

Soldier's and Sailor's home	\$8,285.55
Feb. 26, 1889, U. S. Trs. order	\$1,050.96
May 4, " " " "	1,250.00
Aug. 6, " " " "	567.48
Feb. 18, 1890, " " " "	1,662.50
Apr. 20, " " " "	1,512.52
Feb. 8, " " " "	892.49
Oct. 15, " " " "	1,450.00

Credited to general fund.  
Return premiums of Insurance 3 \$3.55  
Nov. 8, 1889, returned by Wheeler & Wheeler \$42.70  
Dec. 7, 1889, returned by Wheeler & Wheeler \$40.65

Credited to general fund.  
Escheated estates, \$1,827.22  
Nov. 7, 1889, G. J. Fraser administrator of the estate of Frank Ascherbrenner, deceased of Madison county, Neb.

Credited to permanent school fund.  
Government sales of U. S. Lands \$224,828.82  
Apr. 14, 1890, U. S. Treasury order, 5 per cent on sales of lands in Neb. \$113,442.74  
Nov. 3, 1890, ditto 111,984.05  
Credited to permanent school fund.  
Total received by me \$235,124.94

AUDITOR'S REPORT—REVENUE AND TAXATION.  
The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the state in 1889 was \$182,763,538.41, being an increase of \$6,750,717.96, as compared with the assessment of 1888.

The assessment of 1890 gave the value of the property of the state for the purpose of taxation as \$184,770,304.54, giving a total increase for two years of \$8,737,484.00.

The rate of taxation for state purposes for the year 1889 was six and one-half mills, and for the year 1890, six and one-fourth mills on each dollar valuation, and there has been collected during that time the sum of \$2,438,459.28 distributed as follows:

General fund	\$1,641,777.52
Sinking fund	85,191.22
School fund	267,835.09
University fund	129,431.44
Penitentiary fund	339.14
State bond fund	31.16
Capital building fund	154,230.35
Reform school building fund	45,403.07
Normal building fund	12.71
Institute for feeble minded youths	42,478.30
Live stock indemnity fund	51,726.28

Total \$2,438,459.28  
The levy of 1889 will yield the following amounts:  
General fund, 4 8-9 mills \$900,270.19  
Sinking fund, 1 mill 81,004.38  
School fund, 7-10 mills 141,970.77  
University fund, 1 mill 63,535.49  
Reform school fund, 1-7 mill 26,107.03  
Institute for feeble minded youths, 1 mill 22,845.13

Total \$1,191,632.89  
The levy of 1890 will yield the following amounts:  
General fund, 4 51-80 mills \$78,685.92  
Sinking fund, 20-100 mills 31,630.72  
School fund, 66-80 mills 142,462.60  
University fund, 1 mill 69,285.06  
Reform school fund, 1-7 mill 26,395.16  
Institute for feeble minded youths, 1 mill 23,065.02

Total \$1,171,524.48  
DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.  
The report of the secretary of state presents a complete showing of the business of his department during the past two years.

It furnishes conclusive evidence of the remarkable enlargement of all business enterprises.

The report contains the following tables:  
County and other bonds, incorporations, county officers, notaries, commissioners of deeds of Nebraska and other states, elections and other statistics.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.  
This report shows that the business of his department has increased in the number of cases in the supreme court over 50 per cent, but he has been able with the help given him, to keep pace with the rapid increases.

As a member of the Board of Purchase and Supplies, he shows the defects of our present system of awarding contracts, and recommends some method of concentrating the purchase of supplies. He recommends that the interest on school leases be reduced, and that a law be passed to extend the time of payment on all sale contracts that are about to expire.

PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.  
The report of the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings furnishes in detail a large amount of valuable information in regard to the various institutions and properties on the state.

It shows that during the last two years there have been more building and improvements at the different state institutions than in any previous biennial period in the history of the state.

The report upon the educational lands and funds contains several suggestions relative to needed legislation that should be given attention.

Common schools	2,720,16
Agricultural college	1,102.55
State University	45,428.18
State Normal School	12,904.80
Total	2,880,612.27

Of this amount \$22,729.39 acres have been deeded, leaving a balance of 2,648,141.88 acres the title of which is yet vested in the state.

\$6,512,089.82 exclusive of the value of the land now under lease and those still vacant. The annual interest on sales now amount to \$226,006.95 and the annual rental charged is \$190,927.96, making a total annual income from these lands of \$416,934.91, to be apportioned to the school districts of the state in addition to the revenue derived from the investment of the permanent school funds already in the treasury.

