

Health & Beauty Hints

By Katherine Morton

"My business requires a great deal of writing, and I find my eyes are beginning to hurt and look strained. Can you tell me any exercise for resting them or making them stronger? Also please advise me about the cosmetics I would need to give them a softer look when going out in the evening."
"A BUSINESS GIRL."

The eye is the most responsive of our physical parts, and from this very fact it requires a frequent change of focus. While doing any work which requires a close, fixed gaze, such as writing, sewing or embroidery, the worker should often lift her eyes and look off to a more distant point. If the office desk is near a window, pitch the gaze to the farthest object visible during these rests, which if only taken every half hour would be of benefit. But the oftener the gaze is directed toward distant objects the better—such as the blue tip of a distant hill, the horizon line, a shadowy church steeple, etc.—for the normal eye the far-off gazing is a natural rest. Small badly-lighted rooms and the shut-in outlook of city life readily promote eye strain, for constant muscular effort is required to adjust the eye to close objects. If the window gazing is not possible, or the outlook provides only a view of high walls, a good expedient for resting the eyes is to hang pictures of mountains and landscapes with distant perspectives where the worker can see them easily when looking up from her close work.

Frequent rests of two or three minutes with the eyes closed are also helpful, and these will never be missed from the sum total of the day's work, being more than made up for by the greater ease with which the task can be pursued. But at the same time a definite eye strain often intimates a need of glasses, and if these are correctly fitted, and used always for working moments, it is frequently possible to do without them at other times.

Washing the eyeball night and morning with tepid water and an antiseptic such as salt or boric acid, would undoubtedly be a comfort to much-used eyes, and it would not be much extra bother to keep an eyecup in the dressing room of the office and repeat the baths several times during the day. The eyecup will cost ten cents, and the tiniest pinch of salt is all that is needed, this being mainly to soften the effect of the water, which, when used alone pains the eyes considerably. The boric acid, being a definite antiseptic, is considered more helpful than the salt and it is best bought in crystal form. Put a teaspoonful of the crystals in a glass of boiled water, cover the glass, and use the dilute fluid both in the eyecup and for bathing with absorbent cotton. The water will only take up as much of the acid as it can hold, so more water can always be poured over the remaining crystals.

Many doctors advise the use of ice packs at night for very tired eyes, the chill of these reducing inflammation at once. Wrap up a little finely cracked ice in two bits of old handkerchief, and apply the packs to the closed eyes when lying down. Using the ice during the day as well would be a further benefit.

Sensitive eyes should always be guarded against the direct glare of artificial light, so the reading lamp must be shaded with a dark quiet color such as deep green and the light itself should fall over the left shoulder. When long exposed to a bright glare of artificial light the eyes out of gear may be seriously injured; as for perfectly well eyes they would have to be of the strongest sort to stand such abuse. Eyelids are for the especial purpose of guarding the eyes against too much light, but as they do not shut it all out healthful sleep can only be taken in a dark room.

The simplest coloring materials used are the cosmetic pencils, which can be had in every color, black, brown, auburn and blonde; very dark brown, however, is more used than pure black, as this makes a line almost too heavy for naturalness. The pencil follows the natural line of the eyebrow, and as straight brows are now thought more beautiful than the curves once admired the very arched brow is never painted at the outside end. A very faint tinting is done on the upper and lower lid, and for this the pencil is rubbed on a piece of paper and the powder transferred to the lids with a finger. This gives a softer and more blurred shadow than if lines were made with the pencil itself.

Rings Tear Stockings.
Many women who wear silk stockings complain of small rips and broken stitches, and imagine that the stockings are faulty of make. But this is not always the difficulty. The cause of the little break often comes from running one's hand within the stockings while rings are on the fingers. These rings and the stones in them catch the tiny threads and break them, causing the damage.

Social Forms and Entertainments



Questions From "A Wild Rose."
Will you kindly answer the following questions? Is it proper to thank a person if they tell you your dress is pretty or should this be done only when they tell you that you look good in it? What is the meaning of varsity? What should be the contents of the wardrobe of a girl who expects to attend an inexpensive school? This is to be inexpensive, not elaborate. How is "Misses" pronounced? If a number of persons pass you is it necessary to speak to each one? Is it correct to wear a white dress on a train if you expect to travel only a short distance? What initial should be placed upon the bridal linen? If a boy asks to see you home and you do not care to have him accompany you what should you say?—Wild Rose.

