

### Why He Didn't Report.

On the country plantation, were employed, among a score of other colored field hands, a couple of typical darkies. They were man and wife. The man, in addition to his work in the field, was called upon to attend to the horses and do chores about the house. He was well on in years, but was one of the most faithful of his race that ever followed a plow or carried a horse. His wife officiated as cook and "helped" with the housework. The master was a hard worker, who spared neither himself nor his employees, and though he gained the rather unenviable reputation as a "driver," he had his good points, and one of them was a liking for old Rufus and his dusky wife Rebecca.

They were negroes of the old-time slavery days, polite and mindful of the days when their lives were literally owned by their masters. One day the aged negro did not appear in time for work, and as the master had counted on his early presence about the stable he took Rebecca to task for the tardiness of her spouse.

"Hey to 'scuse Rufus dis mawnin' boss; he's late 'bout time—"

"What's the matter with him? Why ain't he here on time, eh?" the master put in, testily.

"Hey to 'scuse him dis mawnin', Rufus died 'fore sunup, boss."

The quiet manner of her putting the matter and her faithfulness to her own work acted somewhat on the master's good qualities, and quickly telling her she could "have a holiday," he turned away, possibly to conceal his feelings.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### The Brain of the Criminal.

An Italian brigand having died after a most notorious and remarkable career, even for a man in his profession, his brain was given to a scientist for examination in order to discover, if possible, whether there was any difference between it and the honest normal brain. After exhaustive experiments, the professor in charge was forced to admit that he could find nothing abnormal about the brain structure.

According to all known laws on the subject, the man was possessed of great ability, and the professor says, might have been a great man. As the brigand was a murderer, a thief and a big game hunter, it would seem that the fact of these being no abnormal conditions in the brain might have a bearing on the much-discussed subject of brain structure. Some time since a suggestion was made that intelligent people and those of eminence in the professions should have their brains examined for scientific investigation, in order to determine, by comparison, what were the causes of criminal tendencies, and what brain conditions these tendencies brought about.

### Warmth for Comfort.

An old cat loves a sunny corner and a nap, and this is natural and wise. The genial warmth of the sun lulls to rest while asleep, it may be curative to these few ailments. Stiffness and stiffness come upon us suddenly and put the machinery of the body out of gear. St. Jacobs Oil goes suddenly to work upon the trouble, and with its warmth, like warmth to the cold, it lulls the pain to sleep, drives out the cold, softens the stiffened muscles, lubricates the machinery, and in a short time puts the whole body in good working order. Stiffness and stiffness are not much to be feared if the use of St. Jacobs Oil, but if neglected they take the form of rheumatism, which gives a great deal more pain.

### Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet, is cure painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and blisters. It's the greatest comfort discoverer of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, itching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. For mail for 25c. In a trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Watson, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 200 trial bottles and testimonials. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Philadelphia.

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### No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and mental vigor. Cures guaranteed. 50 cents and \$1.00 in mail order druggists.

The Military Academy at West Point has 67 professors and 226 students.

### There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the great stores a new product called Hood's Sarsaparilla. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25c per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. PICKETT, Van Slen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaacs' Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell 25c per bottle.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the most liver and bowel regulator ever made.

## Impure Blood

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla an excellent medicine. My little girl was afflicted with eczema for seven years and took many kinds of medicine without relief. After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was cured."—Mrs. EMMA FRANKLIN, Hovey, New York.

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, aid digestion.

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### PEAR BLIGHT.

Pear blight is due to the attacks of a microscopic parasite. It is purely a local affection. It does not enter into the sap circulation of the tree; it has no effect upon the tree beyond the parts attacked; it never extends through the organs or sap of the tree from the effected parts to other portions of the tree, but develops only by the extension of the local effect; the microbes work in the inner bark only, and they continue to work until sometimes large areas are involved, but they do not pass from one part of the tree to another except by pushing out through the inner-bark from the point of first attack; the injury lies in the destruction of this inner bark. Thus, by cutting off beyond the line of effect the effected part, that particular attack is forever gotten rid of. In handling blight intelligently the above facts as to the nature of the disease should be kept in mind, and also the further fact, that the disease enters the tree only through tender growth and blossoms. The greatest danger lies in the disease getting in upon and destroying the trunk or main branches; this can be prevented by keeping them free from new growth and small branches. By keeping the trunk and main branches free from new growth by cutting off all small laterals, twigs and spurs, the attacks will be confined to the terminal branches, and can be kept in check by removing those affected. The most effective method known for preventing the spread of blight is cutting off and destroying the affected parts as soon as signs of blight appear.—G. L. Faber, in Texas Fruitman.

