

Care in Buying Shoes.

"Great care should be taken in buying shoes," said a well-known dealer to a Rochester Post-Express reporter. "Especially is this so in the cheaper grades. There is a large factory in Maine which turns out a compressed paste that is extensively used in the manufacture of shoes. Large quantities of them are shipped to other countries, but some are sold even in this city. Leather is high and it is not to be expected that the feet can be clothed at slight expense. For this reason, the compressed paste shoe has gained in favor. People, when buying it, think they are getting the leather shoe, whereas it is simply a bogus. This class of shoe wears very well if kept dry, but after a good soaking, or twice wearing in the rain, it will wear and is of little use thereafter. It is always better to pay a little more and get a good article upon which you can depend for service."

Wants People to Eat More Bone.

One of the New York food reformers who would improve the diet of mankind has put out a proposition for the eating of bones, after they are ground fine. He holds that under the existing regimen the bones of the human frame are not properly supplied with the chemical elements needed to keep them in sound and vigorous condition, and that these elements can be most easily obtained by consuming the powdered bones of the animals ordinarily used for food. He would sprinkle a steak or chop, for example, with bone dust, after the manner in which it is sprinkled with salt and pepper, and he maintains that thus the taste of the meat may be greatly improved.

The Foundation

Of Good Health is
Pure, Rich Blood

And the surest, best way to purify your blood is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. Five. All druggists. 25c.

P. N. 37

* HIGHEST AWARD *
WORLD'S FAIR.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IS
★ THE BEST ★
PREPARED
FOOD

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

WANTED

Bright Boys and Girls

—TO—
Sell the New York Ledger Every Week.

Big Pay for Little Work.

The New York Ledger has had so many applications from boys and girls throughout the country wanting to sell the Ledger by the week, as well as by subscription for the year, we have decided to establish wide-awake young agents in every town in the country.

We want an active worker in every place.

Hundreds of smart boys and girls in every locality have several hours' spare time each week.

Read Our Plan.

We want just such one to work for us a little while every week selling Ledgers at 5 cents each—selling the old, reliable, original and best story paper published—the New York Ledger.

No Possible Risk.

Our young agents take no possible risk. We send a bundle of Ledgers every week, and they sell them like hot cakes at 5 cents each. Every one wants the New York Ledger as soon as given an opportunity to examine and read a copy of it. It will only be necessary for an agent to show a likely reader our offer of

\$1,000 in Cash Prizes to Readers

\$1,000 in Cash Prizes to Ledger Readers

And a regular reader will be secured on the spot. Each agent should read carefully the terms of the \$1,000 in Cash Prizes given to readers who send the best explanation of the mystery of Miss Florence Warden's wonderfully interesting story beginning in this week's Ledger, dated Sept. 11, entitled "The Mystery of the Tin by the Shore." Each agent will be entitled to compete for the \$1,000 in Cash Prizes.

The Ledger Free.

If the postmaster or any responsible party will send us the name of a smart boy or girl to sell the Ledger every week in his town, we will put an extra Ledger in the agent's bundle each week to be delivered free to the party appointing the agent so long as the agent sells the Ledger.

Send us the name of a smart boy or girl at once. Have them fill out this coupon and send it at once.

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I hereby agree to act from date as agent for the New York Ledger, and will sell the same to ladies, farmers and others at 5 cents a copy every week, and that I will report not later than the Monday after each package is received, on blank, furnished me, and remit 5 cents for each copy I sell or deliver to subscribers, and will keep all unsold copies, to be returned as instructed.

Name.....

Address.....

State.....

Appointed by.....

Address NEW YORK LEDGER,
182 William Street, New York.

WEATHER BUREAU.

THE UNITED STATES HAVE THE BEST FORECASTING SYSTEM.

Its Organization and History—Men Who Have Made It Famous—How Meteorological Data Are Obtained.

THE Weather Bureau of the United States is twenty-five years old. It was not, as is popularly supposed, the first to be established. England instituted her system in 1861, and France in 1863. The United States is third on the list. The resolution giving birth to the Weather Bureau was introduced by General H. E. Paine, of Wisconsin, in 1870, and passed in the same session of Congress. It is interesting to note, now that the annual appropriations for this bureau reach nearly a million dollars, that the first appropriation made for it was \$15,000.

