

## ABOUT BOWLING ALLEYS

MANY ARE NOW BUILT ON THE UPPER FLOORS.

In recent years they have been greatly improved. Construction and finish—the finest—Are Made of Maple and Norway Pine.

"It does seem odd, certainly," said a builder of bowling alleys, "to think of bowling alleys on upper floors, but we are putting them there, nowadays. Until within very recent years the bowling alley, in cities at least, was always to be found in a basement. Now nobody about to build new alleys would think of installing them there.

"This liberal elevation of the alley has been brought about by the elevation of the game and by great improvements in the construction of the alleys themselves. The first of these new conditions brought in many new players who demanded more agreeable surroundings, the second has made it possible to put bowling alleys anywhere.

"The elevation of the game is due to the players themselves, acting through the American Bowling Congress, composed of bowling clubs and leagues, and now including the great majority of the bowling organizations east of the Rocky Mountains, if not in the whole United States. There has been adopted a standard bowling alley, and alleys made to conform to American Bowling Congress requirements are the same as to measurements everywhere. They may, of course, be poorer or better, comparatively, as to the materials used and as to their construction.

"Bowling alleys in recent years have been greatly improved in construction and finish; in fact, in every way. In old times in the construction they would lay leveling strips along on the floor where they were to build the alley, and then put down the alley bed of yellow pine or of maple, 3x1 inch stuff set on edge and blind nailed, as you nail down a fine floor. The very finest of the present-day bowling alleys are made with the ends—the end upon which the pins are set and the end near the foul line which revolves the impact of the ball when first set rolling—of maple; the long intervening space being of Norway pine, this stuff of the usual dimensions, 3x1 inches, and made, of course, to lie on edge in the alley bed, being all tongued and grooved on the deep sides.

"In building the finest and costliest alleys of such materials, the stuff is not laid down on the leveling pieces and nailed there, but the bed is built standing up on its edge beside the place it is to occupy. Strip after strip is laid up until the entire alley bed, seventy-five feet or more in length, including the runway, has been built up into one continuous structure, strip secured to strip, and the whole held together by steel clamps. The bed thus built is then tipped down into its proper horizontal position on the leveling pieces and made fast there, the top being then levelled and finished and polished.

"An alley bed of that character would be likely to be a revelation to a man not accustomed to bowling alleys. It seems almost white in color, or like a pale yellow translucent glass, and it looks as though it were as smooth as glass, or as the top of a piano or any other piece of polished cabinet work. It is some sort of fun to roll ten pins on an alley like that, to say nothing of the aid to good rolling afforded by its accuracy and smoothness of surface.

"And then, if you hadn't been around in bowling alleys much in late years you would see other things that would surprise you, say, the return chute, patented, of course, that carries a ball returned from the pit back to the player along the level of the alley-bed, and lands it finally up in the trough besides the runway at the old conventional level. This is a surprisingly simple thing. Instead of being supported on standards placed along the side of the alley at a sufficient height above the floor to give the slope required to carry the ball back to the players' end of the alley, the chute drops abruptly, close to the pin end. This sudden drop gives the ball an impetus that carries it rapidly along the chute at the level of the alley bed to the players' end, where there is an abrupt rise in the chute corresponding to the abrupt drop at the pin end. This rise at the players' end is so constructed as to permit the ball just to surmount it, and then to roll on back to its place in the trough very gently. In a room filled with bowling alleys that were equipped with return chutes of this kind, you get a quite unobstructed view of the whole room clear from side to side.

"Not everybody goes in for that sort of outfit, however. Less costly alleys are built of maple throughout, for instance, and the return chute carried on standards in the usual way are still used.

"A modern bowling alley of perfect construction does not give you half the thunder in rolling balls on it that you get of necessity from the old timers. With the alleys laid on a suitable subfoundation the sound is further reduced fifty per cent at least; and built in this manner, they are now put in on upper floors without disturbing the tenant on the floor below. There is a bowling hall on the floor above one of the best restaurants in Chicago.

"Chicago is ahead of us, in fact, in the actual development of bowling under the new order of things. There are in Chicago now fifty or sixty bowling establishments on ground floors; there are dozens of bowling establishments there on upper floors.

"Here, including those of private clubs, we have a considerable number of bowling places on the ground floor, but as yet only a few, perhaps not so

many as half a dozen of upper floors. But we have some fine establishments for bowling above the ground. In Brooklyn there has been opened lately an establishment with six alleys on the second floor, and eight alleys on the third floor. The latest upper-floor bowling establishment, one with ten alleys in a row, has just been opened in this borough, on the fifth floor of a business building in the hotel and theatre district of Broadway. You see at the door of this building a sign that only a few years ago you would never have looked to see anywhere. 'Take elevator to Bowling Academy.' But you will see many such."—New York Sun.

