

Foods.
The foods of the various classes of a nation were often regulated by law in the past. Two Roman laws, passed about 100 B. C., regulated the costs of feasts at private houses, stating how much was to be eaten, and forbidding the fattening of fowls. Julius Caesar was very strict with regard to foods, and used to send his soldiers to confiscate forbidden luxuries offered for sale in the market-places, and to private houses to see that the legal dietary was properly observed. These diet laws were probably necessary in ancient Rome remembering the gluttony of the Romans. Coming down to the Middle Ages, laws of Charles VI. of France and of Edward III. of England decreed the diet of the French and English according to their rank, both as to quality and quantity. The Parliament of Scotland in 1433 passed a similar law. In addition to these laws regarding dress were particularly severe, and it is curious to notice that some of the English sumptuary laws remained in force, nominally, until about thirty-five years ago.

New Mineral Substance.
Manjak is a new mineral substance found in the Island of Barbadoes, which is used as an intensifier of the illuminating power of coal gas. Its importance to the electrician, however, lies in the fact that it possesses many of the properties of an ideal insulator for electric wires. It is of a black color, and has a high luster and a bright, conchoidal fracture, resembling in appearance newly broken pitch. It is found very near and sometimes upon the surface of the ground in seams varying from one foot to two feet in thickness, running usually at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and in close proximity to rocks. It is supposed to have been formed by the drying up and consolidation of petroleum oil, which is found in abundance in the same localities and is often seen oozing out of the ground or floating down the streams. In composition it is not unlike Trinidad pitch, the Utah "glooinite" and the Mexican "alberit". The analysis of the best quality manjak is stated to be moisture, 2.66; volatile organic matter, 70.85; non-volatile organic matter, 26.97; mineral matter, 0.18.

Safety Elevators.
An improved system has been adopted in respect to the new elevators for the Library of Congress. They are built with a special view to safety, and in addition to a safety catch are provided with what is termed the air cushion—the latter not a real cushion, inasmuch as it is not soft, nor is it made and put in position, being formed only when the elevator is dropped to the bottom of the shaft, and thus all wear and tear on the cushion is avoided. The principle is very simple: At the bottom of the shaft is a well about thirteen feet in depth, the sides of which are so arranged as to come at the top within the sixteenth of an inch of the side of the elevator, this space gradually growing larger until there is a distance of an inch and a half between the elevator and the shaft. When the elevator is dropped from the roof it pushes before it a quantity of air, and, dropping into the well, the air is compressed, and, escaping very slowly, allows the elevator to settle easily.

Artificial Rubies.
Although minute diamonds can be made with the aid of the electric furnace, none large enough to be employed in jewelry have yet been produced. But rubies of large size, and as fine in color and appearance as the best natural gems, have been made. A certain method of detecting artificial rubies is by examination with a microscope. The natural gem is always filled with minute cracks, invisible to the naked eye, but perfectly discernible with a high magnifying power. The artificial ruby has no cracks, but, on the other hand, is filled with minute bubbles, or gas toles.

Lions Affected by Weather.
A peculiarity noticed by the keepers out at the Zoo is that bad weather affects lions just as it does human beings. A rainy day will make them limp and listless, and a glimpse of sunshine makes them happy as crickets. Bad weather, however, does not prevent them remembering when meal time is at hand, and they are as restless as young kittens till their food is forthcoming.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 5¢ trial bottle and treatment free. Dr. H. H. Kline, Ltd., 30 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shake Into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet, it cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest corn and bunion discovery 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, itchy feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. In stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

SCROFULA CURED
Hood's Sarsaparilla Just Was Needed.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula troubles and it has given me relief. I find it drives away that tired feeling and it is just what is needed when the system is run down. I gladly recommend Hood's." CHARLES A. BAKER, Little Utica, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

WISCONSIN'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

ON A QUAKING RAILWAY.

AT FULL SPEED WITH THE TRACK CURLING UNDER THE TRAIN.

An Engineer's Experience on the Night of the Charleston Earthquake—Running at Fifty Miles an Hour to Sidetrack His Train When the Shocks Began.

