QUEEN PUDDING .- Beat well together the yelks of four eggs and one teacupful of sugar; add one quart of milk and pared and slit in two. They should one pint of bread crumbs with a piece of butter as large as an egg. When baked spread with jelly, and on this a frosting made of the whites of the eggs whipped to a froth with five teaspoonfuls of sugar, and the grated rind of a lemon for flavoring. Put into the oven and brown.

BROAD-STRIPED FLEA BEETLE-It is a small jumping insect, striped somewhat like the squash and cucumber vine beetle, but is very much smaller and more active. The pest is supposed to breed in the ground, and is not usually abundant enough to cause serious injury. Dusting the plants attacked with Paris green mixed with flour, and applying kerosene emulsion

SPINACH ON TOAST.-Wash well, cooking in salted, boiling water. Drain and chop fine. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a sauce pan with seasoning. Stir in the spinach and beat smooth. When hot add a teaspoonful of cream, thing behind it all; for if cholers or two of milk. Pour upon buttered

BREAD PUDDING .- Cut into dice half And now it appears that it isn't the a dozen slices of buttered bread and well-bred properly conducted bacillus put into a baking dish. Pour over it a that does the mischief, but a substance custard made of a quart of milk, a teacupful of molasses, half a teacupful of currents and a little nutmeg.

brown. Use with it any sauce desired. CHOCOLATE. - Dissolve three tablespoonfuls of scraped chocolate, or equal parts of chocolate and cocoa, in a pint of boiling water and boil for fifteen minutes; add one pint of rich

ALTHOUGH the Japanese form but a very small proportion of the population of the country, numbering only 2,039 in 1890, it appears that there has been some complaint in California and other Pacific coast states of Japanese laborers having come there in violation of United States laws. These complaints have led the Japanese government to issue an ordinance to restrain and regulate emigration from Japan to other countries. Under the new ordinance it is understood no emigrant will be permitted to leave Japin to go to any country where his

A Millionaire's Story of a Fivotal Experience in Boyhood's Days.

.. What is the lucklest thing that ever happened to you?" a Herald man asked of a New York millionaire. "Do you mean sheer, unadulter-ated luck-something that just happens without any seeking on your part?" replied the millionaire. "Well, yes; let it go at that."

"I am generally accounted a very ucky man by the thousand and one than I do myself. But, on my honor, what I call a genuine piece of good luck happened to me only once in though it meant much to me at the time. It was when I was filling my first job-that of an errand boy at \$3 a week-and I tell you I have never since felt so rich as when I carried home my first \$3. I had been given a check to cash and a bill to pay. After paying the bill I had \$37 of my employer's money left. I had just crossed Broadway, when, happening to look back, saw two men fighting in the street. I was enough of a boy then to take keen interest in anything like a I retraced my steps to see 'scrap. what it was all about. To my amazement and surprise I discovered that the two men were fighting about the \$37 and the receipted bill. which in some mysterious fashion out of had dropped pocket. A policeman happening along at that moment I was able to prove that I had a better right to the property in dispute than either of the two combatants, and recovered it forthwith. They had each grabbel for it at the same time, and each was bound to get all or none-luckily for me. I have often speculated upon what might have happened if they hadn't quarreled. I should never have recovered the money, and in consequence, I should certainly have lost my situation. That might have changed the whole current of my career, and instead of being a rich man I might to-day have been a poor devil, or I might have been twice as rich as I am. Who knows? Anyway, I regard it as the only piece of downright, simon pure unmistakable good luck that ever befell me. But any Tom. Dick will be able to tell you lots of luckier Some of them things that I had worked at for years."

Egypt's I riceless Museum. For many years strong protest has been made to the Egyptian government by antiquarians and hosts of other interested people the world over against the continued housing of the priceless government collection of Egyptian antiquities in the old wooden museum at Ghizeh. The collection comprises the choicest of all the relics that have been discovered in Egypt. It is and has been for many years exposed to the greatest possible danger from fire. The government has hitherto declined to remedy the matter, but a few days ago the council of ministers agreed to the appropriation of \$750,000 for the building of a new fire-proof museum at Cairo to contain the col-

Lawson Tait exonerates the human race from the imputation of being the only creatures that naturally take to drink. Wasps, he says, have the proclivity. Mr. Tait has watched the wasps eagerly attacking overripe fruit, when the sugar has in some degree been converted into alcohol. Around such fruits, especially rotten plums and grapes, the wasps may be seen fighting and struggling for precedence, and afterward, when they are actually drunk with the spirit, they crawl away in a torpid condition and hide themselves in the vrass till they have slept off the orgy.