It is polite to say "thank you" when a person compliments either you or your frock. "Varsity" is short for "university." A girl needs at school just about what she would need at home. I cannot specify the garments. "Misses" is pronounced exactly as if spelled "Mrs."

It is polite to recognize each person as they pass. I do not like white on a train, but it all depends upon circumstances, cover up the pretty frock with a long coat. A bride's initial marks her wedding linen. Just say to the boy that you are provided for and thank him for his kindness in asking you.

Pertaining to a Wedding.
At a simple home wedding, where expense is an item to be considered, may the invitations for the ceremony be written and announcements sent to those who are not asked? Must any entertainment after the ceremony be provided for the guests, and is the bride supposed to really cut the cake or just put the knife in? Please reply to these questions in your department and greatly oblige.—September.

Certainly write notes to those whom you wish to see you married and send announcements to the others. Even where expense does not have to be considered this is frequently done. No form of entertainment is necessary for the guests; a wedding is all the diversion required. The bride merely puts the knife into the cake; some one else does the actual work. It is only a pretty ceremony signifying that the bride is now the hostess and mistress at her own table.

An Afternoon Party.
As I have often been benefited by your splendid answers, I shall appreciate it very much if you will kindly help me in regard to an afternoon entertainment. Suggest something for a menu. Something rather simple and still very nice.—Sidney.

I find that cards are still the standby for most people for afternoon parties, with a few musicales and thimble affairs are quite simple as the elaborate spreads spoil the appetite for the evening meal. If the weather is warm serve something frozen with small fancy cakes and tiny cups of hot coffee, or a salad with coffee and sandwiches, or tea, small cakes and sandwiches.

For a Picnic Party.
I am a member of the amusement committee of a secret society that has invited a number of lodges of the same order to an outdoor picnic. It is our duty to provide amusements in the way of games and contests, and we are sure you can suggest something novel and entertaining.—X. Y. Z.

For such a large crowd as this must necessarily be, the best thing to do will be to arrange a series of races, according to age and sex. This can be made very amusing. Then have a peanut hunt, with a prize to the one finding the most. Partners for refreshments could be found by matching "flags of all nations." These may be purchased in paper and are pretty souvenirs.

Two Queries.
Is it customary for a bridal couple to go into the dining-room for refreshments first, and is the groom obliged to wear a dress suit at a seven o'clock wedding?—Anxiety.

The bridal couple are usually served first and etiquette prescribes full dress for a bridegroom after the hour of six. Circumstances may alter cases, but I can only tell you what custom and society demand.

Proper Wording of Cards.
When there are three sisters in a family, all unmarried, how should the visiting cards be worded and should the address be on the card of each one?—Inquirer.

The eldest daughter has simply the prefix "Miss" and the last name; the other girls use their full given names and the address is on each card.
MADAME MERRY

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR SEPT. 15.

JUDGMENT AND MERCY.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 11:20-30.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—Matt. 11:28.

The paragraph mark separating verses 27 and 28 should rightfully be removed for that portion is but a continuation and a contrast with what has gone before. As we see from Luke's account, Jesus has sent out the seventy who return boasting of what had been accomplished in Jesus' name, only to receive his reproof that they are not so much to rejoice in that as that their names were written "in heaven."

Jesus had made his appeal to Judea only to be rejected; he has done a marvelous work in Galilee only to be rejected there also, and thus it leads to his appeal to the individual. Jesus knew that every problem of the church, financial or otherwise, every problem of the body politic, is in its final analysis one of the condition of the individual heart.

We have before us a twofold division of this lesson:

I. **Those Who Reject.** One can scarce reconcile the speaker of this first section with him who spoke the last words, but is any denunciation more awful than that of outraged love? There is no contradiction here for his invitation is extended to the very people whom he has denounced. Chorazin and Bethsaida, laden with sin, are urged to break off their yoke of bondage, be reconciled with him, become yoked with him whose burden is light.

