

Spiders Cast Out Life Lines.
I took a large spider from his web under the basement of the mill, put him on a chip of wood, and set him afloat on the quiet waters of the pond. He immediately began to cast a web for the spider. He threw it as far as possible in the air with the wind. It soon reached the shore and made fast to the spires of grass. Then he turned himself about and in a true sailor fashion began to haul in hand over hand his cable. Carefully he drew it until his bark began to move toward shore. As it moved the faster he hauled the faster drew upon it to keep his hawser taut, and on touching the water. Soon he reached the shore and quickly sped his way homeward. I tried several spiders and they all came to shore in like manner.—Chicago Tribune.

FTTS, St. Vitus Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 23 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. B. Kline, 1601 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

THOUGHT CHILD WOULD DIE.
Whole Body Covered With Cuban Itch—Cuticura Remedies Cure at Cost of 75c.

"My little boy, when only an infant of three months, caught the Cuban Itch. Sores broke out from his head to the bottom of his feet. He would itch and claw himself and cry all the time. He could not sleep day or night, and a light dress is all he could wear. I called one of our best doctors to treat him, and his treatment did not do any good, but he seemed to get worse. He suffered so terribly that my husband said he believed he would have to die. I had almost given up hope when a lady friend told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used the Cuticura Soap and applied the Cuticura Ointment and he at once fell into a sleep, and he slept with ease for the first time for two months. After three applications the sores began to dry up, and in just two weeks from the day I commenced to use the Cuticura Remedies my baby was entirely well. The treatment only cost me 75c, and I would have gladly paid \$100 if I could not have got it any cheaper. I feel safe in saying that the Cuticura Remedies saved his life. He is now a boy of five years. Mrs. Zana Miller, Union City, N. J., P. O. No. 1, Branch Co., Mich., May 17, 1906."

"It's an easy matter to induce the tears to issue, but it is no laughing matter to do it to laugh at yourself."

The hands of the housewife will be kept soft and white and free from all chaps, redness or roughness if borax is used.

Barbers Sensitive to Height.

"I heard something new in the barbering business the other morning," said the gray-headed man. "I am occupying a room on the top floor of a skyscraper in a fashionable hotel. I sent for a barber to come up and shave me. He came, but when he saw to what an altitude he had attained he looked uneasy. "Would it inconvenience you to come down to the regular barber shop?" he asked. "I answered that it would not particularly put me out, but that I would like to know the reason for his request. "The fact is," he said, "I never like to shave anybody at this distance above the ground. No barber has been able to shave me particularly sensitive to height. It makes us nervous. Most barbers will not undertake a job above a certain number of feet in the air. Of course, if you insist I will shave you here, but you would probably get a better shave ten floors below this one." "I refused to humor the fellow's whim. As a consequence he nearly cut my throat. Whether he did it through nervousness, as he claimed, or pure cussedness of his own, I don't know. Whatever it was, that is a peculiar trait of barbers. I'd like to have explained."—New York Sun.

"Minister" Barrett's Story.
John Barrett, the new director of the Bureau of American Republics, tells a good story on himself. Some years ago he was asked by a friend to make a speech at a big barbecue which was to be held at a distant town.

His friend was to have been the principal speaker, but owing to illness was unable to attend; so he went. Barrett was asked by a friend to make a speech at a big barbecue which was to be held at a distant town.

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Women's Realm

The Manners of American Women.
In Harper's Bazar, Mr. Henry James continues his candid criticisms of the manners of American women. He says, among other things:

"It has never been without profit to the individual American, I think, to have taken in the truth, as societies other than his own put it before him, that in a difficult and complicated world it is well to have had as many things as possible discriminated and thought out and tried and tested for us, well to remember that the art of meeting life finely is, what the art of the dramatist has been described as being, the art of preparations. There is always a thrill for us at home in the observed operation of our law that any one may become among us, at two minutes' notice, anything possible or impossible, even a gentleman, even a lady; but the deeper impression attaches, none the less, to the exhibited effects of being tutored, which correspond usually to our habitual, too national belief in the sweet sanctity of free impulse. By which I am far from hinting that every adventurous compatriot either comes back from the more lessened and disciplined world charged with its richer spoil or stays on it for pure love of the same; that personage being often unsurpassed, I fear, in a knack of faring far to gather little when not in that of extracting from alien sources, by a strange and perverse chemistry, elements of which he is apt to have already enough and to spare.

"The unmistakable thing is, at any rate, that the conception of manners is at the very best, among us, a struggle more or less fierce."

Bishop Potter on Women.