Sisterly Sarcasm. "Have you a sistah?" said Willie

Wishington. "No," replied his friend.

"Then you cannot wealize what it

to be uttahly humiliated. I was telling my sistah lahst night about a young woman that I sometimes call I wemahked that she made me feel like a fool."

"And what did your sister say?" "She said I was too self-conscious."

A Celestial "Barker." An Egyptian shoemaker had a de-

ity to whom he offered sacrifice every morning, and whose duty it was in return for this reverence to stand in front of the shop during the day, a sort of celestial "barker, and direct the attention of the people passing by to the shop and its contents.

Part of the Bird. The Young Housewife-Have you

any nice chickens? The Poulterer-Yes, ma'am. The Young Housewife-Well, send me a couple in time for dinner, and I want them with the croquettes left

in, do you understand?

more."-Washington Star.

that?

The Silver Lining. "Hard times hit you?" asked the traveling man. "Some." replied the country editor, "but it has given me a heap to be thankful for." "How's

"I don't own the paper any

How Dick Makes It. "What's Dick doing now?" "Studyin' in college. "And his daddy?" "He's a-plowin' an' a mortgagin the farm fer to pay fer Dick's study-

"I don't think Fleecy sang with much feeling last night." "No; if coming would be in violation of the he had any feeling he would not law of that country.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM PROCLAMA-TION.

To the People of Nebraska and Georgia. The voters in the state of Nebraska. who according to the returns of the census of 1890 are 301,500, greet the voters of the state of Georgia, who are 398,122. Here the voters of two great commonwealths of this republic of ours have entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on civil service reform under entirely reciprocal relations, being purely democratic in its administration.

The head of the interior department, Hon. Hoke Smith, is charged among other things with administering the following section of the civil service act, namely:

(Unapter 28, statutes at large, vol.

22, p. 403.)
"Third, to the public service afore Washington said in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census."

The basis of population is a definite basis for Secretary Smith as a sworn officer in making his appointments. In his report to the senate, May 31, the secretary says that between March 4, 1893 and April 19, 1894, he made 107 appointments from the states.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM PROCLAMATION,

NO. 2, of Nebraska and Georgia. That the combined salaries of all amount to \$80,-(See Sen. Ex. Doc., No. 105, 2nd Ses. 53rd congress, pages 1 to 13 inclu-

To Nebraska, 1, Thomas H. Gillan, a census clerk, at \$720 per annum.

To Georgia, 106 clerks, (not including myself at \$8,000.00) with salaries

amounting to \$79,950. Here the voters of Nebraska have an object lesson in civil service reform. Georgia in 1892 east 129,000 democratic votes for the Cleveland electors. If we divide the amount of salaries paid

which, including the secretary's salary, is \$87,950, by the democratic vote cast, we find there is returned to each voter in the state of Georgia by way of compensation through this reform movemont, $\$.66\frac{9}{9}$ annually. While in Nebraska the \$720 being the annual salary paid to one clerk appointed, when divided, as an annual compensation to the 24,948 voters, amounts to \$.02 and a fraction for each democratic vote.
In other words, democratic civil ser-

vice reform as administered by Hoke Smith paid \$.66 dividends annually to the democratic voter in Georgia, while the same dividend to the democratic voter in Nebraska is reduced to the minimum of \$.02.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM PROCLAMATION, NO. 3.

If it were not for the possibility of involving the civil service bureau in what might appear to be the disreputable business of meddling with progressive politics, we would suggest that they incorporate in their next annual report a short chapter explaining to the people of Nebraska the glorious benefits of democratic control and civil service reform as enunciated by Grover Cleveland and Hoke Smith.

The British market is as free to America today as to all the rest of the world. It is open to the wheat-producers of the United States just as it is open to the wheat-producers of Canada, Russia, India and all other wheat-producing countries.

The English consumer will make the best bargain he can, regardless of the country from which he purchases. Englishmen usually buy, not out of gratitude or kindness for those with secure the best bargains, but it sometimes happens that they prefer other countries than the United States as their customers, for truly the United States has caused them more anxiety in holding their place in the markets outside of Europe than all other countries combined. No free trader who has happened in

public during the present tariff controversy has yet pointed out a single avenue by which the United States might expect to find the markets of the world more open or freer than they are today to the product of the North American continent.