### THE FARMER'S WOODPILE.

The farm wood lot has not yet fulfilled the prophecy of twenty-five years ago and vanished in favor of coal, says A. C. Glidden, in the Detroit Journal. While young, growing should be carefully preserved, the mistake should not be made of keeping older trees after they have matured. A tree that has begun to decay never gives out the sparkling, glowing heat that sound timber shows. If there are more such trees in the wood lot than farm necessities require, they should be disposed of in some way. Of course, the good farmer prepares his wood a long time in advance of use. The idea that green wood will soon dry out when exposed to winter air is not correct. Mr. Glidden once thus exposed twenty pounds of green oak wood twenty days, and found it had lost only one pound or five per cent in weight. Placed in an oven and dried slowly until thoroughly seasoned, it lost five pounds or twenty-five per cent of its green weight. At the outdoor rate it would have taken nearly three months to season. The experiment was with sixteen-inch body wood, and if the figures are correct, a cord of such wood will weigh 1450 pounds green, and 1140 pounds dry. To prepare wood properly for the kitchen range, the sticks, whatever the size, should be as nearly square as possible. A flat stick is an abomination. If not more than an inch thick, split it again to make it square. Wood splits better when it is green, and the job is better done where the tree falls, leaving bark and litter where it will do most good. Slab the log straight across, to thickness of sticks. Quartered blocks will give many three-sided and flat sticks.

### TO MAKE CLOVER CATCH AND GROW.

Everywhere are heard complaints of the difficulty of securing a good catch of clover, and the trouble seems to increase from year to year. One explanation of this is that the humus is gradually being exhausted from the soil of many farms; and without humus or some other material to start the young plants, they perish as soon as they germinate. This is illustrated on some ground now under observation. It had been cropped for a long time, until the humus was nearly all gone. One portion of the field would grow nothing of value. Last spring the whole field being in wheat was sown to clover. The weather proved unfavorable, and there was no catch at all except on the very poor area where the wheat had been top dressed with well-rotted stable manure. There the catch was all that could be desired. After the wheat had been removed, a very thin dressing of manure was spread over the whole field, and a few days of rain coming, clover seed was again sown and became established before winter; but it would not have lived had it not been for the manure on the surface of the ground.

This result has now followed so frequently in our hands that we feel sure that on thin lands the place to apply manure is on the surface, there to remain and not to be plowed under. Applied in this manner and mixed through the soil with a cultivator, it will cause a heavy stand of wheat, followed by a good catch of clover. To secure this result it is not necessary to make a heavy application of manure, but a very thin application will answer.

The clover plant thrives on lime. If thirty bushels of lime be applied per acre it is almost sure to improve the clover crops for a number of years. If lime cannot be obtained, three or four bushels of land plaster, sown on the fields in the spring when the clover is just starting, will be followed by most gratifying results. Lime and plaster

should always be placed on top of the ground and not plowed under. They will work down soon enough. It is said that Dr. Benjamin Franklin introduced the use of plaster on clover by sowing it in a field on the principal road leading into Philadelphia. It was scattered so as to form the words "This is Plaster." The growth of the clover was so luxuriant, that all who passed along the road read the words in the plants overtopping all in their neighborhood.

Clover is benefited by being mowed or topped after it has made a fair growth, say about the middle of August. The tops fall down about the roots and form a mulch and decaying, produce just what the plant needs to force a greater growth. The ragweeds which are such a nuisance in stubble fields are in this way gotten rid of, and at once put to a good use, mulching and fertilizing the ground about the clover. Clover often fails because not enough seed is sown. Now, if the soil is full of humus and quite fertile, three or four quarts to the acre will answer; but if the soil is thin and the humus is deficient then larger and larger quantities will be needed, six, eight and even ten quarts to the acre. There is no use at all in sowing thinly of this seed on poor soil.

The proper time to sow is also an important element in securing a good catch. Some prefer very early seeding, others to wait until the weather has become settled. It must be said that when the soil is unfavorable, the chances are most in favor of the early sowing. Some sow on light snows in March, trusting as the snow melts the seeds will with it enter the ground. Others sow when the soil is opened and porous from frost. Others when rain is promised, thus carrying the seed into the soil. If the ground has become hard and dry, there is no use sowing clover seed and expecting it to catch. Such ground must be opened up with a harrow, when the seed may be sown with hope of success. An ordinary spike harrow may be run over fields of wheat in the spring without doing any material damage to the grain plants.

Clover should always be sown with some other crop in order to furnish shade to the young plants; if they cannot endure the hot sun until established.—C. C. Groff, in New York Independent.