The Right Reverend Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, is writing for Harper's Bazar a remarkable series of papers on women—their recreations, their progress, and the rest. Concerning the progress of women, Bishop Potter says: "In a word, no more tremendous change has come to pass in the last half-century than that which has occurred in the realm of woman. That change has not, of course, been so great in Western as in Eastern lands; for, in the former, those great ideas which had been at work, as in England, from the times of King John and the barons, have produced their appropriate results in the emancipation not alone of men, but also of women. Two forces have been at work in connection with the status of women, one of them progressive, and the other conservative—one of them demanding for both sexes equal rights and privileges, and the other appealing to the Bible for the Scriptural warrant for regarding woman as an inferior and for keeping her in bondage. A Chinaman, when remonstrated with for holding the women of his house fast bound to the ancient custom of deformed feet, replied, 'My wife can't walk, and so she stay at home; and even an Apostle, in reciting, as becoming in woman, graces which he accounted as pre-eminently praiseworthy, brackets with some of the chiefest value the words 'keepers at home.'"

"In other words, it is undeniable that half a century ago the ideal woman was domesticity, and the virtues which find their fittest sphere in the retirement of the home were accounted of pre-eminence value. But all that is changed, and it can never be forgotten (and I pray Heaven that it never may be!) that such services as Dorothea Dix and Florence Nightingale and Sister Dora and their kind have illustrated were not rendered by staying at home."

New Use For Chicken Feathers.

That it pays to breed the best fowls, and only the best, to color and plume, is truly exemplified by the latest law of Dame Fashion. Some time ago the Audubon Society, with a great amount of zeal and the fanning of trumpets, succeeded in having passed a law which prohibited the wearing of wild birds' feathers upon women's headgear. Their great hue and cry about depleting the woods and forests of their gay plumaged and sweet songsters to supply woman's vanity, which they declared was both unnecessary and cruel, led to the passing of the law that forbids woman from adorning her crowning creation with the pretty and fancy feathers which add so much to her appearance.

While the gay and happy wild birds are singing the lay, and gaily hopping from tree to tree in the woods totally unmolested by the millinery hunter, the chicken, which is really a bird, but not considered as such by the mandates of the law, and is scorned by the members of the Audubon Society, has been literally pounced upon by the millinery hunter as an able substitute for his erstwhile prey, the bird of the forest. How well the chicken, the ordinary "bird of commerce," has succeeded in fulfilling its mission may best be seen by the innumerable number of "chicken feathers" being worn on the new spring hats. A prominent milliner is authorized by the statement that the feather decorations on the fall and winter hats will have to be supplied by the livery despised chicken feathers. Several unique and very pretty specimens of fall styles were shown by this dealer and possibly the most "chic" confection was one which was covered with the body of a pure white Wyandotte, all of the plumage being used except the head. The wings and breast were strikingly pretty and the whole so arranged as to form a "dream in white."

The average person has no conception of the beauty of the fowl's plumage—particularly the residents of New York City, who see fowls only in their market state. The innumerable

tion bids fair to become popular, and in so doing will add a material side line to the poultry business. This will be felt only by the breeder of pure blooded stock, as the requirements of the milliners demand that the plumage must be perfect and of an even color. The possibilities for combinations are numerous and the most exacting tastes cannot be gratified by the various colored and blended plumage only of the pure bred fowl.

Social Changes in London.

Mrs. George Cornwallis West, formerly better known as Lady Randolph Churchill, has an interesting article in Harper's Bazar in which she tells about London society as it was and is. Certainly no one should understand the subject better than she, and she says some very interesting things—this, for example:

"If material London has changed, so have the habits and tastes of the social world. The season proper, as formerly understood, began on the 1st of May and ended on the last day of July. The winter season, which usually assembles in February and sits for six weeks, brought to London the legislators and their families, but from October to February the town was a desert with the exception of a few people hurrying through or doing some Christmas shopping. As a winter resort London is becoming most popular, not to say fashionable. Amusements of all kinds are provided, an opera season, promenade concerts, skating rinks and exhibitions bring people up from the country. The restaurants are crowded, and when an autumn session is provided by a Government and party greedy for work, it is not to be wondered at that many prefer the winter in London to the bleakness of the country at that time of year. Revealing the old order of things, people are beginning to let their town houses for the summer, that they may enjoy the natural beauty of the country in preference to the heat, dusty and noisy pleasures of the town. Two principal reasons can easily account for this; one is the material discomfort of London with its increasing traffic and noise, and the second is the growing love for open-air life and pastimes. Motors have made the country so accessible that it has opened the eyes of all sensible people to the folly of waiting weeks, if not months, in a hot, evil-smelling and noisy metropolis. Even during the few weeks when the Season with a big 'S' is at its height, the fashionable world flies from it every Saturday to Monday. Innumerable are the week-end country house parties, with golf, lawn tennis or the river to amuse and keep one out of doors. Mothers with broods of unmarried daughters find this kind of entertainment a better market to take them to than the heated atmosphere of the ballroom, which the desirable partis shun for the greater attractions of fresh air and exercise.