During the past two years the state has received from these lands in principal, interest, lease, rental and ad valorem interest the sum of \$1,141,210.00 which largely exceeds the receipts of any previous biennial period since the establishing of this department.

The commissioner has given attention to the matter of indemnity lands that are still due the state. The general government for losses sustained in the regular school sections 16 and 26 by reason of Indian and military reservations, previous homestead and pre-emption entries, fractional townships and meander of streams, and after a careful computation of these losses finds that there is still due to the state 41,409.43 acres as indemnity.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.  
The public schools in this state are in a prosperous condition. The continued faith and confidence of the people in our public school system is shown by the fact that the sum of \$4,215,463.41 was contributed to their support for the school year 1889-90.

The report of the state superintendent of public instruction for the biennial term of 1889-90 is the most complete ever presented, and I recommend its careful consideration.

The total number of children of school age has increased from 299,090 in 1888 to 323,243 in 1890. The attendance at the public schools has increased in a still greater ratio, there being 129,628 enrolled in the public school in 1888, while for the year just closed 146,139 were enrolled. The great increase of school children in the state and their attendance at the public schools have demanded increased accommodations which have been well met.

During the past two years 750 new school districts have been created, and 750 new school houses erected. The early acts of our New England forefathers, who first planted the cross, erected a church and by it a school house, have in a large degree been exemplified in our own state in the early and rapid provision for the education of our children.

The number of teachers employed in the schools for the year 1889-90 was 10,565 with an average attendance of 146,139 school children. The amount of money paid for teachers' salaries for the year 1889-90 was \$2,051,349.69, an increase of \$351,565.08 over the amount paid in 1888. The average length of term in each district has been increased three days over any previous year, 4-408 districts having had from six to ten months school during the year 1889-90, an increase of 507 more than had the same amount of schools in 1888.

The general fund on Nov. 30, 1888, and Nov. 30, 1890, was as follows:

Cash on hand	\$ 270,883.79	\$ 522,300.86
U. S. bonds	15,000.00	15,000.00
County bonds	1,577,200.00	1,851,615.00
State fund bonds	329,207.35	329,207.35
Balance due on school lands sold	3,523,203.51	3,766,782.61
Other claims	5,889.75	
Total	\$5,947,274.80	\$5,672,605.82
Increase		\$64,305.52

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.  
The university of Nebraska consists of two colleges, viz: the academic college, devoted to the classical and modern languages, literature, history, mathematics, and the sciences, and the industrial college, in which modern science, and its applications in agriculture and the mechanical arts are the leading objects. These two colleges occupy substantial brick buildings, which are now crowded with students from all parts of the state, engaged in various lines of study.

The total enrollment of students in the university has been steadily growing from year to year. In 1878 there were, all told, 406 students; in 1888-9 there were 427; in 1889-90 there were 475. For the current year of 1890-1, there are already enrolled 513 students in all departments, although but one-third of the year has passed. Of this number 208 are young women, and 305 young men.

In the first two years the studies are preparatory, and during this time the work is nearly the same for all. After this the student pursues the studies which are peculiar to his course. It is found that 20 per cent of the young men and young women pursue the classical course; 35 per cent of the men and 65 of the women the literary course; 45 per cent of the men and 15 per cent of the women the industrial course.

By the law of the general government military instruction is made a part of the curriculum, and the young men accordingly have exercised throughout the year. This commendable feature of the course contributes to the manly bearing of the students, teaching them habits of obedience, and soldierly conduct, while at the same time, by giving regular exercise, it contributes much to their general health. This is supplemented by regular gymnastic exercises under the direction of the professor of military science. It is desirable that the facilities in this department of the university should be increased.

The university has graduated from the two existing colleges 187 young men and women, who have taken honorable places in all departments of society. Some have become known to the whole country as profound thinkers and investigators, whose books and writings are held in high regard by the learned world. Some have been called to occupy professor's chairs in the colleges and universities of the country. So far as known all have been successful men and women, and no one has disgraced the fair name of the state.

It should not be forgotten that although the university affords opportunities for the highest culture, its doors are open to all classes, and no worthy young man or woman need despair of being able to enter it. The boy or girl from the farm, who has mastered the course of study recommended for country schools by the state superintendent of public instruction,

can pass the entrance examinations to the preparatory department, while the graduates from the high schools can enter a year or two farther along. Last year in these ways 149 entered the university as new students, and this year 187 have already gained such admittance.