### Lost to Science.

It is a misfortune of ardent scientists that their most cherished acquisitions are without special value in the eyes of those to whom utility is the first consideration. An annoying experience befell Professor Agassiz during his expedition into the interior of Brazil in behalf of the Harvard Scientific School.

A tank of water stood in the dining tent, wherein rare and curious fish were placed for the professor's leisurely examination. Among these one day was an uncommon specimen, somewhat like our pike or jackfish. It was a foot long and its mouth was armed with rows of sharp teeth.

The professor, very near sighted, was bending close down to examine this, when suddenly the fish struck up and seized him firmly by the nose.

Here was a demonstration of its unusual characteristic. The fish was a treasure. It was now doubly valuable as a museum specimen. The professor was in ecstasy. In the midst of the next meal he was displaying his scars, proud as a German student, and nothing would do but that he must show us the teeth of the fish; but the fish was gone.

"You have just eaten him, sir," the cook exclaimed.

The professor's disappointment was too apparent. He might possibly secure another specimen, but hardly one which would leap out of the tank to seize him by the nose, even if he cared to venture the experiment.—Picaune.

### A Curious Wooden Watch.

The most curious timekeeper, perhaps, that has ever been made in this country was the work of one Victor Doriot, who lived at Bristol, Tenn., about twenty years ago. This oddity was nothing more nor less than a wooden watch. The case was made of briar root and the inside works, except three of the main wheels and the springs (which were of metal) were made from a piece of an old boxwood riddle. The face, which was polished until it looked like a slab of finest ivory, was made from the shoulder blade of an old cow that had been killed by the cows. "Doriot's queer watch," as it was called, was an open-faced affair, with a glass crystal and was pronounced a fine piece of work by all the watchmakers in East Tennessee.

### Menelik's Panorama.

King Menelik of Abyssinia a few weeks ago was reported to have ordered from a Russian painter a battle picture representing the defeat of the Italians. Now he has commissioned the artist Schleisinger, of Meiningen to paint a great panorama, to be put in a building to be erected for the purpose.

Seven at One Birth.

Dr. Dietrich Barfuth, of Dopot, Germany, reports the occurrence near there of seven children at one birth. Only one case of the kind is reported, which took place about the year 1600.

### SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Hamburg leads the cities of Germany in the extent of its electric street-car service. It has 340 motors, while Berlin, which comes next, has only 114.

A new species of rabbit has been found in Mexico at an altitude of 9000 feet on the volcano Popocatepetl. It is very small, has short ears and no tail.

Steel wire is strung on a frame for use as a bicycle saddle, one end of each strand of wire being formed into a coil spring to make the saddle flexible.

An electric underground railway under the present underground is the latest project suggested in London. It would be used for express trains only.

For the purpose of converting ordinary matches into fuses rings made of the ordinary fuse composition without the fulminate are slipped over the end of the head.

The accuracy in some parts of the locomotive is ten times finer than in the watch; but for absolute measurement the accuracy in the watch is almost three times as fine as in the locomotive.

The greyhound seems to have been developed in level, treeless and shrubless countries, where a moving object is visible at a long distance, and great speed is, therefore, necessary to enable a predaceous animal to overtake its prey.

A party of scientists from Dublin, Ireland, have visited the scene of the bog-ship near Rathmore, and made numerous measurements and observations. The quantity of boggy matter dislodged is estimated at 10,000,000 cubic yards.

Scarlet seems the color most conspicuous in bright sunshine, and scarlet flowers are commonest in dry and sunny climates, where their color gives them an advantage in their struggle with other flowers for the attentions of butterflies and other pollen bearers.

A novel device for generating electricity consists of a hollow cane in which a long, slim battery is placed, the induction coil being placed close to the handle and surrounded by two removable hands attached by wires to the coil for use as poles in giving electric treatment.

The spider's threads or fibers are estimated to be one-millionth of a hair in thickness. Three kinds of thread are spun. One of great strength for the radiating or spoke lines of the web; the cross lines, or what a sailor might call the ratlines, are finer and are tenacious; that is, they have upon them little specks or globules of a very sticky gum. The third kind of silk is that which the spider throws out in a mass of food, by which it suddenly envelops any prey of which it is somewhat afraid as, for example, a wasp.

