Useful Information About Managing the Bousehold-Recipes and Instructions for Use in the Kitchen-The Family Circle.

They That Sow. Give fools their gold and knaves their power, Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall; Who sows a field or train; a flower, Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest; And God and man shall own his worth, Who toils to leave as his bequest An added beauty to the earth.

And soon or late to all that sow, The time of harvest shall be given; The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall If not on earth, at last in beaven!

Uncle Peter's Fermon. "Wha's yo reco'd, tremblin' sinnah? Wha's de tithes yo' bringin' in? Do yo' 'spect t' be a winnah Fo' yo' Christyun wuk begin? Hussel up! Secuah yo' lodgin', Wha' de golden lante'ns glow— Foh dev won' be any dodgin' Wen de ho'n begins t' blow.

"Tend ter wu'k an' be a savin';
Yo' no Lijah—heah my song?—
Des a waitin' twell a raven Cums a totin grub along! Yo' may hab a peaceful lodgin' Wha' de streams of marcy flow-But dey won' be any dodgin'
W'en de ho'n begins t' blow.

"Put away de idle dreamin'— Lif' Emanyul's bannah high! Don' yo' see de lamps a gleamin', On de buzzam o' de sky? Ah, ye can't deadbeat your lodgin'
Wha' de hebenly roses blow— An' dey won't be any dodgin'
W'en old Gabe begins t' blow."

Under the same roof which shelters the family, the cattle and other deni-zens of the barnyard are also housed, a continuous roof of thatch usually extending over both house and yard, lations between the stockyard and house are so intimate that at times, when the weather is particularly se-vere or a suckling calf may be ailing, it is brought into the house to share the only spartment with the family. The rear part of the house is partially occupied by a large stove, in which a fire burns continuously for eight months of the year. The stove is arranged somewhat like a baker's oven. The fre is lit in the morning, and, after two or three hours, when the good is reduced to coals, the flue plate, or damper, is shut; the brick

alls being very thick, the oven re-

he fire is lit again. This stove serves every purpose of the household, even supplying comfortable alseping quarters on top for the old people, who can not stand the cold so well as the younger folks. The rest of the family pack themselves away at bed time in a gallery which runs across the rear of the apartment, above the stove, the children occupying one end, the seniors the other. In sections an innovation has been made by inserting board partitions in to the sleeping quarters of the different members of the family. On Saturday all the members of the family crawl into the oven in turn and have a good wash, using a little home made wooden tub and a bundle of birch twigs. An abundant supply of the latter is gathered in the spring while the leaves of the birch are green and fragrant. The furniture of the house asually very meager, consisting of ome-made benches and tables and a

Rugs.-Those who possess a superfluity of rugs can make a charming effect by hanging them against the wall in the corner of a room, one at the head and two or three on the sides. Another rug is suspended lengthwise to form a top. A narrow divan seat with four or five large cushions is arranged at one end, and the rest of the ce is filled with a small eastern ocgon table (on which are laid cigars and cigarettes, matches and a silver taper) and a couple of oddly-shaped chairs. A Turkish lamp, with a red glam shade, gives just the amount of light desirable, and a few eastern arms arranged in the background of rugs will aid greatly to the effect.

variety of articles which have found

their way there from the homes of their wealthy neighbors.

REUBARS PIR - Pour boiling water over two tescupfuls of chopped rhubarb, drain off the water after four or five minutes and mix with the rhubarb a teacupful of sugar, the yelk of an egg, a piece of butter and a tableonful of flour, moistening the whole with three tablespoonfuls of water. Bake with the lower crust only and make a meringue of the white of the egg with three tablespoonfuls of sugar; spread over the top of the pie and return it to the oven to brown.

LEMON PIE. -Two tablespoonfuls of flour, two-thirds of a teacup of water. one teacup of sugar, yelks of three egg and one grated lemon. Bake in a hot oven. While in the oven beat the whites of three eggs to a froth and mix in three teaspoonfuls of sugar; turn it over the pie and return to the oven until nic ly browned.