"The lovely gardens which formerly were left by their owners to bloom unseemly are now eagerly sought and revelled in. Consequently, the craze for gardening is much on the increase. Every one aspires to be a Miss Jekyll or a Mrs. Boyd, and the merits of rival Japanese, rose, and friendship gardens form a favorite subject of discussion.

"There is no doubt that luxury is greatly on the increase, although it may take other forms; the mode of living is becoming more extravagant every day. The young people who were thought to be well provided for with £2000 a year barely subsist now on £4000 or £5000. Every one lives well, a bad dinner is a surprise. Houses are better and more artistically furnished, and every one entertains more or less."

Facts About Child Labor.
Dr. A. S. Daniel, of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, has dug up some facts about child labor that make a man's blood boil. In the New York sweatshops he has seen children required to sew on buttons at the age of three and to hem trousers at the age of six. He asserts that he found an eighteen-months-old baby earning fifty cents a week; the baby was sick, but its mother wouldn't let it be taken to the hospital, as she "needed the money."

Dr. Daniel reports that "children of three and four years work with their parents, the elder children, and possibly lodgers in the tenement work-room. Children of six stitch the hems of trousers, and those of three or four, when not sewing on buttons, pull out the basting threads.

"These little ones, in artificial flower making, put the strings through the petals and leaves, do the pasting of boxes, and put the paper over the rough cardboard. Then, too, they press tobacco leaves, generally standing up to do it, and this work they do for hours at a time. The child labor laws do not protect these children, as they are not employed in shops or factories. Tenements are supposed to have a lady licensee, but it would require an inspector at the entrance and on the roof of every tenement to prevent work going on in unlicensed tenements. The only remedy is absolute prohibition of any but factory work."

"This damnable outrage defies the utmost resources of imprecation. It lifts Hood's 'Song of a Shirt' to the rank of a lyric. It makes Victor Hugo's chapter about the Thénardiens and little Cosette a dainty pastiel in prose. Nothing that was ever written compares for grim horror with those awful sentences, so artlessly put forth by Mr. Daniel, and if New York hasn't manhood enough left in it to put a stop to this crime against childhood, it doesn't belong in America.—Boston Transcript.

The calabash gourd has become popular for pipes in South Africa.

A FREIGHT CAR'S END.

Brings Up in the Bone Yard to Be Burned or Carted Away Piece-meal.

A Big Four live stock car was shoved on a repair track in the Cypress yards for the Missouri Pacific Railroad one day last week. One end was battered in, the sides were bulged out and the heavy timbers supporting the floor were broken and splintered. It was out of service, as any one could plainly see, although the big capital letters, "C C C C," looked boldly—even defiantly—at the cars standing on the numerous storage tracks near by, as if to say: "They will fix me up and I will be good for many more runs before I quit this business."

But as the car rolled on down the repair track it cracked and groaned as if from many aches and pains. At last it bumped hard against a heavy steel coal car, which was waiting for a new draw bar. Then it seemed to sigh and say pathetically: "I am all in."

"Hello, old 1855, back again, I see," exclaimed the repair foreman. He stopped and looked at the car critically. He shook his head and chuckled: "Well, it's you for the bone yard this time, sure." He gave a sign to his gang of workmen.

The bonnyard, as it is called, is the place where all freight cars must go, soon or late if they do not happen to be caught in a wreck and smashed to pieces or burned along the right of way. They may cross and recross the continent, journey from the Lakes to the Gulf, take many side trips on branch lines, tie up in railroad yards or private switches for years and years. But at last, when they are old and worn out, or battered and splintered beyond repair, they all bring up in the bonnyard, and there they are burned.

Five freight cars were ablaze in the bonnyard when the Big Four car was dumped there that afternoon. Workmen first stripped it of everything of any value that could be used in car repairing—the side doors, the better part of the lumber, the air brakes and couplings, the springs and some of the iron. Then they rolled the body off the trucks and it crashed down the embankment and landed near a pile of scrap iron where another car had been burned. Four or five boys and two women, with axes, made a rush for it and began hammering off the splintered boards and carrying them away to their homes for kindling and fuel. By and by a man built a fire under each end of the car, and then the flames crackled about it until nothing was left but a pile of bent and twisted iron rods, bolts, nuts and nails.