Judgment Inevitable.

These cities had their day of opportunity. In like manner we notice that the measure of the judgment is the measure of opportunity. The fate of Tyre and Sodom was awful, but more terrible is to be the fate, in the day of judgment, of Chorazin and Bethsaida, because they sinned against the greater light. The possible exaltation of Capernaum as shown by the question asked in verse 23.

Again we need to note that judgment is inevitable. It is the lot and portion of us all. Jesus created a wonderful opportunity for those cities and in a like manner has created one for us as individuals of the city, what will be our accounting in the judgment? We as citizens are being illuminated by a wonderful revelation of truth and righteousness. Shall New York, Chicago and other large centers become as ancient Capernaum or Babylon, Nineveh and Tyre?

II. **Those Who Come to Jesus.** Coming now to the second section of our lesson, one can feel the tender paths of the voice of Jesus as he turns from the whole to the individuals who comprise the whole and cries—"Hither to me." Not alone those who are burdened by ceremonialism or guilt but a more wonderful scope than that, "All who labor." His invitation is, however, limited, for it is to the laboring, thus excluding the wilfully idle, whether they be idle materially or spiritually.

Offers a Life.

Jesus knew the rest of harmonious relation to the Father, the rest of service, and so the climax of his invitation is the test of experience, v. 30, "For my yoke is easy and my burden is light." Notice that our labor is to be fruitful, "heavy laden," but the joy of service far outweighs any thought of its becoming a duty and therefore onerous. A yoke implies a being attached to a load and with another. How may we know if his words be true? There is but one condition, "Come." Jesus meant just what and all that word implies. The babe sitting upon the knee of its nurse knows what its mother means when she calls "Come," and so Jesus extends his arms to sorrowful, laden humanity as well as to ceremonially laden Israel and says "Come." Not to a church or to some religious leader, but to Jesus himself. The invitation is very personal both as to the one who shall come, and the one to whom we are to come.

There is in this lesson a luminous suggestion of Jesus' method of dealing with the ill of our great cities. He does not propose a lot of negotiations, but offers a life, an energizing power that shall enable a company of his believers to change these conditions of ill. Some one has called attention to Jesus' attitude towards the Roman empire. Not one word of specific rebuke nor denunciation, yet in approximately three hundred years there was a Christian emperor upon that throne.

These words of Jesus thrill with music. They have been a solace throughout the ages. They have brought into his kingdom countless thousands.

Jesus here assumes, as he always did, that the woes of the impenitent and the joys of the saved are conditioned upon our attitude towards him. Let us be careful not to slip the yoke and not to be unequally yoked with unbelievers. We are called to a partnership, a community of interest and to an agreement with him whose "yoke is easy and whose burden is light."

OLD AND NEW WORLD BRIFES FOR THE BUSY

Napoleon's villa on the island of Elba was sold at auction to Marquis Camillo Ruspoli for \$60,000.

Two young girl pickets in the furriers' strike in New York were sentenced to 30 days each for throwing eggs at a girl who refused to quit work.

R. H. Moon, teller in the night and day bank in Los Angeles, was arrested on advices from Parkersburg, W. Va., on a charge of embezzling \$25,000.

England filed a second protest against the Panama Canal bill, threatening that unless a satisfactory agreement is reached the question will be taken to The Hague.

THE MARKETS.

(New York Wholesale Prices.)

MILK.—The wholesale milk price is 3 1/2c a quart, in the 26c. zone, or \$1.71 per 40-quart can.

Butter.
Creamery extras 26 1/2 @ 27
Firsts 25 1/2 @ 26
Seconds 24 @ 25
Thirds 22 @ 23
State, dairy, finest 23 1/2 @ 24
Good to prime 23 @ 24
Common to fair 21 @ 22 1/2

Eggs.
State, Pa., and nearby, henery white, fancy and new laid 31 @ 32
State, Pa., and nearby, selected white, fair to good 28 @ 30
State, Pa., and nearby, selected white, common to fair 25 @ 27
Brown, henery fancy 26 @ 27
Gathered, brown, mixed color 22 @ 24
Western, gathered, white 24 @ 27
Fresh gathered, extra 25 @ 26