STRAWBERRY PIE -Into a rich deep undercrust that has been baked, put strawberries sufficient to fill and cover with sugar. Make a meringue of the whites of two eggs and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar; cover the pie with it and brown.

Milk an Emulsion

It has been found by experiment that various animal and vegetable oils can be mixed with water and broken up into minute globules of fat, quite evenly distributed through the water, forming true emulsions, says an insti-tute speaker. Thus liquids can be made closely resembling milk and which act like milk. For a time, and while greatly moved, the emulsion is preserved. If left at rest, gravity acts to bring the fats into a mass at the top like cream. And by churning, the fats can be gathered into a kind of butter. In these and other ways, such artificial milks or emulsions act so very like true milk that, reasoning by analogy, there is a strong argument that cow's milk is simply an emulsion. If this is true, there is one important clue obtained to churning aright. If there are no sacs to rupture or break, there is no need of the violent beating which was given milk and cream, in former days to compel the butter to "come." Milk being a simple emulsion, and acting like other emulsions made by experimenters, all it needs is gentle agitation, under favorable conditions, to cause the fats to collect and form butter.

Leaves for Feed.

THE recent experiments in Germany showing a high nutritive value in leaves of trees is being further emphasized by investigations by the French department of agriculture which is seeking to transform twigs and leaves into food for stock. There is nothing new, however, in all of this except the method of approach, as the Romans 2,000 years ago fed their work oxen on leaves and twigs. The question is one of economy. Shall we find a crop of leaves as economical as a crop of grass? There is but one answer to the question, where grass can be obtained. The experiments mentioned have been undertaken in Europe because it was a question largely of killing the cattle or feeding them on leaves and twigs, on account of the widespread failure of the grass crop.

A CARGO OF ONIONS-People who had occasion to go down to the Delaware river front last evening in the neighborhood of Dock street, encountered, as they approached the wharf, the pungent odor of onions to a marked degree. It was as though a ten-acre lot with onions laid only an inch apart was making itself heard from. Investigation showed that the smell came from the schooner Eva May, which has on board a whole cargo of onions—about 300 tons of them which she brought from Bermuda. The captain never carried that kind of freight before, and said it was rather hard on his olfactory nerves just at first. However, he and his crew are used to the odor, and don't mind it. One advantage they have, which is that no one on board suffers from insomnia. The officers and sailors sleep like tops when off duty, and have to be kept moving to make them stay awake when on watch. This is due to the soporific effect of the onion smell, and any one who can't sleep and would like to, can gratify his desire by taking a stroll down to Dock street wharf.-Philadelphia

LEVELING OLD BATTLEMENTS. - With very few exceptions the old cities of Belgium and Holland have leveled the walls which have played such grand parts in the national histories, and they are converted into promenades after the manner of Chester and York. The walls of Antwerp and Malines have been replaced by boulevards. The old bastions of Amsterdam still remain. but the citizens of Arnheim and Utrecht and Hoorn and Zwolle and Haarlem and Leyden disport themselves on fine evenings upon the line of fortifications famous in the most stirring pages of what is perhaps the most stirring of European histories.

CHEAP KID GLOVES -The cheapest kid gloves in trade are made from the skins of kids and lambs that are born dead. The reason they wear out so quickly and tear so easily is because they have no elasticity. These dead skins are called schmachen kid and the gloves retail at \$1' or less. To a judge of gloves the difference between schmachen and a kid is as plain as the difference between a gingham and a linen shirt. Some of the heavy gloves sold for kid are made of colt skin.

USE AND ABUSE OF GLOVES. - When putting gloves on begin by buttoning the second button; then, when buttoned to the top, you can easily fasten the first button without tearing the kid. Never remove the gloves by pulling the fingers, but by drawing the part covering the wrist over the hand and leave them thus wrong side out for some time before turning them to their proper shape. Always lay gloves lengthwise-never roll them.