The infant bureau born, there was much discussion as to where it should be placed. Since its plans involved signalling, it was finally decided to make it a part of the Signal Service, of which General Myer was then chief. This popular army officer possessed just the energy and executive ability to put such a service in operation, and to "Old Probabilities," as he soon came to be called, the Weather Bureau owes the firm foundation on which it was established. General Myer was especially wise in selecting clever assistants. He succeeded in inducing Professor Cleveland Abbe to resign his charge of the Cincinnati Observatory to accept a position under him. Professor Abbe's work in meteorology and the success of his own experiment in forecasting for the Cincinnati Board of Trade made him an enthusiast as to the possibilities of the service, and since that time he has been a valued member of the corps.

The Weather Bureau soon became the greater part of the Signal Service, and the whole country clamored for a change in its government. "Why," it was demanded, "should a civil institution be controlled by a military officer?" In response to this agitation, the bureau was detached from the Signal Service and placed under the Agricultural Department, much to the satisfaction of the farmers, who had learned to depend upon its prognostications in their farming economy.

In the beginning the Weather Bureau was regarded as a huge joke, and it required many years of patient work to persuade the people of its usefulness. Old sea captains, versed in the signs of the weather, placing small confidence in the little flags displayed for their instruction, insisted on trusting to their own judgment. It was not until disregard of the storm warnings had resulted in serious losses, that the habit of obeying signals was established.

It is impossible to estimate the value of the property saved annually through the agency of the Weather Bureau. It would amount to many times the sum appropriated for its support, which last year was \$554,223. During one great storm vessels to the value of \$32,000,000, not counting freight and human lives, were held in the port of New York by a storm signal. To the cattlemen and to farmers the bureau renders immeasurable service in the treatment of their crops; cotton growers depend upon the forecasts of the Weather Bureau, and the cranberry farmers watch for the prediction of the first frost, which, if unprepared for, entirely ruins their crop. Cattlemen corral their herds in obedience to the little storm flag flying in their neighborhood. The power to anticipate the cold waves saves the railroads thousands of dollars in perishable freight.

The Weather Bureau occupies agreeable quarters in 41 street, near Georgetown. The house, which the Government bought for its use, was built by a Mr. Ferguson, an American, who lived many years in Mexico, and amassed a fortune there. The large and pretentious structure is built after the Mexican style, and is not of pleasing outlines. It is, however, admirably arranged for the purpose for which it is used. The rooms are large and commodious, and an interior court, protected by a skylight, supplies ventilation and light. The Government paid \$108,000 for this building, which is about what it cost Mr. Ferguson. On the east side shops have been erected for the printing and lithographing plants.

To the layman the forecasting room holds the most interest. The expedition with which the returns are received, and the maps and forecasts made up from them, is little short of marvelous. Twice a day, at 9 a. m. and at 3 p. m., the observers from all over the United States send in the results of their observations, expressed by a code. Telegrams from points on the same circuit come in together, and are dropped on the way at all stations where the information is needed. When they are received at the bureau they are taken off by a typewriter, and carried to the translator, who reads them in proper language to the forecasters at work around him. These data are set up, as they fall from the lips of the translator, by two printers at work at a small case in the room, while at another case a man places the symbols on the plate for the map. The observations all in the office in charge makes his forecast for the next thirty-five hours, which is taken down by a stenographer, and with the rest of the material, given to the printer. So rapidly is the work done that an hour after the last returns are received the finished map is ready for distribution, the base, of course, having been already prepared. The Weather Bureau issues between seven and eight

thousand maps daily. Most of these are distributed gratuitously, among scientists, and those who will display them. There is a fixed price of one cent each for the maps—\$5 a year for both the morning and evening maps.

The library of the Weather Bureau is the largest meteorological library in the world, not accepting that of the British Museum, and contains about 20,000 volumes. There is in the library an interesting collection of maps, samples from every country that has a weather service. Little Japan, with her customary enterprise, issues these maps daily, which, in typographical make-up, equal any of the others. The first weather map of the United States appeared on January 1, 1871.

The Weather Bureau of the United States is, without doubt, the best in the world, for these reasons: It has more money at its command than any of the other bureaus; its observers are paid officials, and can be depended upon to make prompt returns, while in Europe the majority are voluntary observers, and the United States extends over a large area, and has more observing stations than any other single country. There is, too, unusual enthusiasm among the corps, which can be explained by the fact that on their progress and accomplishment depends their advancement.

—New York Tribune.

Horseless Carriages.

C. W. Chancellor, United States Consul at Havre, France, has made a report to the Secretary of State on the subject of horseless carriages in which he tells of the recent competition in France between carriages of various kinds of motors other than horses.