Every country, Great Britian included, has some form of tarriff or custom house laws, none of which appear at present to be burdensome to them, at least no talk of repeal seems to be ap parent in the legislative departments of other countries Canada has strengthened her protective system rather than the lowering of her duties. The United States has one great lesson to learn, when clamoring for the open markels of the world, namely the same rule that gives to the United States an open market, also opens the markets of nited States to the world. While other countries are protected, how foolish it appears to us that we should be clamoring for free trade.

Our markets at home afford us the greatest security. 93 per cent of all products from the ground are consumed by our own people. The 7 per cent of surplus which we offer to other countries must come in competition with a like surplus from other governments. Here the cheaper goods must sell. American wheat produced by the higher wage and higher level of American agriculture, offers its surplus of 7 per cent of its whole product in competition with India's product, produced by serf labor and cheaper system of agri-

The reader is cautioned against the fallacy which some men teach, that because of this one-seventh being our surplus going into the markets of the world in competition with the cheapest products of the world. does not prove that all our products are forced into like competition. The best proof of this fact is that our protective system prevents the countries of the world from landing upon our shores this same cheap product with which our surplus competes from coming into active competition by reason of a high protective luty, secured in the McKinley law. single instance is sufficient to show the operation of this principle.

The returns for the custom house at ending June 30, 1889, when there no tariff on barley. 410,055 bushels, valued at \$250,000, passed the custom The returns for the year enning June

30, 1893, under the operation of this McKiuley law show that only 711 bushels of barley, valued at \$295, were entered during the year. Here is an apt illustration of the competition afforded

in the markets of the world Open markets which are not found save in rare instances, bring the whole product of one country into competi-tion with the surplus product of other countries. The protective tariff laws are intended to prevent this surplus from competing with the amount required for home consumption. farmers, therefore, can understand what a wonderful advantage there is to them in the operation of the McKinley law which first gave to the product of the farm a reasonable duty, as it cut off many millions of the foreign competitive surplus, allowing a higher and better rate to the home product in home competition.

Facing Their Folly. Kansas City Journal.

The tariff concessionists of the senate are now face to face with the vote for the confirmation of their scandalous acts. In their whisky-and-sugar intoxication the managers of the patchwork believe that it will be sent to the house without further change. The demands of the trusts have been satisfied, the price has been paid and the only thing remaining to be done is a mere formality. Free wool, free lumber and the ncome tax have been retained in the bill to tickle the risibilities of the free traders. Collars and cuffs have been protected to silence the threats of one of the New York senators. Sugar is taxed to pay the debt due the powerful trust. Whisky has been doctored for future uses, and the one remaining procedure necessary to complete the deals is to have the concessionists in open senate certify to their own acts in com-

mittee of the whole.

They know the bill is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. They know that in no way does it answer the demands of their party nor fulfill their own pledges

made to the people.

They know that the concessions they have made will be of no benefit to the country, and they have never presumed to alleged that they were made for any such purpose. They know that, with the single exception of the collars and cuff gift, northern interests have been assailed and the demands of those o the south have been received with favor. The great agricultural interests of the north and west have received no recognition, while the peanut crop, the rice crop and the sugar crop of south have been treated with the utmost concern.

The bill will never again see the senate in its present form, and the senators know it; but they are self-contained in the consciousness that they have individually and collectively, paid embarrassing obligations, and the future must take care of itself. On the principle that it is not well to "cross a bridge till you come to it," they will trust to luck for a way out of the depths of their folly.

Cleveland and the Democratic Press.

The New York Sun, a reliable and strictly democratic paper, has published the most scathing criticism on Mr. Cleveland's public utterances that have ever occured in the columns of any party paper against a chief magistrate holding to the same political faith. The following quotation is from the

Sun of June 13, 1894. We attempted the other day to trace in

the published speeches and writings of Grover Cleveland the origin of much of that bitter hostility of labor to capital, of the employed to the employer, which is one of the most unfortunate conditions of the times. The efforts of Mr. Cleveland to emphasize class distinc tions to array the less prosperous citizens against their more successful fellow citizens, to excite and increase the discontent which arises from a persiswhom they deal, but where they can tent contemplation of the idea that the superior fortune of another is essentialan injustice and a wrong to the less fortunate, have been too ostentatious and too frequently repeated to leave any doubt as to his purpose. vocations to discontent have been at all times and in all parts of the world the chief weapons of socialistic agitator, and the fruit thereof is riot, brigandage, murder, arson, and anarchy.