APPLE SLUMP.—Cut apples as for pies and fill a rich undercrust of a good thickness; cover with a thick top crust and bake in a slow oven for about an hour; when baked remove the top crust, add sweetening, seasoning, and butter half the size of an egg; then remove part of the apple. Place the top crust in an inverted position upon what remains, and the apple that has been taken out on top of that Should be eaten hot.

DATE PIE-Scak the dates over night and stew until they can be strained; mix with a quart of milk, three eggs and add a little salt and nutmeg. Bake with an undercrust only. One pound of dates will be sufficient for three pies, and the other ingredients are given in proportion for that quantity

CHERRY, BLACKBERRY AND PEACH PIE. -Make both upper and lower crust fill with the fruit well sweetened. REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

Revenue Dutles-Low Rates Do Not Pro

duce Revenue. Mr. Voorhees challenged the attention of the senate to the seeming para-dox that the reduction of taxation by the Wilson bill would produce an increase in the revenues. There is but one way in which this seeming paradox can be resolved, and that is that the proportion of importations must inrease beyond the proportion of reduced duties. Thus, if an average of customs duties of 35 per cent produces a reveof \$800,000, then if the tax is reduced to in average of 20 per cent the importation must be increased to \$1,000,000,000. But as, under the Wilson bill, more than half our importations are on the free list, this increase of importations o increase revenue cannot be on such articles as are not raised in the United States, nor such as are called "raw ma-terial," for these are free of duties. The \$200,000,000 increase of imports tions must be of manufactured goods, and if we import \$200,000,000 more of foreign manufactures we shall dimin-ish our own productions in a like amount. This will close our own factories and discharge our own laborers now producing these goods at home. This paradox is not difficult to understand, nor is it new in our financial history. The war of 1812 cut us off from tory. The war of 1812 cut us on the foreign importations, and greatly stimulated our own importations; but with peace and the removal of discriminating duties our importations rose from \$20,000,000 in 1814 to \$150,000,000. The result was that American workmen had the benefit of cheap markets, and in return were turned out of employment. England could sell us hardware, clothing and other goods cheaper than we could make them, and we had to quit. She did not buy our hay, potatoes, butler, or eggs, and but very little of our grain and meat; nor did she hire our workmen, or run our mines, factories, or workshops. Instead of our work-men buying the produce of our farmers they had to till the soil themselves, thus increasing the amount of farm products, while diminishing the market for them. In consequence came a sea-son of hard times that it required years to overcome, and which was not over-come until there was a re-charter of the national bank and the re-enactment of a protective tariff. It was of this deplorable result of Mr. Voorhees' paradox that Andrew Jackson wrote to

Doctor Coleman:
"Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products. Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does this not clearly prove, where there is no market at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels of labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor. Employ it in mechanism and manufactures thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs and distributing labor to the most profitable account, and benefits will ensue to the country. \* \* \* In short, we have been too long subject to the policy of British mer-chants. It is true that we become a little more American, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own; or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves.

How like a modern protectionist republican Old Hickory did talk.

A Tariff for the New States. The tariff reformer claims that we have reached the acme of industrial development, whereby we are able to compete with the world. Is this true? More than two-thirds of our public domain has not been occupied by absolute settlers to exceed forty years; fourteen great states, stretching from Washington on the north and west to Wyoming on the south, and from the Pacific to the shores of the Mississippi on the east, covering an empire greater than all Europe—a large portion of this terri-

tory is not ten years old in statehood. It took a hundred years for Connecti-cut and Pennsylvania to reach their present perfected system of diversified industry, and yet the most sanguine friends of tariff reform are willing to concede a duty on coal and iron for Pennsylvania and a reasonably high duty on woolens for Connecticut. just reason, therefore, exists for these things, then let us point you to that new domain just entered by the pio neer, where for a thousand miles a facis unknown and a shop has not been erected—a vast wilderness to be conquered by the agriculturist, where busy industry yet must find a way to establish itself. How then, we ask, have we reached the acme of industrial enterprise when more than half of our great national domain is but in the inancy of statehood. We cannot forbear saying to the gentlemen who have stood for a hundred years for the doctrine of state sovereignty and state rights, as we hold before you in the great family of states these new members of our great national union, how can you deny to them the advantages so long enjoyed by the older states?