Fresh Killed Poultry.
Chickens—Barrels.
Phila. & other nearby squab broilers, per pair 45 @ 50
Phila. & L. I. fancy, per lb. 24 @ 25
Penn. broilers, fancy 20 @ 23
Western, dry picked, milk fed, 22 @ 23
Western, dry picked, milk fed, 2 lbs each 19 @ 20
Turkeys—
Old hens and toms, mixed 16 @ 17
Fowls—Dry Packed.
Wn. bxs, 60 lbs & over to dz 17
Wn. bxs, 48 to 55 lbs to doz 16 1/2 @ 17
dry picked, fancy 16 1/2 @ 17
Wn. bxs 36 to 42 lbs to doz 14 1/2 @ 16
dry, picked 14 1/2 @ 16
Other Poultry—
Old cocks, per lb 12 @ 13
Spring ducks, L. I. & east'n 18 1/2 @ 19
Spring ducks, Pa. 18 @ 19
Sibs, pr white 1 lbs to doz 4 @ 5
per dz 40 @ 50
Sibs, dark per dozen 17 @ 18

Vegetables.
Beans, western N. Y., per bskt 50 @ 1.00
Jersey, per basket 40 @ 50
Long Island and Jersey, bag 35 @ 75
Beets, per barrel 1.25 @ 1.50
Beets, per barrel 1.25 @ 1.50
Carrots—
Per barrel or bag 75 @ 90
Per basket 20 @ 25
Per 100 bunches 5 @ 10
Cabbages—
Per ton 13.00 @ 15.00
Per 100 1.30 @ 1.50
Per bbl 50 @ 75
Cauliflowers, Long Island, per bbl 1.50 @ 2.00
State, per bbl 1.00 @ 1.50
Celery, per dozen 10 @ 15
Corn, per 100 ears 50 @ 1.50
Cucumber pickles, per bbl 1.00 @ 1.50
Cucumbers, per bag 3 @ 5
Eggplants, per barrel 1.00 @ 1.50
Per basket 40 @ 60
Lettuce, per basket or crate 25 @ 30
Lima beans, per basket or crate 2.00 @ 2.50
Mushrooms, per basket or crate 2.00 @ 2.50
Onions, per basket 50 @ 1.25

Other Produce.
Ct. Valley, yellow, 100-lb bag 1.25 @ 1.50
Orange, 100, per bag 1.00 @ 1.50
L. yellow, per lb 1.00 @ 1.50
Jersey, per basket 60 @ 100
Va. and Md., per bbl 1.50 @ 2.00
Pears, per basket or crate 30 @ 50
Pears, state, per crate 30 @ 50
Peppers, bbls, boxes or carrier 20 @ 100
Pumpkins, per bbl or bag 1.00 @ 1.50
Romaine, per basket 25 @ 75
Radishes, per 100 bunches 1.00 @ 1.50
Spinach, per bbl 2.00 @ 2.50
Squash—
Marrow, per bbl 1.00 @ 1.50
White, per bbl 50 @ 100
White, per basket 30 @ 50
Tomatoes, per bbl 1.00 @ 1.50
Per carrier 25 @ 50
Turnips, rutabaga, per bbl 75 @ 100
Turnips, white, per bbl 1.00 @ 1.50
Turnips, per 100 bunches 1.00 @ 1.50
Watercress, per 100 bunches 1.00 @ 1.50

Potatoes.
Jersey, round, per bbl or bag 1.50 @ 2.00
Jersey, long, per bbl or bag 1.20 @ 1.35
N. Y. round, per bbl or bag 1.00 @ 1.50
Sweets, Jersey, per basket 1.00 @ 1.25
Sweets, southern, yellow, per barrel 1.75 @ 2.50
Sweets, southern, white, per barrel 1.75 @ 2.50
Yams, southern, per bbl 1.75 @ 2.25