For nearly thirty days past the country has witnessed an impressive illustration of the practical results of Mr. Cleveland's socialistic teachings. It is no more than fair to present the calendar of disorder in connection with the precepts which a president of inited States has addressed to the misguided, the turbulent, and the desperate among the sons of toil:

MAY 18, 1894.—Miners imprisoned in their homes at Uniontown, Pa., by strikers; one shot fired. A mob of Polanders assaulted and nearly killed a mine boss and foreman at Mill's reek, Pa. The mob was armed with guns, pistols and clubs.

Just eight years before these outbreaks. Mr. Cleveland, in a special message to congress, had informed the miners of Uniontown and of Mill Creek that "the discontent of the employed is due, in a large degree, to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers.

The Balance Sheet.

New York Sun (Dem.): If the tariff bill were to become a law as it stands today, the net effect upon the fortunes of the individual American citizen would be this:

No appreciable reduction in the cost of living; no material diminution in the market price of the commodities upon which the consumer now pays his indirect tax for the support of the govern-ment; but, on the other hand, a uewand hateful tax directly imposed upon every citizen with an income of over \$4,000, and upon every citizen, rich or poor, whose thrift has saved and whose prudence has invested his savings in any of the ordinary ways.

An unreformed tariff and an unnecessary income tax! No gain on one side and on the other, a new, direct, exasperating burden that will make every man who pays it the enemy of the party responsible for its imposition. That is the whole story up to date,

as it affects the American taxpayer.

Political Notes.

Democrats persist in referring to the populist representatives in the senate comprising only Senators Allen. de and Peffer. What has become of Kyle and Peffer. Senator Stewart? Stewart has time Detroit, Mich, show that for the year and again proclaimed his fealty to the populist party and his antagonism to his former associates on the republican side, but the democrats prefer to ignore house at that point. The McKinley his own statement of his position. bill, which gave a protection of 30 cents. Give Stewart the credit of belonging to per bushel, went into operation in 1891. , the populist party, in which he glories so greatly.

Power of Sympathy. It is acknowledged that most women

possess the quality of sympathy to a re-markable extent. Mrs. Browning pos-sessed this gift; it vibrated on the chord of poetic expression in her. Jane Austin and Charlotte Bronte led retired lives, but they had the power perpetually to pass out of their circumscribed in-dividuality to that of others, and the genius to retain and turn to account the fleeting impressions of their passing contact with individuals. The darlings and the ornaments of society are the women who can throw themselves best into the interest of the moment; if to this sensitive nature belongs a native sincerity, confidence is attracted, friendships are made and retained. Mme. Recamire is, perhaps, the best type of this gift of social sympathy allied to a certain reality of nature. She attracted the best and most gifted of her time. When age had marred her beauty, pov-erty succeeded wealth, and partial blind-ness rendered her infirm, her salon in the Abbaye aux Bois was still the resort of eminent men and women of the period. She was not a wit, she was always somewhat shy; but she had the wish to win love rather than admiration, and possessed the tact of drawing out the best gifts in others. She had the genius of friendship, her steadfastness could not be shaken. Sympathy gives an angelic grace to virtue.

Irregular honesty is harder to handle than regular dishonesty.

Love is a creature of circumstances.

I Can't Sleep

I have a tired, worn-out feeling. This means that the nervous system is out of order. When this complaint is made. Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed to purify and vitalize the blood, and thus supply nervous strength. Take it now. Remember

Hood's Sarsa-Imm parilla ures

and only Hood's. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

m



very Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths; the Plain Facts; the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men." The book fully describes a method by which

to attain full vigor and manly power.

A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.

To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, etc.
To exchange a jaded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power.
To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, etc.
To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.
Age no barrier. Failure impossible, 2,000 references. To cure nervousness, lack of self-control.

tone to every portion and organ of the body. Age no barrier. Failure impossible. 2,000 references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to menonly who need it.

A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you, that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday and my new self was born today. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:

"If you dumped a carthoad of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, 60 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD."

Refer to this paper and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.



that

WE WILL MAIL POSTPAID
a fine Panel Picture, entitled
"MEDITATION"
in exchange for 13 Large Lion
Heads, cut from Lion Coffee
wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp to
pay postage. Write for list of
our other fine premiums, including books, a kaife, game, etc.
Woolson Spicer Co.,
459 Huron St., Toledo, Ohio.

Davis International Cream Separator, Hand or Power. Every farmer has cows should have one. It saves half the labor, makes onethird more butter. Separator brings one-third more money. Send for circulars.

DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO. AGENTS WANTED. Chicago, Ill.