Levying Blackmail. Tammany, for the purpose of carrying out its measures, levies blackmail the illegitimate business of New York City and grows rich thereby, the money whereof is used to perpetuate itself in power. The democratic party in power in both branches of the government levies blackmail on the business of the country and grows rich by exempting trusts for its special favor -the whisky trust with a gift of \$64,000,000, the sugar trust with a gift of an indefinite amount, perhaps more than \$60,000,000, while a hundred thous and villages and cities are wrapped in mourning because of the idleness of

their shops and their mills.

Truly Tammany and democracy are great examples to be studied in the school of polical economy.

From the best estimates possible at this time, according to the sugar schedule as it now stands in the senate amendments to the Wilson bill, a ton of sugar will produce \$27.44 of duty, or the total amount exported about \$42. 000,000 annually. This is made up of the 40 per cent ad valorem duty, of the one-eighth and the one-tenth which are added under certain conditions. If the senate schedule should be adopted and become a law we may expect in the coming year to pay \$42,000,000 more for our sugar than was paid in the past year. Until other figures are made these will answer the purpose of giv-

The Financial Showing of the Present Ad-Favorably with Prior Years.

Since the close of the war of the rcbellion the republican party was able to make steady progress with the re-duction of the national debt, and maintain the credit of the government through all the years of its history. When the democrats came into power in 1893 they were confronted about the same problem with which the republicans had had to contend for years, but it is a lamentable fact that for the first time since 1865 there is a deficit or a deficiency in the public revenues. The excess of revenue over ex-penditures from 1874 to 1894, twenty years, varied largely, showing in 187 \$2,225,000, the lowest point ever reached until the fiscal year closed. The highest point ever reached in the surplus or excess was in 1882, when it was \$145,-500,000. The four years of Harrison's administration show excesses as follows: Fiscal year closing June 30, 1889, . . . . \$87,500,000

These averages are above some of the former years.

Mr. Cleveland starts, however, with deficit of \$71,500,000 for his first year. No one is able to tell what the second year may produce. The indications however, point to disaster.

The customs receipts, are continually decreasing, as also are the internal revenue receipts, and until some increase in these sources of revenue is found a deficit is sure to continue in the Treasurer's account. It is proper to state that the expenditures for the fiscal year ust closed were \$16,800,000 less than the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, which if added to the deficit would raise the deficit, when truly considered, to more than \$88,000,-

Cleveland vs. Harrison-Who Served the People Best?

The work of destroying industries and protecting trusts has been transferred to the conference committeee of the two houses of congress. The public await their action with great concern. If a more equitable settlement cannot be reached, than that reached by the senate, we are destined to a period of

great depression.

The total debt on July 1, 1894, was \$899,313,381, against \$838,069,476 on July 1, 1893, being an increase during the year of more than \$60,000,000. How does this compare with Mr. Harrison's administration for the first year of his administration? Comparsons enable people better to understand public affairs than assertions. In justifica-tion of the truth, Mr. Cleveland administered the same laws that Mr. Harrison administered. An opportunity for the collection of the same amount of revenue was provided. Avenues were open for the transaction of an equal amount of business, and whatever failure Mr. Cleveland's administration is charged with, it cannot be attributed laws on the statute books, for under these same laws Mr. Harrison gave the country a satisfactory and prosperous administration.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 11.—It is announced here that Mrs. Mary Lease will be nominated by the populists for congressman at large from Kansas and that the prohibitionists will endorse the nomination.

When Mary runs for congress, 'y jinks but won't we laugh To see the pops. electin' Mister Lease's other half; hibs., too, they say the jubilee 'll surely come With Mary Ellen in the house an' nary drop 'o rum

When Mary gits to congress she will kill the railroads dead,
An' we'll ride upon the Pullman keers 'ithout a single red;
She'll give us silver, plenty. so's we'll be glad she went.
An' we'll borry money on our farms at less'n two per cent.