There is at present, in the keeping of Mr. Hayward of Argyll Street, Regent Street, a Ceylon sapphire belonging to Major-General Koble, which is not less remarkable for its size than for its translucency and the brilliance of the optical effects it can show. The weight of the gem is 638 carats, and it is of a dark milky-blue color, perfectly transparent and flawless. Larger sapphires have been known, but they have usually, if not always, been dull and muddy, instead of having the clear, translucent color of this specimen, but, in addition, it possesses a property occasionally found in slightly cloudy or milky Ceylon sapphires—and sometimes in other gems too—which greatly enhances its value in the eyes of believers in the occult powers of precious stones to confer health and good fortune on their wearers. It is a star sapphire or asteria. That is, being cut en cabochon, it displays a beautiful opalescent star, dividing its six rays at the apex, which changes its position according to the movement of the source of light by which it is viewed. By employing two or three sources of light two or three of these stars can be simultaneously seen in the gem. By further cutting it is said that the beauty of this stone could be still more increased, but, of course, at the expense of its size.—London Times.

### Duel Under Singular Conditions.

The men, who had fallen out over a lady, left the arrangement of details to their seconds, and until they faced each other they did not know by what method they were to settle their differences. One second was a doctor, and he had made up four black pellets, identical in size and shape.

"In one of these," he said, "I have placed a sufficient quantity of prussic acid to cause the almost instantaneous death of any one who swallows it. We will decide by the toss of a coin which of you is to have first choice, and you will alternately draw and swallow a pill until the poison shows its effects." Two pellets were then taken as the doctor had decided, but without effect in either case. "This time," said the doctor, speaking of the two pellets remaining, "you must both swallow the pill at the same instant." The choice was again made, and in a few seconds one man lay dead on the grass.—Gentleman's Magazine.

### Official Corruption in China.

A striking picture of the official corruption that prevails in China is afforded by some diplomatic reports submitted by the English Foreign Office to the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. Among other things it is shown that so great is the stealing, that, were the imperial Government to abolish the rice tribute from the provinces of Kinsu and Chekiang alone, it would affect an economy of more than \$2,000,000, which is the sum that its collection now costs over and above the revenue that it yields.

### SILAS W. LAMOREAUX.

Career of the Land Commissioner Who Was Overruled by Secretary Bliss.

Silas W. Lamoreaux, late Commissioner of the Land Office, whose decision in the Chicago lake front case was overruled by Secretary Bliss, is a Wisconsin man. Until he made the ruling in the long debated McKee "scrip" contest his course in public life had been a smooth one, but his decision, involving as it did some 162 acres in the city



SILAS W. LAMOREAUX.

of Chicago, land that is estimated to be worth \$60,000,000, caused considerable of a sensation, and when the Secretary of the Interior reversed it and hinted at a possible scandal in the General Land Office the interest in the case was augmented. The plot of land in question was at one time counted so worthless that the Government Surveyor did not take it into account at all. It was only a thirty acre strip on the lake shore then, but Chicago has since grown out into the lake and increased it to its present size.

Judge Lamoreaux, as he is known in Wisconsin, has made his home in Dodge County ever since he was 13 years old. As a youth he was given the advantages of an academic and college education and was admitted to the bar when he reached his majority. In 1864 the young lawyer dropped his briefs and enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, serving until the close of the war.

On returning home he resumed his practice and became interested in politics. In 1872 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and later he served one term as district attorney. In 1877 he was elected judge of Dodge County and continued to fill that office until 1893, when he resigned to accept the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office tendered by President Cleveland upon recommendation of Senator Vilas, whose friendship for Judge Lamoreaux is of long standing.

For many years Mr. Lamoreaux was a resident of Mayville, Wis., where he owned a bank and did an extensive and profitable business, but in 1892 he removed to Horicon. He is married and has four children.

A man can't flirt with a girl after he has known her awhile.

The Toronto police census returns indicate that the city has a population of nearly 200,000.

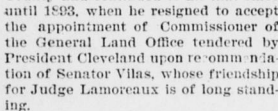
Thirteen millions sterling is the yearly value of potatoes grown in the United Kingdom.

### A HEALTHY WIFE Is a Husband's Inspiration.

A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home. I sometimes marvel at the patience of some husbands when their wives are flagging and that everything tries her. Her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams, and that she often wakes suddenly in the night with the feeling of suffocation and alarm, she must at once regain her strength.

It matters not where she lives, she can write a letter. Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will reply promptly and without charge. The following shows the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, accompanied with a letter of advice:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped. I am now gaining strength and flesh and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."—Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, West-Abala, Kans.



MRS. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

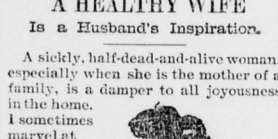
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"I wish," said the artist who had been so absorbed in his work as to neglect his eating, "that you would send out and get a nice large head of cabbage." "Certainly," replied his wife: "have you an inspiration for a new still life?" "No; I merely want it for a pot-boiler."—Washington Star.

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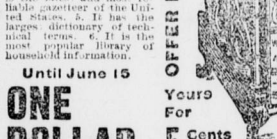
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