The course prescribed was from Paris to Bordeaux, a distance of 378 miles and back, any vehicle which consumed more than 100 hours on the road to be disqualified. Prizes were offered, the principal one amounting to \$300 for four-seated carriages.

The best time was made by a four-seated and a two-seated vehicle, both propelled by gasoline. They covered the distance in twenty-four hours, three minutes, making about fifteen miles per hour. This record, Mr. Chancellor says, is considered very creditable in view of the necessity of climbing long lines of hills.

These hills appear to have proved too much for the electricity-propelled carriages, only one of which got through. The electric carriages lost time by being compelled to stop frequently to renew their dynamic charges, as did the steam propellers by stopping for fuel and water, while the petroleum machines carried sufficient fuel for a twenty-four run.

Mr. Chancellor says the ordinary feeder used for short distances in the petroleum carriages contains less than four quarts of oil and this is sufficient for a journey of twenty miles. He also mentions a petroleum cycle which entered this race and held its own with the larger vehicles and says that the time will soon arrive when gasoline will come into general use for propelling bicycles, tricycles and even four-wheelers, which will, he thinks, relieve lady cyclists from the necessity of wearing short skirts.

Altogether he concludes that petroleum is destined to become the popular agent of traffic and conveyance without horses in the streets of great cities and on smooth country roads.

A Lucky Accident.

As an example of how a remunerative specialty in hardware forced itself on a receptive and appreciative Yankee, the following incident will be of interest:

Among manufacturers small castings are often put in revolving cylinders with pickers or stars made of cast iron, having usually six points, the extremities of which are about an inch apart.

They are also familiar to toy dealers and children as "jackstones." The pickers, together with small castings, are put into the tumbling barrels, so that any particles of sand adhering may be removed and a better finish given the castings.

A large and well-known New England concern, which, in addition to the other lines, manufactures screw wrenches largely, for nearly used a peculiarly shaped malleable iron ferule, with irregular openings at the four sides and a circular opening at the two ends, weighing about an ounce.

Some of these ferules chanced to be a part of the contents of one of the tumbling barrels.

When the barrel was opened the attendant noticed what to him seemed almost incredible, that the picker, with all its prongs, was inside the ferule, the opening of which was comparatively small. The observant mechanic logically concluded that as it had gotten in it could be gotten out again.

The phenomenon was brought to the attention of parties who desired to apply the idea in a puzzle, and the result has been that the original manufacturers are now making the two parts under contract, in ton lots, while the first order is said to have netted a profit to the promoters of \$170. This is known on the streets as the Tribby puzzle.—Chicago Tribune.

The Barber's Don is Sealed.

Shaving by machinery has been rendered easy by the construction of a machine reported to have been made by one Melchior Farkas, a convict in the penitentiary of the city of Szegedin, in Hungary. Farkas was put to labor in the cabinet-making shop of the prison, and, taking to his work with a will, he soon displayed great inventive ingenuity. With his shaving machine he is said to have shaved all the inmates of the prison, nearly 150 in number, within less than an hour's time.—Chicago Times-Herald.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

TO REMOVE PAINT FROM CLOTHING.

You can remove paint from clothing better with chloroform than by other means, but benzine will also do. The chloroform is not inflammable, and may be used at night; benzine should only be employed during daylight and away from any fire or open light, as it is extremely dangerous when exposed to flame. Soak the spot through the fabric and rub gently over a piece of blotting paper or white cloth, using a white fabric as the rubber. Turpentine will take paint out, but it is apt to spread around the edge of the stain, which chloroform does not do. Use plenty of the liquid and dry in the sun.—New York World.

DO YOU KNOW?

That vasoline makes the best dressing for russet shoes?

That spirits of turpentine is the thing with which to cleanse and brighten patent leather?

That moderately strong salt and water taken by the teaspoonful at intervals is a cure for a catarrhal cold?

That a level teaspoonful of boracic acid dissolved in a pint of freshly boiled water and applied cool is the best wash for inflamed sore eyes or granulated lids?

That the same is an excellent gargle for inflamed sore throat?

That soft soap is excellent to cleanse windows or any glassware?

That cold tea cleanses paint better than soap and water, unless the paint is white, when milk is better?

That milk should be used to cleanse oilcloth?

That a bit of raw onion will remove fly specks from gilding without injury to the gilding?

That a rough flat-iron may be made smooth by rubbing it when warm over a teaspoonful of table salt?

That a pinch of salt put into starch will prevent its "sticking"?

That the white spots on a varnished surface will disappear if a hot flat-iron is held over them for a second?