There are few locomotive engineers alive to-day who have had a more thrilling adventure in a cab than the man who pulled a trainload of passengers out of Charleston, S. C., on the night of the memorable earthquake, nearly eleven years ago. The throttle was wide open and the train was dashing down a long, steep grade at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The engineer had to reach a small station a short distance ahead and sidetrack to allow an excursion train for Charleston to pass. The local was behind time and the engineer knew that 500 lives depended on his getting safely into the siding before the headlight of the other train hove in sight. Suddenly the earth shook, but the rumbling noise accompanying the shock was drowned in the roar of the speeding train. Without the least notice the track under the train began to quiver and move, while the locomotive trembled like a deer at bay. The engineer thought that the engine had jumped the track and was running along over the cross-ties. The train rolled on for half a mile before being ditched. Engineer Charles H. Burn was the only person injured, and he would have escaped unhurt had he not jumped. He remained at his post, however, as if glued to the seat. His mind was so intent upon reaching the side track that he could give little thought to the earthquake. Mr. Burn recently gave a New York Sun correspondent his story.

"It was 9:25 on the night of August 31, 1886," he said, "when I mounted the train in the railroad yards here and got orders to pull out to Summerville, thirty miles distant. The weather was hot, with not a breath of air stirring. My train started on time, but soon afterward we were delayed a few minutes. My orders read to sidetrack at Ten Mile for a down passenger excursion train to pass. When I got to a point a mile and a half from the station I found that I had only two minutes to make the run and have the switch clear for the other train. The chances were, too, that it would be on time, and I realized that I had a race against death. The track ahead of me, however, was clear. Every nerve in me was strained, for I knew what would be the consequences if I ran in half a minute late. I was in this condition and flying over the final stretch, with the throttle wide open, when the first tremor of the earth was felt. My first impression was that the engine had jumped the rail and was shooting over the cross-ties. I looked back once and saw that the coaches were following all right, but the next instant I knew it was an earthquake. The track under me was jerked to one side and then to the other. I looked ahead and the bright glistering on the top of the shiny rail could not be seen. A second glance showed that the rails were moved out of their original position and were in the exact shape of a horseshoe. The engine would twitch and squirm, but it held to the rail, and the movement of the whole train was very much like that of a snake crawling over the sand.

"When I saw how the rails had contracted I tried to stop the train. I applied the brakes, and immediately the engine jumped the track. It was like a whirlwind to me. The cab on the engine was broken off, and the top of the cab was thrown thirty feet, bottom upward. Arnold, the colored fireman, went with it and had a close shave, but escaped unhurt.

"It is almost impossible for me to describe my feelings while on that rocking engine, speeding over rough track at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The speed was not slackened by the winding of the track, but the engine was flying to the right one second and to the left the next, and getting over the ground so swiftly that it took all my strength to keep myself in by holding on to the lever. The engine seemed to gran.

"When we were ditched I was thrown into the soft mud and pinned down by part of the engine. Another shock came about this time, and it buried the engine lower in the loose sand. This made it harder for me, but fortunately I was not burned nor scalded. The third shock came, and down went the engine again in the sand. I could not move a limb, and the heat from the furnace near me (airly made my skin fall away. A lot of frightened colored people came rushing by the train, running they knew not where, and I begged them to get me out.

"'Tain't no use, white man,' cried one old fellow; 'your time done up now, and we is all gwine down together. Goodby!'

"The earth continued to tremble during the night, or at least until 3 o'clock in the morning, when I was taken out of the wreck. I have been on the road for thirty years, but I never expect to go through another such experience as on that night of the earthquake. Nothing but the mercy of God saved me and the train."

A Cat Loses Her Kittens and Adopts a Rat.
On Saturday A. B. Stevens, of Cairo, N. Y., drowned a litter of kittens that were only a few hours old belonging to a pet cat. On Sunday a nest of young rats was found and one of them was given to the cat to eat. The cat has adopted the rat and is now caring for it with as much diligence as if it was her own.—New York Sun.

To start an ostrich farm in California one needs a capital of at least \$15,000.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A new speaking tube for steamers has the pipe insulated by a waterproof textile covering which makes it easy to hear speech in the engine room from a distance of 300 feet.

One of the most curious results of the investigations made by doctors in the Russian jails is the statement that each group of criminals has its own peculiar color of the eye.