### WISE WORDS.

Nothing is gained by depreciating the difficulties of any undertaking. To look them in the face courageously, and to estimate them fairly, will generally enable us to overcome them; while, if they are hidden or ignored, they will, all unconsciously to ourselves, bar the way to success.

Home is the first and most important school of character. It is there that every human being receives his best moral training, or his worst; for it is there that he imbibes those principles of conduct which endure through manhood.

When you make a mistake, do not look back at it for long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind, and then look forward. Mistakes are lessons of wisdom. The past cannot be changed; but the future is yet in your power.

We are apt to measure ourselves by our aspiration instead of our performance. But in truth the conduct of our lives is the only proof of the sincerity of our hearts.

Every person is responsible for all the good within the scope of his abilities, and for no more, and none can tell whose sphere is the largest.

Nothing brings more substantial joy than a day's work well and honorably and successfully done.

The high lights of existence are dazzling, but the shadows are more agreeable in the long run.

Not wealth nor ancestry, but honorable conduct and a noble disposition make men great.

Jealousy is sustained as often by pride as by affection.

The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it.

**Moral Truths From Mr. Wu.**  
This is an old story of the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-fang, in a new form. A reporter had been commissioned by his newspaper to interview Mr. Wu. Following his usual artless Chinese custom Mr. Wu asked the reporter how much salary he received.

"One hundred and fifty dollars a week," he answered.

The familiar comment was at once forthcoming. "It is too much. It is altogether too much. You are not worth more than \$25 a week."

Some time afterward, while talking with other newspaper men, the Minister learned that the reporter had deceived him, and that instead of receiving \$150 a week he was paid not more than \$20. Accordingly the next time he called at the Chinese legation in search of information Mr. Wu thus dismissed him:

"You lied to me about your salary. If you will be about such a thing as that you will be about anything. I do not trust you. I have nothing to say to you. I want to revise my former estimate of your value. Instead of being worth \$25 a week you are not worth anything, sir."—Youth's Companion.

**Multimasted Schooners.**  
The multimasted schooner is developing into an important factor in the ocean carrying trade. Originally a two-masted craft, with fore and aft sails, it has evolved by regular steps of progression into a seven-masted vessel whose sails can be all handled from the deck. Two purposes are thus secured. First, the element of safety in the navigation of the vessel is increased, as the sail area may be reduced without difficulty or danger whenever desired and under any weather conditions, and without any resting her headway. Secondly, the rig is the most economical of all to operate. The sail area is divided up so that a comparatively small crew can handle the canvas, and reef and unreef, furl and unfurl, without leaving the deck. The latter feature makes the multimasted schooner the most profitable of all classes of ocean carriers.

**Small Men For the Army.**  
A surgeon of the British army who has had much experience in passing recruits argues for little men for fighting purposes, believing that the idea is old and obsolete that a man cannot be a good and efficient soldier unless he measures a certain number of feet and inches in height. In modern warfare, where the issue of every fight is usually decided at a distance, stature counts for little and is rather a disadvantage than otherwise. This is a discovery therefore suggests the reducing to a minimum of five feet the standard height of all recruits for mounted infantry, and light cavalry.

**Boston's Big Lobster.**  
One of the largest, if not the largest, lobster ever seen in Maine will be forwarded to a Roxbury (Mass.) fish dealer. The crustacean, which measures four feet from the tip of the claw to the tip of the tail and weighs twenty-three pounds, was caught in a small bay off the shore of Grand Manan, N. B. Its body measures two feet in length and its circumference is twenty inches. A lobster similar in size was taken a few years ago off Grand Manan, and is now in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.—Boston Transcript.



British mining engineers have discovered vast resources of coal in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabasca, British America.

Electricity has just been employed in a new capacity. A confectionery firm in St. Louis, Mo., is using an electrical device for cracking nuts, one machine cracking about five tons of nuts a day.

A human body contains some of the small things of nature. The blood, for example, is a colorless liquid, in which little red globules are floating. Every drop of it contains about a million of the globules, and they are susceptible of division into smaller globules still.

According to the Medical News London medical science is being directed toward the elucidation of the problem of the causation of cancer. A cancer research laboratory has just been opened at the Middlesex hospital, to be entirely devoted to the systematic investigation of cancer.

The total annual production of timber and firewood of the German forests is estimated at 35,000,000 tons, and this is supplemented by an import of 4,000,000 tons. The material progress of the country would not be possible had it not the large home production to fall back upon.