That hard soap is better than grease to quiet creaking doors or to make unwilling bureau drawers submissive?

GOOSEBERRY VINEGAR.

This will be found an excellent preparation, superior to much that is sold under the name of the best white wine vinegar. Gather the gooseberries when green, but well grown, and mash in a tub; to two pecks of gooseberries add six gallons of water, make lukewarm. Allow this to stand twenty-four hours, strain through a sieve and add to the above proportion twelve pounds coarse brown sugar. These proportions are for a nine-gallon cask, and if not quite full add more water. Let the mixture be stirred from the bottom of the cask for four or five days to assist in melting the sugar; then paste a thin piece of cloth over the bung-hole, and set the cask in a warm place but not in the sun. The following spring it should be drawn off into bottles, as the vinegar is fit for use twelve months after it is made. Made this year it can be used next spring. Many years' experience has proved that pickles made with this vinegar will keep, when bought vinegar will not preserve the ingredients. The cost per gallon is merely nominal, especially to those who grow their own berries. The cask should be cleaned thoroughly before using and no barrel which has contained fish should be used. A fish barrel can never be used for any other purpose, as it is impossible to expel the taste and odor. If the barrel is rusty, repeatedly scalding with hot strong lye will sweeten it. Wash well with clean water.—New England Homestead.

RECIPIES.

Peach Pie—Cover pie plate with puff paste; fill with sliced peaches, add one cup of sugar, sift over a little flour, put on top crust and bake half an hour in moderate oven.

Fried Tomatoes—Take firm, smooth tomatoes, wipe, cut in slices half-inch thick, dip in beaten egg, sift over bread crumbs, season with salt and pepper and fry in hot butter.

Corn Muffins—Two cups of corn-meal, one cup of flour, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs well beaten, one pint of sweet milk. Bake in shallow tins.

Sugar Biscuit—Two cups white sugar, three eggs, one cup beaten with the sugar, one-half cup sweet milk, one-half nutmeg, grated; five cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Roll out (not thin), sprinkle with sugar and bake a light brown.

Ham or Meat Toast—Cut rounds of bread and toast them, butter and place them on a dish. One pound ham or other meat chopped fine, mix with beaten yolk of one egg, four tablespoonfuls of cream, a little cayenne pepper, heat and spread on toast.

Lemon Cookies—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, grated rind and juice of one large lemon, pinch of salt, one egg, one-half cup of milk, level teaspoonful of soda, and flour enough to make a smooth dough. Roll out, cut in round cakes and bake in moderate oven.

Imitation Barbecue Mutton—Roast the mutton as usual, but one hour before ready to serve prepare the following mixture: One-third cup each of Worcestershire sauce, tomato sauce and vinegar, saltspoon of pepper, one round teaspoonful of mustard. Stick the meat all over with a sharp pointed knife, and fill the places with the mixture just prepared. If any is left pour over the roast when it comes to the table.

PURSE IN A HORSE'S HOOF.

The Strange Place Where a Woman Found Her Pocketbook.

Mrs. Jacob Darue, living a few miles north of Canandaigua, drove to town to do some trading, accompanied by her children. She tied her horse on Main street, leaving the children in the wagon. She made a number of purchases, but when she sought her pocket-book it could not be found. She hastened to the spot where the horse was hitched and made a thorough investigation of the ground in the carriage, and even the youngsters were given an overhauling, in comparison with which a custom-house inspection bill is a mild affair. Mrs. Darue was positive she had placed the purse in her pocket just before leaving the carriage, and its complete disappearance was ample grounds for her anxious attitude. The search, augmented by clerks and bystanders, was continued with fruitless result and finally abandoned. A village paper that day published a notice offering a reward for the return of a pocket-book containing a considerable sum of money in bills. Mrs. Darue had placed the advertisement before returning. She had proceeded but a short distance when a slight lameness was visible in the horse she was driving. Instead of passing off, it increased, until Mrs. Darue became alarmed. She stopped and alighted from the carriage, and at her command the horse raised the apparently injured member. Mrs. Darue's surprise can better be imagined than described when she found, firmly imbedded in the hollow of the horse's hoof, the missing purse. It was removed without difficulty, and the family horse established a gait from there home which indicated that the discovery was as pleasing to him as to the owner of the purse. Mrs. Darue believes that in alighting from the carriage the purse fell from her dress and under the horse's feet. The purse contained about \$50.—Rochester Democrat.

For Careless Travelers.