In addition to the work of teaching, the state university is becoming a bureau of information for the people. Questions relating to the various departments of art, science, and industry are constantly referred to the faculty for solution by citizens in all parts of the state. Through the manufacture of the national government the university has established an agricultural experiment station, in which the problems relating to the different departments of agriculture are investigated, and the result given to the people gratuitously. The problems which have received special attention during the biennium are the culture of sugar beet in Nebraska, the destruction of the insects of the farm and garden, the grasses and forest plants of the state, the composition of the soils and waters of Nebraska, and irrigation for the western counties. The published results are free to all citizens who choose to apply for them.

The continued growth of the university requires a generous treatment at the hands of the legislature. Not only does it require money to pay for the services of the instructors, and for the necessary current expenses, but still more to provide additional apparatus, books and materials. A modern university has many departments, and it takes a long time and much work and money to bring together the necessary facilities in them all.

For the year ending December, 1890, there was 555 in attendance, of whom 395 were ladies, 100 gentleman; 128 graduated from the two courses, of whom seventy were of the higher course. Nearly all of these graduates, and many of the under graduates, are now engaged in teaching or in school work.

A significant fact bearing upon this point, it was ascertained that at the late assembly of teachers which was held in Lincoln, the largest in the history of these meetings of the state, about one-sixth of the entire enrollment were persons that had been connected with the Nebraska State Normal school, most of them graduates of either the elementary or higher course. This clearly indicates the zeal in their chosen profession and a faithful continuance of those who have availed themselves of the advantage of the school.

The improvements that have from time to time been in the building have had reference to increased efficiencies and a more regular line of work, for which the normal school is established and maintained.

A practice school is an essential feature of this work. The graduates of either course, besides a thorough course in the theories of education and the principles of instruction, are given several weeks of observation and practice in actual teaching in primary and intermediate supervision grades, and under the constant and judicious supervision of the teachers and methods.

At the last session of the legislature thirteen thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose of erecting a separate boiler house and removing the boiler from the building, and for the erection of a library building. The buildings are completed and add greatly to the facilities of the school, but there seems to be some difficulty in the working of the heating apparatus.

The library now contains four thousand and well selected volumes, besides a large number of public documents and pamphlets. The laboratories are well equipped with apparatus and cabinets. So far as practicable the entire school now enjoys their advantages.

The superintendent for the next two years is the same in the aggregate as for the last two years, omitting any estimate for building, but including one thousand dollars for placing the heating apparatus in working order.

It is believed that no state institution returns directly to the people greater value for the sum expended in its support. The estimates of the Normal school have a very liberal margin. This school deserves well at the hands of the state legislature.

STATE LIBRARY.  
The number of volumes in the state library as appears from the report of the librarian is 24,396.

Number of volumes added the past two years according to accession catalogue 3,304.

The librarian makes the following recommendations:  
1st. That the sum of \$4,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated for the purpose of building and furnishing of a vault in which to keep the records of the supreme court.  
2d. That an appropriation of \$300 be made for printing a new catalogue of the library, none having been issued since 1884.  
3d. That provisions be made for binding in one volume for the use of each state and territorial library the reports of state officers and other public documents. The plan is now largely followed by the different states. It has much to recommend it. It ensures the preservation in good condition of the various reports, and is of great assistance to persons seeking information contained therein.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.  
This report contains a large amount of verified information of vital interest to all the people, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

Chapter I contains tabulated results from inquiries as to the cost of living among unskilled wage workers. The information was obtained from accounts kept by many of them, a visit to their homes, and stores where they receive credit. Their employers were interviewed and the amount of the earnings of the workmen ascertained, together with other facts necessary for this article.

of their employees in general. A great deal of trouble existing between employer and employee would be avoided if an honest effort was made by the former to show that he had other than a monetary consideration in his welfare. It is to be regretted that there are very few employers compared to the number who ever cross the threshold of their employees' homes with a purpose of inquiring into their circumstances. Whenever this has been done it has been marked with good results.

Chapter II deals with the question of loan and building associations. Any process that will assist the man of limited means to secure a home should be supported and thoroughly advertised. Local loan and building associations have done very much in this respect. Statistics on this subject will interest wage workers and others anxious to secure homes.

Chapter III deals with farm mortgages. Chapter IV shows the importance of our manufacturing industries, their class capital invested, raw material used, value of production, and the amount of wages paid, to which is appended a tabular statement of employee's returns.

Chapter V records the strikes which have taken place in the state together with the causes and statistical information. Chapter VI, the laws adopted by various states on the ballot reform, or so-called Australian system of voting.