I'd like ter know what Thomas Reed, if he is in the chair,
Will do when Mary takes the floor an' shrieks and paws the air;
I guess you folks 'at's got the bonds will kinder feel afraid
When Mary Ellen stomps her foot an' says they shan't be paid.

The osage orange hedges are a-shakin' in the breeze
That will shortly be a cyclone a-rippin' up the trees; You fellers in the east hev got to knuckle to

the prairie;
An' you might as well make up yer minds to start us in with Mary.
—W. O. Fuiler, Jr., in Boston Journal

Next Winter.

Read the old proverb, "The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare meat in the summer Would it not be wise for some of the men who have families dependent upon them for food and raiment, to look v to the present opportunity for next winter's supply? Can the men who now refuse to work in the summer season justly claim charity next winter if pinching times should come? The broad mantle of charity is always thrown around the unfortunate in times of great suffering, but is it right that those who will not labor when work is offered, should be fed from the public treasury, supported by private funds in a day of greater disaster? The unemployed who have voluntarily left their places to become idlers in the great multitude who must depend upon charity, had better read this old proverb carefully.

Comparisons.

Fruits of Democracy.-Idleness, poverty, closed mills, lost wages, strikes, riots, and widespread lawlessness. Fruits of Republicanism. - Employment, thrift, prosperity, good wages, few strikes, no riots, no lawlessness buzziug mills highways crowded with commerce and prosperity everywhere.

Let the American voter read the above and take his choice. Times are usually what people make them.

Bi-Metalism. Since the republican party has manifestly gone on record through the state platforms and utterances of public men that the party will ever stand by bimetalism as a principle, and attempt to maintain a parity between gold and silsilver as money, the democrats are at a loss to know just what to do and what to say. It is even hinted that Groven Cleveland is now attempting to show from his public utterances that he has always been a bi-metalist not withstand. ing his monometal gold message sent to congress last August MIND READING

When the Wife Wills the Husband Dr

consciously Obeys. One Saturday evening the gentleman whom the story names pondered as to just how he could best "fool" his wife, and decided that it would astonish her greatly if he carried home a box of candy, for as he was not personally fond of confectionery he had probably never made her a present in the sugar line before, his gifts generally being of more valuable character. Providing himself with a box of bonbons he started home, says the Boston Journal, and arrived there in company with the candy and a chuckle in alvance at the expense of his wife and the state of surprise she would be in ou opening the package.

"Here is something for you," he remarked, handing over the bundle. "Yes," she replied without even looking at the box, the character of which was concealed in brown paper. "It was very nice of you to bring me this confectionery from S.'s. I was wishing all the afternoon that you would do so."

Here is another account of mind acting upon mind. A young lady was extremely anxious to obtain a pair of mousquetaire gloves to match a certain new lavender gown, but could not find her size-5;-in the desired shade. After visiting several shops, she went home to fret because the "lovely new suit" would not be ready for wearing until the new gloves could be sent from the distant city and the dance came off the very next evening! In the meanwhile a certain young man had been racking his brains for a suitable gift for .. her" approaching birthday. They had not been engaged very long, and many of her

tastes he was only able to guess at. Strolling aimlessly into a shop on the very afternoon that she was fruitlessly searching for gloves in the rival establishment of the village, a bright idea from nowhere in particular darted through his mind, and he remembered that it was allowable to give gloves even to girls with whom one made trifling bets. It was only when the pert clerk inquired, "What size?" that he began to be bewildered. And then his state of "phase" did not last long.

Picking up a pair of suedes from a oox open on the counter he recklessy ordered them wrapped up, and that very evening the gift, in a velvet-lined box, and accompanied by a blg bunch of violets, was in the hands of the young lady.

"Oh," she exclaimed delightedly, the next time he called, "the gloves But were exactly what I wanted! however did you find out that I wore 5:, and that I was having a pale violet frock made for the assembly? Did your sister tell you?