"When a car is out of service, or is wrecked so it will cost more to repair it than it is worth, we send it to the bonnyard," the foreman explained. "That is the easiest and quickest way to dispose of it. Of course we make use of the trucks, the draw bars, springs, brake couplings, and some of the wood work, but we always burn what is left."

"Do all the railroad companies burn their worn out cars?" the foreman was asked by a bystander. "Some of them do; some of them don't," he replied. "Some of them strip the cars of everything of value, then tear them to pieces and sell the wood at so much for a load. But we burn them. We send an average of a dozen cars to the bonnyard every month from these yards. I do not know just how many they send to the bonnyard at other places on the system. Ask me something else; I could not begin to tell how many freight cars the Missouri Pacific owns. Our business here is to repair cars and we repair hundreds. I suppose the company buys new cars as fast as the old ones are put out of service. New cars are coming to us all the time. There is a string of them over there."

He pointed to a track on which stood a freight train that had just pulled into the yards. "What is the average life of a freight car? Well, there you've got me. I don't know. Some of them don't last long; some of them last for years."

"What do you do when a car belonging to another railroad is too badly wrecked or worn out to repair?" "If a car comes to us from another road and it is in such a condition that we can't get it off our hands, why, there is nothing to do but 'destroy it.'—Kansas City Star.

Weight of the Ancient Romans.

Some of the Romans seem to have been very "solid," while others were fast to a degree not known nowadays. When a Caesar was killed on the 15th of March, Antony owed \$200,000, which he paid before the kalends of April out of the public money and squandered, according to Adams, \$28,000,000. Caesar himself, before he set out for Spain, was in debt to the extent of \$10,000,000. Lentulus possessed \$6,145,830. Claudius, a freedman, saved \$12,500,000. Augustus obtained from the testamentary disposition of his friends—some people will leave their fortunes to their sovereigns—no less than \$101,458,330. Tiberius is said to have squandered in a single year. Vespasian estimated by his acconition that the money which the maintenance of the commonwealth required was \$1,550,000.

Hollow Glass Bricks.

The demand for hollow bricks and building blocks for house construction has induced glass manufacturers to put hollow glass bricks on the market, and they promise to be used extensively for novel and artistic effects. The first glass bricks being sold proved a failure on account of their cost, but the hollow glass bricks can be made at much less expense. They are lighter and stronger than clay bricks and are such excellent non-conductors that walls built of them are proof against dampness, heat, heat and cold. The bricks are sealed hermetically when hot and are placed in walls with a colorless mortar made of special glass. The bonding strength of the glass mortar is almost as great as the bricks themselves.—Building Management.

Popular Science

To see an object on the earth's surface 100 miles away the observer must be 6667 feet above the level of the sea.

The sand of Sahara averages thirty feet in depth, but in some places it has been found 300 feet below the surface.

Some forms of animal life are so tiny that 2,800,000,000 could be put in a space of one-thousandth part of a cubic inch.

Taking the statistics for the entire world, four and a half persons in the thousand are either deaf, dumb, blind or mentally deficient.

Among men fifty-one per cent. are stronger in the right arm than in the left. In thirty-three cases the left arm is the stronger; in the rest the two arms are equal.

The jaw of the snake is supplied with what might be termed a double hinge, which permits the reptile when occasion demands to greatly increase its capacity, and permits of its swallowing astonishingly large bodies.

A new office has been created in Berlin by the British Government to provide for a regular scientific investigation of the conditions of the Berlin working classes, with a view of obtaining ideas for the improvement of similar classes in England.

A scientist has invented an automatic mechanism for preventing collisions at sea, based upon the use of Hertzian waves. Miniature wireless telegraph plants are to be installed on vessels, effective within 1000 yards radius. Two vessels fitted with this apparatus approaching each other in a fog and with the mechanism set would at 1000 yards give mutual and automatic warning by acting upon each other's signal, which would in its turn automatically stop the engines.

Leaves do not fall from the tree because they are "dead"—which we may take as equivalent to saying because they are no longer receiving the constituents of their being from the sap and from the air—but as a consequence of a process of growth just at the junction of the leaf with the more permanent portion of the tree. Certain corklike cells develop which have very little adhesion, so that the leaf is very liable to be broken away by influences of wind and changes of temperature and of moisture.

Until recently phosphorus for commercial purposes was made only from bones and other organic substances. Now it is produced also from minerals. For two or three years past hundreds of tons of phosphorus have been turned out near Mount Holly Springs, some ten miles from Harrisburg, Pa., where a deposit of wavelite in nodules has been discovered. Wavelite is a somewhat rare mineral, a form of aluminum phosphate. A mill is required to extract the phosphorus. Phosphorus from minerals is also produced at Niagara Falls.