Chapter VII contains the proceedings of the seventh National convention of the commissioners and Chiefs of Bureaus of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Chapter VIII, the sugar beet industry. Chapter IX, recommendations.

STATE OIL INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOV. 30, 1890. Shows that there has been inspected 330,053 barrels of oil and gasoline. Total fees received for same \$23,005.30. Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1888 723.22.

Total receipts including cash on hand Dec. 1, 1888 \$23,728.12. Salaries and expenses for two years ending Nov. 30, 1890 \$21,148.67. Am't paid State Treas. Jan. 1890, 378.42. Balance cash on hand Dec. 1, 1890, 1,556.02. \$23,728.12.

The State Inspector recommends that the law be so amended as to prevent the sale of one grade of oil for that of another of higher grade. There should be some provisions made to protect the consumer from fraud in this matter of substituting the cheaper grades for the higher. It has been demonstrated that the sale of one grade of oil has resulted in giving the people much better grades of oil.

PENITENTIARY.  
The warden's report presented the following statement:  
Total number of convicts received since the organization of the prison up to Nov. 30, A. D. 1890, 1,897  
Total number discharged since organization of the prison up to November 30, A. D. 1890, 1,445  
Total number of deaths during same period 26  
Number in prison Nov. 30, 1890, 387  
Number in prison Dec. 1, 1888 338  
Increase in last two years 49  
Received in last two years 394  
Discharged in last two years 296  
Died 4

The management and discipline of the prison is deserving the highest commendation.  
JOHN M. THAYER.

ELECTROPLATING HUMAN BODIES.  
A French doctor wants to introduce his patent process of preserving the remains of the dead. It is not embalming them or yet mummifying them, though the bodies must be embalmed before the doctor's new process takes hold of them. The new idea is to electroplate the whole body and thus preserve to posterity the noble lineaments of those whose estates cut up sufficiently well to allow the expense.

First the body is embalmed, after which it is dipped into a bath of nitrate of silver. It comes from this bath the color of polished silver. After that the face is subjected to a regular electroplating dip, and comes out burnished copper, ready to be preserved to the latest generations. In order to insure perfect success the face is varnished, and this is the last operation. The burnished copper face is then warranted to remain the same for centuries if treated with reasonably fair care. This opens up great vistas for old families. They can preserve to the latest day the burnished copper countenance of the hod carrier, saloonkeeper or tailor who was the distinguished founder of their noble line. Brazen cheeks can be transformed to copper ones. Along with the family portraits, grandmothers' corner cupboard and other relics, the old man's copper bottomed face can be kept a thing of beauty and a joy forever. All the race can have copper plated ancestors by and by.

Watching It.  
The Cleveland Leader speaks of the jury amendment to the constitution of this state as "one of the most interesting changes in the system of court practice which has been made in any part of the United States for many years back." It refers to it as "a radical innovation," and anticipates such satisfactory results that the practice may be extended to the criminal trials. In regard to this it says:

That is the field in which reform is most needed for it is in trying to save villains from punishment that unscrupulous lawyers are most likely to "fix" one or two soundreils in a jury. If a system like the one which is about to go into force in Minnesota had been in operation in the Illinois criminal courts when the murderers of Dr. Cronin were tried, the result would have been that at least three of them would have gone to the gallows. Then, it is probable, one at least would have turned state's evidence in trying to save his neck, and the greater villains who kept in the background while their tools and dupes did the work of butchery might have been brought to justice. It is the general rule that when only one or two men refuse to join the rest of the jury in rendering a verdict, the majority is entirely right, and the small opposition due to crankiness or deviltry. Jury reform is sorely needed everywhere, and all experiments in that direction will be watched with hopeful interest by lovers of justice.

Should the innovation prove as beneficial in operation as its friends anticipate, there will be strong effort to extend it to the criminal practice.

FROM THE FRENCH OF GAUTIER.  
B  
When I am dead upon me place,  
Before the coffin has me hid,  
A little red to light my face,  
A little black about the lid:  
For I desire on my close bier  
As on the night he told his love,  
In rose eternal to appear,  
With kohl my soft blue eyes above.  
Make me no shroud of cloth so fine,  
But drape me in the pure white Swiss  
Of that soft garb of mousseline  
I wore the night I felt his kiss.  
That is the robe to me most dear:  
I wore it when it pleased him most.  
His look has made it sacred here,  
So let me grace it as a ghost.  
—Springfield Republican.