Some men with valuable unused railway tickets on their hands sell them to scalpers, while others go to the railway company that issued them and obtain their value in money. Most men, however, do neither and accept the loss when the ticket is worth less than a dollar. Indeed, many men do not realize, says the New York Sun, that railway companies stand ready to redeem unused tickets even of small value, so that the companies must be richer by many thousands of dollars per year by reason of this neglect or ignorance.

Every railway ticket bears the name of the general passenger agent of the road issuing the same. It is a simple matter to inclose the ticket with a letter directed to the general passenger agent asking him to refund the money paid and explaining the reason why the ticket is left unused in the hands of the purchaser. It is courteous to inclose a stamped envelope in which the money may be returned.

When all these things have been done the company usually acknowledges the receipt of the ticket holder's communication and promptly investigates the matter. The investigation consists in the proper identification of the ticket and a little bookkeeping to set all right in the account. Then the purchaser receives from the company a check for the amount due, along with a letter requesting acknowledgment on the part of the recipient. That closes the transaction, and there is no material loss on either side.

Is Still in It.

Let the new woman dress and talk as she will. She likes it, and she's just as fond of the old man as ever.—Berthoud Bulletin.

GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," he announced that after 68,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it. He would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this great, most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical adviser. The recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little coupon with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing only, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1,000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The Free Edition is precisely the same as those sold at \$1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly.

COUPON No. 113

Send me immediately, absolutely free, one copy of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," the great book which will cure me of all my ailments, and which is so valuable to all who are afflicted with any of the following diseases: Catarrh of the Bladder, Protrusion of the Uterus, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Kidney Disease, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gravel, Diabetes, Gout, Neuritis, Paralysis, etc., etc. I enclose herewith the sum of twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing only, and the book will be sent by mail.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....

Send this coupon to: REV. DR. R. V. PIERCE, 153 N. 7th St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

They Favor Home Industries.

The women of Tacoma, Wash., are engaged in a very active crusade in favor of "home industries." They have formed a league whose members pledge themselves to give preference to articles manufactured in Tacoma or produced in the State, and to labor to bring others to their principles.

The women are working in the matter with an astonishing vigor, and have succeeded in booming the local trade to a notable extent. One feature of the crusade is a badge worn by members of the Home Industry League, and another is the printing of a list of home manufactured articles, which is supplied to every household in the town.

Think Their Custom Less Vicious.

American and English women living in China are endeavoring to induce the Chinese girls to give up the practice of compressing their feet. They are meeting with a curious opposition. The Chinese point out that compressing the feet is not as vicious as compressing the waist—that it does not affect the vital organs—does not make girls hysterical, sentimental and weak-minded, in fact, the amount of argument produced by the Chinese is prodigious.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHERNEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cherney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him by this firm.

WESS & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KISSAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

SYRUP OF FIGS

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 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any 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.

P. N. 37 95

Artificial Ivory is made of condensed milk.

Wife used "MOTHER'S FRIEND" before first child—was quickly relieved; suffered but little recovery rapid. E. E. JOHNSON, Eufaula, Ala.

In 1880 an order was established at Cleves entitled "The Order of Fools."

F. Kilmor's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and consultation free. Laboratory Birmingham, N.Y.

Mustard used to be eaten whole and dry, instead of in paste made from mustard flour.

PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK

Can only be accomplished with the very best of tools and appliances. Cream Separator on the farm or on the city, and better than the skimmer. DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO. Agents wanted. Cor. Randolph & Dearborn Sts., Chicago.

Which have you an eye to,

quantity or quality, when you buy something to make washing easy? If it's quality, you want Pearlina. In effectiveness, in economy, and above all in its absolute harmlessness, no matter how or where you use it, there's nothing to compare with this, the first and only washing-compound.

What difference does the quantity make, after all? If you spend five cents or ten cents or a dollar for an aid to washing, don't you want the thing that will give you the most work, the best work, and the most certain safety for that amount of money? That thing is Pearlina.

Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, be honest—send it back.

JAMES PVLE, New York.

Yes, it's ready!

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

brimming full of illustrations, and showing how the thousand-and-one things really look. You'll like that.

Sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps or money.

There are Guns, Rifles, Pistols—from all over the world, and some of our own make—Fishing Tackle, Dog Collars and Chains, Tennis Sets, etc., etc.

You can see our LOVELL DIAMOND BICYCLE—The Finest Wheel on Earth,—the Williams Typewriter—you ought to have one. There's lots of other things too.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Sole U. S. Agent for "STAR" AUTOMATIC PAPER FASTENER.

"He That Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis Very

Easy to Clean House With SAPOLIO