Fruits and Berries.
Apples, new H. P. 2.00 @ 2.75
Astrachan 1.75 @ 2.25
Wolf R 2.50 @ 3.25
N. Y. pip 2.00 @ 2.25
Sour B 1.75 @ 2.25
Sweet B 1.75 @ 2.25
Open head 1.00 @ 2.25
White falls 1.00 @ 2.25
Crab, small 5.00 @ 7.00
Crab, large 2.00 @ 3.00
Bartlett, bbl 4.50 @ 6.00
Bartlett, basket 1.50 @ 2.25
Kaiser 1.50 @ 2.00
Grapes, per case 85 @ 100
U. R. Niagara 50 @ 60
U. R. Champ 50 @ 60
N. J. black 50 @ 100
South. Del. 50 @ 60
Id. Champ 45 @ 55
Raspberries, qt 7 @ 9
Up river 10 @ 15
Huckleberries, per qt 5 @ 12
N. J. 5 @ 10
Peaches, per crt 40 @ 75
State, basket 40 @ 75
Del. J 75 @ 125
Md. 75 @ 125
Muskmelons, per crt 40 @ 100
Baltimore 60 @ 75
Delaware 50 @ 75
Maryland 45 @ 75
Virginia 50 @ 100

Live Stock.
BEEVES.—Steers ordinary to prime, sold at \$7 @ 10; lbs.; oxen at \$4.10 @ 6; bulls at \$3.50 @ 5.45; cows at \$2.25 @ 5.50. Native steers, 11 @ 15 1/2c per lb.; Texan beef, 7 @ 10 1/2c.
CALVES.—Common to choice veals sold at \$8.50 @ 12 per 100 lbs.; calves \$6 @ 8; common grassers, \$4 @ 4.50; buttermilks, \$3.50 @ 6.50; yearlings, \$3.50. Dressed calves firm at 13 @ 13 1/2c; country dressed at 11 1/2 @ 15 1/2c.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to prime wethers (Texes) \$2.50 @ 4 per 100 lbs.; a few head at \$4.25; culls at \$1.00 @ 2; ordinary to prime lambs at \$6.25 @ 7.75; culls at \$4 @ 5.50. Dressed mutton 6 1/2 @ 8 1/2c; best wethers, 9c; dressed lambs at 10 @ 13 1/2c.
HOGS.—\$8.90 @ 9.10 per 100 lbs. for heavy to light hogs; Jersey hogs at \$8.60; roughs at \$7.65 @ 8.75; stags at \$3.10 @ 3.50.
HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, large bales, timothy new, as to quality, 100 lbs., \$1 @ 1.25; old timothy, prime, \$1.40; No. 3 to No. 1, \$1.00 @ 1.25; shipping, \$1 @ 1.05; clover, mixed, light, \$1.15 @ 1.25; heavy, 95c @ 1.10; straw, long rye, 90 @ 95c; oat, 45 @ 50c.
SPOT MARKETS AT A GLANCE.
Wheat No. 2, red, to arr 1.07
Oats, new, stand 39 @ 40
Flour, spring, patent, new, at \$3.10 @ 3.20
Lard, Ref. Cont. cwt 11.65c
Tallow, city hhdls 66 @ 68
Pork, mess, hbl 20 @ 22
Coffee, Rio No. 7, lb 14 @ 16
Tea, Formosa, lb 14c
Sugar, fine, gran., lb 5.90c
Butter, extra 24 @ 26
Cheese, specials 16 1/2 @ 17
Eggs extra firsts 24 @ 26
Cotton 11.25c
Havana, R. D. 50
Conn. wrapper 60

ALL ABOUT THE PHILOSOPHER

Short Essay Evidently Written by One Familiar With This Species of Animal.

A philosopher is a man, and rarely a woman, who, having nothing to do and being glad of it, puts in his time explaining the reason that other people should have for doing things. Philosophers are not popular because, in the first place, most men are too busy to listen to them, and, in the second place, they are satisfied with their own reason for doing things.

Nevertheless, philosophers are wont to gravitate toward comfortable stoves in corner groceries, where men of varying leisure straggle in and towards comfortable chairs in universities where helpless youth are compelled to listen as a part of an awful punishment called a curriculum.

Whenever a philosopher becomes famous, it always turns out that he is not a philosopher at all, but a scientist. Simon pure philosophers never give information, because nothing less than explaining the unknowable will satisfy them. One philosopher will never agree with another philosopher if he can possibly help it.—Life.