New York's Thirteen Club.  
New York has a club that exists for the purpose of combating the "thirteen" superstition. It started with thirteen members, who fled in the face of Providence by sitting down together to dine. The club now has 13,000 members, and the peculiar part of it is their death rate is no larger, and, possibly, smaller than is that of other clubs. At their dinners they have 13 courses, with 13 different wines. There are always 13 seated at each table, and the dinner always commences at 8:13 p. m. The committee on arrangement, entertainment, committee and reception committee each number 13. The dues are 13 cents a month. The wine list for the last dinner, given December 13, is printed on black cardboard, in the shape of a coffin lid, in which there are 13 gold nails. One name tells you in the most reckless manner that death is saluted—though it is tamed down a little by being in Latin—and the other side has the name of the wines, headed with a gold crown skull, overshadowed by an incredulous, astonished owl. They defy death, and then have the courage to stand up and ridicule the superstition in their responses to sarcastic toasts. They have several dinners through the year, and the last was the 13th.—From the Chicago Herald.

Winning a Wife in Darkest Africa.  
A plot for a new novel, with a gloss of novelty, illustrating the old-fangled ways of an ancient race seen by Stanley in Africa: He was a young Yambuya chief, stalwart proud and black; she was a Yambuya maiden, handsome, graceful and swarthy. He was brave in the field, bold in the hunt and merry at the feast; she was true-hearted and gentle and could carol like a bird. He wooed her, but she was coy. He almost won her but she shrank from his embraces. He gave her flowers for her hair, charms for her fingers and handkerchiefs for her wardrobe; she required him to fetch her the skin of a tiger, the jaw of a serpent and the head of her rival. The next day she got them all and ere the set of the sun they were wedded. They lived in happiness ever afterward, he proud of his prize, she vain of her babies.

Billboards.  
Certain spots in large cities that are occupied with billboards for theater posters and other advertising contrivances are becoming as valuable as though they held the finest buildings. A London corner of land that has remained waste for some like twenty years, abuts on one of the lofty palaces that flank Victoria street, and it seems an easy and natural thing to build a new wing to it. The owner was asked whether it was not a sad thing for him to have this land, one of the most valuable sites in London, unoccupied. He smiled a satisfied smile, pointed to the billboards and mentioned the income derived from the advertisements. When asked if he should build, "Decidedly not," was the reply.

Be Careful in Speech.  
Carefulness and exactitude in speech are sometimes characterized as affectation and mere pedantry, but say what some people may, it is unquestionably the unflinching mark of culture. No one thoroughly and lovingly acquainted with the literature of his language can regard propriety in its use with contempt. The purity and harmony and rhythm of his native tongue are as precious to him as the perfect rendering and interpretation of music are to the musician, and to the preservation of the English language in its integrity, it should be the duty and pleasure of every individual lover of it to contribute.—Farm and Fireside.

How Madam Met Her Waterloo.  
The late Duke of Wellington got a letter once from a lady saying that she was soliciting subscriptions for a certain church in which she was much interested, and had taken the liberty to put his name down for £200 and hoped he would promptly send her a check for that amount. He forthwith replied that he was glad she thought so well of him. Certainly, he would respond to the call, and he, too, was interested in a certain church which needed subscriptions, and counting on his correspondent's well-known liberality, he had put her name down for £200, "and so," he concluded, "no money need pass between us."

A Smoker's Revenge.  
The will of William Bachelor, a wealthy and eccentric resident of Coshocton, O., has been offered for probate. Nathaniel Bradner, a nephew, is disinherited, because, Mr. Bachelor wrote, "I don't like his wife pretty well." The will requires that all the heirs must file an affidavit with the executor promising not to give any part of their bequests to Bradner. It is reported that during a visit to this nephew in New York Mr. Bachelor could not smoke in the parlor because Mrs. Bradner objected. For this, it is supposed, Bachelor determined to "get even."—Philadelphia Ledger



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 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. A 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.

"German Syrup"  
For Coughs & Colds.  
John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes: I have used German Syrup for the past six years, for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best.

B. W. Baldwin, Carnesville, Tenn., writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles.

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer,  
Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

GAIN ONE POUND A DAY.  
A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,  
SCOTT'S EMULSION  
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.  
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Indigestion and Bowel Complaints. A perfect remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Toothache, Earache, and all the ailments of the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents.

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FOR ONE DOLLAR sent us by mail, we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all the following articles neatly packed in a neat box:  
One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline 10 cts.  
One two-ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade 15 cts.  
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream 15 cts.  
One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice 15 cts.  
One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented 15 cts.  
One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented 25 cts.  
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline 25 cts.  
Price 25 Cents.

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