The longest stone arch bridge in the world is under construction at Luxembourg, over the valley of Petruffe. This arch will have a span of 277 feet and a rise of 102 feet. The total width of the available roadway is fifty-two feet, and this width is divided into two parts by a space nineteen feet wide, covered by slabs of armored concrete and carrying the footways.

The size of eggs among nesting birds ranges from that of the ostrich to that of the humming bird, it being primarily dependent on the size of the bird, but also on the condition of the young at birth, the eggs of birds whose young are born feathered being proportionately larger than the eggs of those whose young are hatched naked. The period of incubation is more or less closely related to the size of the egg, being about fourteen days in the humming bird and forty-two in the ostrich.

The nickel mines of Canada now produce about forty per cent of the world's supply, although the metal was not discovered in paying quantity there until about fourteen years ago. The deposits are found near Sudbury in Ontario, within an area of forty by seventy miles. The ore contains about three per cent of nickel, the same quantity of copper, and some iron and sulphur. It is worthy of note that the ore is not worked in Canada, but is sent to this country for the extraction of the metals.

A combination of a fire engine and hose cart, which is operated by electricity, has recently been invented. The motive power employed in pumping obviates the necessity of a steam boiler. This gives much additional room that is used for the coil of hose. The motor of the engine is connected with the trolley wires of car lines, and branch wires are run from these to places where hydrants are situated. The vehicle is very light, and all that is required to get up steam is to attach the wires to the motor.

### Why Spiders Are Not Insects.

The spider is not an insect, though probably nine people out of ten would class it under this term. With scorpions and mites spiders form a class in the animal kingdom known as Arachnida. This name is derived from a mythical personage called Arachne, the daughter of a purple dyer of Lydia, who was fabled to have challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning. So indignant was the goddess at this act of boldness that she forthwith transformed the hapless challenger into a spider, presumably in order that she might have the best possible opportunity of practicing the art on which she prided herself so much.

Spiders differ from insects in five main particulars. Their eyes are simple instead of compound, they have eight legs in place of six, they do not pass through the metamorphoses which are characteristic of insects, they have no antennae and their breathing is accomplished by means of organs which combine the functions of lungs and gills, instead of by tubes pervading their bodies. These points of distinction are sufficient to determine the fact that it is impossible to class spiders as insects.

**England's Old Common Field System.**  
A "Common Field" is quite distinct from a "Common." It is a field belonging to numerous owners. The land consists of long narrow strips, perhaps not more than ten yards wide and running parallel with one another. What are the exact rules of cultivation that obtain in Kent to-day we do not know, but of old it was usual to have a regular rotation, such as wheat one year, barley or oats the second and fallow the third. When the crops were harvested, each member of the community getting his or her share, all could put in their cattle, which roamed over the whole field, feeding on the stubble, etc. And this was termed the "right of sack." The "Common Field" system was gradually done away with by statutes in the reigns of George III. and William IV.—London Express.

### RURAL HYGIENE.

The Possible Influence of the Country Doctor on Public Health.

Prevention rather than cure is the great object of medical science to-day, and while the city has its peculiar perils, so has the country. In a recent essay in the New York Medical Record, Dr. George M. Kober, of Washington, D. C., said:

When we consider the fact that over seventy per cent of our population reside in rural districts, that the "bone and sinew" of these are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and that they do not enjoy the benefits of enforced sanitation by local health boards, we see at once the desirability of the family physician extending useful suggestions on healthful building sites and homes, disposal of house wastes, the importance of a pure water supply and wholesome and properly cooked food. As it is now, the diet is faulty, especially the hot biscuit and greasy fried dishes, while wells and privies are often dangerous neighbors. The undue prevalence of typhoid fever in rural districts could be materially checked by disinfecting excreta with three times the volume of boiling water and the adoption of the earth closet system. This is all the more important since infection is often spread through the milk supply, and many of our urban population contract disease in the country during the summer months. While prompt disinfection of the excreta is the only rational method, we should also make an effort to get rid of the flies by prompt disposal of the horse manure in which they breed, the abandonment of open privies and surface pollution, removal of garbage and other fly breeding matter.