Fans Wort's From 88 to \$1.500. The handsomest feather fan on re cord is that owned by the countess of Lonsdale, which consists of five wide white feathers, the longest twenty inches, with a handle of amber, having her monogram of diamonds and costing \$1,500. Pearl, shell and amber mountings and shorter feathers in the lyre-shaped: fans cost from \$25 to \$100. Even for twenty dollars a dainty one. though simple may be had. In the closing fans a really choice specimen costs from \$15 to \$25. From \$8 to \$15 come very stylish ones, but under that price they have a cheap look, though many are carried in black, light colors, and the natural mixed gray. The sticks or mountings have much to do with the price. A feather fan is supposed to last a lifetime and should always be kept in a box. It is a favorite bridal present and is never out of style, but a handsome design of this kind is only suitable for full dress.

Hobson's Choice.

Ladies' Home Journal.

The gentleman from the far Wes. sauntered into Delmonico's hashery. which is situated in the city of New York, and having been seated, he was approached by a garcon. "Got any bacon and cabbage?" he

inquired. The garcon shook his head -

"Got any corn pone and side meat?" Another shake. "Got any pickled pork and saler-atus biscuit?"

Another shake. "Got any turnip greens and bulk

shoulder?" The garcon responded in the negative again, and the gentleman from the West, with a weary sigh, stretched his legs under the table.

"Well," he said resignedly, "bring; me some champagne and terrapin with the usual trimmin's."

A Stage Kiss.

Alvin R. Berry, a real estate dealer; is suing his wife for divorce in the chancery court at Newark, Berry testified that his wife had gone riding with David B. Carpenter, a livery stable keeper. A servant girl who had been employed by Mrs. Berry said she had seen her greet Carpenter with a kiss as he entered the house. Asked if it was a hearty kiss the witness replied: "It sounded like a cow taking her hoof out of the mud.

Washington's Lack of Colored Schools It seems that in the city of Washington there are 4,000 colored children of suitable age for whom there are no school accommodations. There are thousands more who are not old enough to attend the public schools.

Time of Rest for Plants.

All plants have periods of activity and rest. Some are active in the daytime and sleep at night; others repose during the daylight hours and are awake at night

And it will prevail. Against anderhand competition and spurious imitation, the genuine efficacy of the great national sonic, 1. ostetter's Stomach Bitters, always has and always will prevail. The public recognize it everywhere as the chief preventive of malaria, and a reliable specific for dyspep-sia, constipation, nervousness, rheumatism, kidney trouble, billousness and loss of appetite. Efforts made by irresponsible dealers to compete with it by indirect means have and will continue to fall upon the heads, and it may be added, the pockets of those making them Through the length and breadth of the American continent it is the acknowledged hous-hold remedy, relia-ble and prompt. It relies upon facts, upon public experience, and upon the emphatic commendation of the medical fraternity.

Crowding the Hard Times. Mrs. David Rosemberger, the wife of a farmer near Kittanning, Pa, has just given birth to five babies, three boys and two girls, all of whom are alive and two girls, all of whom are alive and well. "I thought," says the surprised father, "that we were coming to a time of astenishing pluralities when they began to count up the vote for Grow a few weeks ago. But, eh, my! I didn't look for anything like this—hard times and five babies at once."—New York Tribune.

Opals for Bird Ballast.

E. E. Van Dyke informs us that he has killed a number of blue grouse from time to time in the region of Crandle creek and that in the crop of the birds he has found opals. It is thought by Mr. Van Dyke that the birds pick up these opals in the Bad Lands in the vicinity of Red Lodge and use the precious stones for ballast. The opals found in the crop of the mountain grouse are of fine character and of variegated colors. -Red Lodge (N. D.) New Idea.

Use weak lye, or salaratus water, for cleaning paint.

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Is essential to good health, and when the metural desire for food is gone strength will soon

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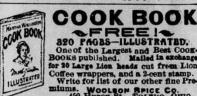
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