CONTRARY.



Julia—I understand that Grace has been taking a course of exercise to reduce her flesh.
Jane—Yes, and her appetite improved so much she gained ten pounds.

BURNING AND ITCHING

6110 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.—
"About two years ago I began to notice small pimples on the back of my shoulders. The pimples looked very red and at times they would ooze a watery fluid and then formed a scab which I would tear down by scratching constantly. It looked like an open sore all over my back. Within a few months it reached to such a degree that I would not be able to do anything without interrupting myself to scratch my back. My clothing certainly irritated the trouble especially when the sores were just torn by scratching the scabs off. Finally I got so badly affected that I could not sleep nights on account of the severe burning and itching.

"I spent a considerable amount of money for medicine and all was in vain. I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and obtained relief from a few applications only. Then I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment and was completely cured." (Signed) Aaron Rochlis, Apr. 8, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. I, Boston."

Cause for Consternation.

The inexperienced district school teacher had exhausted all other expedients for the maintenance of discipline. Going out into the school yard, she broke off a good-sized switch that was growing there and administered primitive punishment to Jimmy Kelley.

There were strange expressions of horrified amazement on the faces of the children, and when school was dismissed at noon they gathered in excited groups and talked in whispers. Finally the teacher's curiosity could stand it no longer. Calling Henry Thomas to her, she demanded the cause of the discussions.

"Why—why—why, teacher," he stammered, "that—that switch you licked Jimmy with—that was the tree we all set out last Arbor day."—Harper's Magazine.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hathorn* In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Tandem.

She—I don't care much for canoeing.
He—Why not?
She—Because you have to sit tandem all the time.

A very successful remedy for pelvic catarrh is hot douches of Paxtine Antiseptic, at druggists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Lucky Woman.

Wife—There are so very few really good men in the world.
Hub—Yes; you are mighty lucky to get one.

Many a man's good reputation has been fatally bitten by the political bug.

SYMPATHY, BUT NO APOLOGY

Lawyer's Tart Remarks Not Greatly Softened by His Rejoinder When "Called Down."

Andrew Lipscomb, who practices law before the courts of Maryland, was trying his first case before a judge named Merrick Lipscomb, wishing to impress the judge, was, in the language of the bar, right lippy in his remarks to the eminent gentleman. Finally, Merrick lost patience and exclaimed:

"Sit down! Sit down, sir! If you don't sit down I'll fine you for contempt of court."
Lipscomb sat down, but turned to a young lawyer beside him, and remarked, in an understone:

"That's the cruelest, most opinionated old judge I ever saw. I'll show him where he gets off. He's an old fool."
"If you talk like that, I'll beat you up!" replied the young lawyer. "He's my father!"

"How sad!" said Lipscomb, smoothly. "How sad."—Popular Magazine.

Domestic Combat.

E. Trowbridge Dana, grandson of the poet Longfellow, who was recently married in Cambridge with a beautiful ritual of his own composition, said the other day to a reporter:

"If all couples gave to marriage the profound thought and reverence that my wife and I gave to it there would be fewer mismatings.

"The average married pair, it sometimes seems to me, are like the Blinks.

"Pa," said little Tommy Blinks one day, "what's a weapon?"

"A weapon, my son," Blinks answered, "is something to fight with."

"Then, pa," said little Tommy, "is ma your weapon?"

It takes more than a fur-lined overcoat to protect a would-be actor in the hall of fame.

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Send \$5 for the Oliver Typewriter—the machine will come a-flying. The newest Model—No. 5—the regular \$100 machine—with no extra charge for Printype.

For the price of a good fountain pen you secure the World's Greatest Typewriter. You can pay the balance at the rate of 17 cents a day.

This irresistible "\$5 offer" is sweeping everything before it. The era of universal typewriting is coming. The triumph of the typewriter over primitive pen-and-ink has been brought about by the same machine that introduced visible writing.

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The Standard Visible Writer

This is the typewriter whose high efficiency has made it the choice of the greatest firms and corporations. It is the simplest of all standard typewriters, yet the swiftest and by far the most versatile. The moving parts work freely in a solid metal framework, making the machine so strong that the hardest usage has no effect upon it.

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