**A Korean Prison.**  
In an entertaining article on Korea—the country which Russia covets and which Japan must have—the Rev. Robert E. Speer has this to say upon the prisons of that half-barbarous land:

"The gate was wide open and the courtyard was full of prisoners, and the surrounding buildings were old and tattered. I asked the chief, whom one of the two or three listless attendants called for us, why the prisoners did not run away. 'Oh,' he replied, 'they would be caught and beaten again and kept longer. Now they will get out soon.' But as I looked at them I saw that they did not run away because they could not. The life was beaten out of them. The keepers brought the heavy red cord with a brass hook at the end and trussed up a man with it to show how the beating was done, and then brought us the stiff rods with which victims were pounded over the shins and thighs until the beaten spots were simply masses of festering rotteness. There was a room, black, foul, leprous, in which the men were fastened in the stocks. The Black Hole of Calcutta was scarcely less merciful than this."—Leslie's Monthly.

### The Coming Engineer.

The engineer of the twentieth century will have need of all the knowledge education can bring. The nineteenth century skimmed the cream of invention; what was on the surface has been appropriated. James Watt made it impossible any one else should have quite so brilliant a record as himself, and yet his master-stroke of invention, the separate condenser, did not need abstruse scientific attainments, although Watt was essentially scientific in his methods. So each successful worker in the field of invention does something to exhaust the soil, and render needful higher fertilization for further productivity. New vistas, however, are constantly being opened out, and, to continue our analogy, we have something like the rotation of crops in the changing instruments by which the engineer attains his ends. It is becoming more and more evident that the day of the uneducated engineer, the man who by mere force of genius accomplished results which have changed the face of nature, is being replaced by the epoch of the skilled master of methods in applied science.—The Engineer.

**The Scheme That Failed.**  
"I say, Gaddesby," said Mr. Smith, as he entered a Peabody fishmonger's with a lot of tackle in his hand. "I want you to give me some fish to take home with me. Put them up to look as if they've been caught to-day, will you?"

"Certainly, sir. How many?"

"Oh! you'd better give me three or four—barbel! Make it look decent in quantity without appearing to exaggerate, you know."

"Yes, sir. You'd better take salmon, eh?"

"Why? What makes you think so?"

"Oh! nothing, except that your wife was down early this morning, and said if you dropped in with your fishing tackle and a generally woebegone look, I was to persuade you to take salmon if possible, as she liked that kind better than any other."

Mr. Smith took trout.—London Answers.

### Hats For Horses.

The Humane Society of Washington has been agitating the question of hats for horses, and its efforts are bearing some fruit. The society is intending to have made several dozen straw hats of the kind used for horses in the West Indies and in Europe, and will distribute them to the hackdrivers in order to place them where they will do most good. The hats are provided with holes in the top through which the ears of the horse protrude. The bonnet is tied neatly under the horse's chin, and as it is two feet over in breadth, casts a shade that is ample to protect the whole head and face. A place in the top of the hat above the horse's crown is made in order to keep his topknot moist.—Washington Times.

## Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."  
J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair.**  
\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

## Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness and give you a good digestion. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation and biliousness. Gently laxative. All druggists.

Want your stomach or bowels a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE HAIR.  
100 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

### Lightning and the Trolley.

During a thunderstorm at any time of day, says the Kansas City Star, the lights in the trolley cars of the Metropolitan system are always turned on by order of the company. There are two reasons for it. One is for the protection of the car and the other for protection of the passengers. When the lights are on and the car is at a standstill the trolley pole becomes a lightning rod. When a car is in motion, the electric current which leaves the power house and is carried along on the trolley wire, passes down through a wire in the trolley pole into the motors of the car, setting them in motion, and then down through the wheels into the rails, by which the current returns to the power house. Thus the trolley wire, the car, and the rails form a complete circuit. When a car is at a standstill the connection between the trolley and the motor is cut off, breaking the circuit. However, turning on the lights has the same effect as putting the car in motion, that is it completes the circuit. That is the exact reason why the lights are on during a thunderstorm.

Should lightning strike a trolley wire the flood of current would be carried with a rush to the nearest car. If this car is turned on so that the circuit with the rails is complete, there would be a chance that the extra current of the lightning's stroke would pass down the trolley pole and through the car into the rails without doing any harm. The principle is the same as that of a lightning rod, which carries the electricity of a bolt of lightning into the ground. But when there is no connection the current of a bolt of lightning would burn out the motors of the car, and if strong enough, would shatter the car and injure the people who might be riding in it.

The United States produces 2,220 pounds of grain for each inhabitant; England 399 pounds.

### Commuters' Cars.

When English commuters can't get the accommodations that they want on their trains going to and from their homes and places of business, they club together in an organization and pay an extra sum to the railroad company for the privilege of riding in a special car. Every weekday the members of the Lytton, St. Anne's and Blackpool Travelling Club go from Blackpool, the Brighton of the North of England, to Manchester, 56 miles distant, in cars which were built specially for them. These cars are called the club train, though they are not coupled in one train, but join trains which leave at different hours.