FIGURES THAT ASTONISH.

Physicists Delving Into Things That Are Infinitely Minute.

What is the food value of a thought? Dr. John Alfred Bradshaw, the famous lens maker, says the day will come when such figures as we now deem large or small shall seem crude, says the Chicago Tribune. We learn from the physicist that an atom of hydrogen can be broken up into nearly 1200 corpuscles, an atom of mercury into 200,000 corpuscles; that the atom of radium has stored within it an energy of which our older science did not dream. Furthermore, our advanced physicists—at least some of them—have relegated matter to a new field and tell us that negative electricity is matter—that electrons and matter are interchangeable terms. Lord Kelvin says of the atom: "If we raise a drop of water to the size of the earth and raise the atom in the same proportion, then will it be some place between the size of a marble and a cricket ball. If you fill a tiny vessel one centimeter tube, about three-quarters of an inch, with hydrogen corpuscles you can place therein in round numbers 525 octillions of them. If these corpuscles are allowed to run out of the vessel at the rate of 1100 per second it will require 17,000,000,000,000 years to empty. Such a computation seems almost like trifling with the human intellect, but it is in truth these subtle theories that our physicists are delving into the innermost chamber of the infinitely minute. It may be some day we shall be able to construct a living organism by the combination of the proper elements. Some day we may know the food value of a thought."

Secret Writing.

H. T. M. (Norfolk, N. M.): Can you give me a recipe for simple secret writing?

Answer: Take a sheet of good writing paper, moisten it well with clear water and place it upon a hard, smooth surface, such as glass, tin, stone, etc. After removing carefully all air bubbles from the sheet place upon it a dry sheet of equal size, and upon this do the writing with a sharp pointed pencil. Then destroy the dry paper written upon, and allow the wet sheet to dry in the air (not at the heat of a stove or lamp). When dry not a trace of the writing will be visible. But on moistening the sheet again with clear water and holding it against the light the writing can be read in a clear transparency. It disappears again after being dried in the air, and may be reproduced a number of times by moistening. Should, however, the sheet be too much heated, at the stove or lamp, for instance, the writing will disappear, never to reappear again.—New York Tribune.

NATURE PROVIDES FOR SICK WOMEN



A more potent remedy in the roots and herbs of the field than was ever produced from drugs. In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines and Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., in her study of roots and herbs and their power over disease discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value. During its record of more than thirty years, its long list of actual cures of those serious ills peculiar to women, entitles Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the respect and confidence of every fair minded person and every thinking woman.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful functions, weakness, displacement, ulceration or inflammation, backache, flatulency, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No other remedy in the country has such a record of cures of female ills, and thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it has done for them.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. For twenty-five years she has been advising sick women free of charge. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and as her assistant for years before her decease advised under her immediate direction. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Worse Than Useless.
James J. Hill, the railroad president, was once riding at night on the rear end of his private car when his train passed over a long wooden trestle. A freight train had gone over a few minutes before, and Mr. Hill remembered he had given orders that after the passing of all trains over this trestle a track patrolman should go over the structure with a bucket of water and extinguish any embers that might have fallen from the locomotive. Though the Hill special was going along at forty miles an hour, the alert eye of the patrolman caught sight of a hole in the bottom of the trestle, as the watchman, in the moonlight, threw the vessel over one shoulder, Mr. Hill ordered the train back to the trestle and summoned the watchman to him.

"My man, you are to the Great Northern Company just what a hole is to the bucket you carry—a good deal worse than useless. You may throw the bucket away and look for another job. Human life is too dear to trust to it of your kind."—From Human Life.

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To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all she desires for it. We will send her absolutely free a large trial bottle of Paxtine with a box of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

Clears up all mucous and catarrhal affections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic and uterine inflammation caused by female ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are daily recommending it every day. 50 cents at a druggist by mail. Remember, however, it costs you nothing to try it.

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destroys all the flies and other insects to every window, dining room, sleeping room and all places where flies are troublesome. It is a powerful disinfectant and will not soil or burn anything. Try it once and you will never be without one. It is sold by druggists and grocers.

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If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

The NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

The different Oil Stove

The improved Oil Stove



Gives best results. Reduces fuel expense. A working flame at the touch of the match. "Blue Flame" means the hottest flame produced by any stove. The New Perfection will make your work lighter. Will not over-heat the kitchen. Made in three sizes, with one, two, and three burners. Every stove warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

The Rayo Lamp

gives a clear, steady light. Fitted with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickle-plated. Every lamp warranted. Suitable for library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

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