The Blackpool Line, running between Manchester and the watering place, always had its cars filled in summer with tourists, much to the inconvenience of business men and regular travelers. So the first class season ticket holders asked the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co. if better accommodations could not be furnished, and in an effort to do away with the trouble the company reserved certain compartments in the railway carriages for the regulars. But this didn't please the transients, and was discontinued. So the regulars organized themselves into a club, which was guaranteed to contain at least 40 members, and which now contains 60, and then went to the railway company with a definite proposition. They agreed to pay an extra fare if a certain number of saloon carriages should be placed at their exclusive disposal.

The company accepted the proposition and built three special carriages, each seating 35 persons. They are fitted with lounges and armchairs. A smoking room occupies the center of the 50-foot car, and at one end is a compartment especially for an attendant, who is supplied by the company, and who provides light refreshments for the members of the club and attends to the wants of the travelers. No friends or guests of the members are allowed to travel in these cars. The election of new members is in the hands of the president, secretary and a committee, and to a committee of at least eight members is given the right to expel any member whose conduct shall make it desirable that he should cease to be a member of the club.

It is likely that a similar club train will be established on the railway running between London and Brighton.

### The Prayer Before Gettysburg.

General Daniel Sickles tells a story illustrating the tenderness of President Lincoln's heart as well as his faith in Providence and his beautiful optimism. After Sickles had been wounded at Gettysburg he was removed to Washington, and the President called on him at the hospital. When the general described the battle and the awful slaughter, "Lincoln wept like a child." "While the two armies were converging," said Lincoln, "I went into my room and prayed as I never prayed before. I told God that if we were to win the battle He must do it for I had done all that I could. I went from my room with a great load lifted from my shoulders, and from that moment I never had a doubt as to the result. We shall hear good news from Grant, who has been pounding away at Vicksburg for so many months. I am in a prophetic mood to-day, Sickles, and I say that you will get well." "The doctors do not say so," "I don't care, Sickles; you will get well," persisted the President. And that afternoon, General Sickles goes on to say, a telegram was received from General Grant, announcing the fall of Vicksburg. His own recovery soon followed.

The Purity, Simplicity and Effectiveness of Garfield Headache Powders make them the most desirable agency in the cure of pain. Too much importance cannot be attached to the fact that these Powders DO NOT HARM.

If a man doesn't want to robbed of his good name he'd better not have it engraved on his umbrella.

**WIFE permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 81 bottles and bottles free from Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 591 Arch St., Phila., Pa.**

An exposition of British products is planned for next winter in St. Petersburg.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Western Siberia affords a good market for American manufacturers of milk cans.

Fife's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Sawyer, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

There are in the world twenty-four presidents and only twenty kings.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Married women are usually advocates of home rule.

**Take Garfield Headache Powders.** The ingredients are simple, and carefully selected from remedies that are known to be harmless and effective. Send to Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., for samples.

The man who sinks an oil well doesn't object to running his business into the ground.

From the Atlantic ocean to the head of Lake Superior a vessel may sail in Canadian waters a distance of 2,260 statute miles.

**PRYAN FADELESS DYES** are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.

In a certain Western State there are two families, one named Day and the other Sunday. They are neighbors. Mr. Day is the father of seven girls, while Mr. Sunday has an equal number of boys. Four of the sons have married Sundays, another is engaged, so it now appears that "Every Day will be Sunday by and by."

**Ladies Can Wear Shoes One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet.** It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, itching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, La Roy, N. Y.

The trouble with the budding genius is that he is frequently nipped in the bud.

**Best For the Bowels.** No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

American wheat has been found to be excellent for the manufacture of Italian macaroni.

**Frey's Vermifuge Cures.** Children relieved and absolutely cured. Reputation of 60 yrs. 25c. At Druggists.

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**PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.** Best Gout Syrup, Taste Good, Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.

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A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

"What Do The Nets Contain?"

The net is cast, the net is filled, But what does it contain? The guesses of the men are stilled As at the ropes they strain. The catch is yet uncounted, and The haul is yet unseen; Excitement reigns on every hand— What will the capture mean?

The net, with contents yet concealed— Like our new Premium List, Has prizes that are unrevoked, And therefore, yet unmissed. Conjecture will be very free To know what presents rare, For children, and for man and wife, September first will bare.

Remember on that day to go To grocer and peruse That upon you he should bestow LION COFFEE's newest List. If he's without them, write to us, A two-cent stamp inclose; You'll get it without further fuss— The LION promptness shows.

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