Anthropologists have ascertained that the Andaman Islanders, the smallest race of people in the world, average less than four feet in height, while few of them weigh more than seventy-five pounds.

Evidence of the complexity of cathode rays is found by M. H. Deslandres in the fact that when a ray is turned aside by a neighboring body it is divided into several unequally deviated rays.

"Growing pains" are a myth, says Dr. Irving S. Haines. The pain means Pott's disease of the spine, and the ignorant or lazy doctor does not find it out until the limp or the hump on the back appears.

Paris and Marseilles are now connected by telegraph lines entirely underground. They are placed in iron pipes, and buried four feet beneath the surface with manholes 3000 feet apart. It cost \$7,000,000 to bury the wires.

Chelsea district in London utilizes its street refuse by separating the rags and paper, which are converted into brown wrapping paper, while the rest of the refuse is burned in the furnaces of the reducing works and the residuum is used in brickmaking.

The Illinois Central Railroad is about to experiment with electricity as a motive power, with a view to its adoption on all the suburban lines of Chicago. It is said that both the third rail and overhead trolley systems will be tried exhaustively before a decision is come to on equipment.

From records extending back to 1689, M. Camille Flammarion finds that the rainfall of Paris has gradually increased about three inches, being now a little more than twenty-two inches a year. The amount of difference seems to indicate that the increase is real and not due to greater accuracy of observation.

The director of the gas works at Aix-les-Bains, France, has perfected a simple system of automatically lighting and extinguishing gas jets from any distance. The burner is closed by a steel plate, which is magnetized and drawn aside while an electric current is passing through it, the escaping gas being ignited either by a spark from the plate or the incandescence of a suitable material. The plate falls back over the burner on being demagnetized.

Motive Power of the Future.

Electricity as a motive power on long distance roads is likely to be introduced, according to the reports, much sooner than has been anticipated. The successful experiments of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, recently referred to, have demonstrated the practicability of the third rail system. The adoption of that system by the Manhattan Elevated system in New York City gave a fresh impetus to the movement, and now it is reported that the managers of several other important railroads running into New York City, among them the Erie, the Pennsylvania and the Long Island railroads, are all preparing to introduce the new system upon their roads. The Long Island directors, it is said, are enthusiastic over the subject, believing that in a very short time the public would see the introduction of the third rail system, or something equally as good, over the entire western half of the island. The Pennsylvania, it is well known, has been experimenting with electricity on one or more of its branch roads for some time past, and the Erie proposes to equip some of its branch roads to electricity as soon as possible. There seems to be no end to the possibilities of electricity, and the prediction that it would be the great motive power of the future seems to be near its realization.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

Key to the Mediterranean.

The fortress Gibraltar is in many ways the most remarkable place of its kind in the world. The height of the rock is over 1400 feet and this stupendous precipice is pierced by miles of galleries in the solid stone port-holes for cannon placed at frequent intervals. The rock is absolutely impregnable to the shot of the enemy, and, by means of the great elevation, a plunging fire can be directed from an enormous height on a hostile fleet. A garrison of from 5000 to 10,000 men is constantly maintained, with provisions and ammunition for a six-months' siege. In 1779 the celebrated siege lasted three years, the fortress being successfully defended by 7000 English, while being attacked by an army of over 40,000 men; 1000 pieces of artillery, forty-seven sail, ten great floating batteries and a large number of small boats composed the attacking force. For months over 6000 shells were thrown into the tower every day.

A Long Probationary Term.

A civil engineer, mechanical engineer or architect, in the employ of the German railways, must, on an average, wait till he is thirty-eight or forty years old before his position is permanent. The average time they are employed on temporary work before they are permanently appointed is twelve years.

A New Military Bicycle.

A military bicycle recently patented is fitted with an extension arm projecting in the rear, with a piece of canvas rolled over the handlebar, which can be unrolled and strung from the handles to the end of the arm for use as a stretcher.

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Not Original Packages—How Extremes Met—Where Honesty Gets Left—Science in the Home—Trying Conclusions—Sure to Work—The Season, Etc.
"I always like your jokes," she said, "they are so full of life."
Then added, with incisiveness that cut him like a knife,
"And still you wit and humor, sir, I really don't begrudge."
Your jokes are always full of life and Punch and Buck and Judge."
—Chicago Times-Herald.

How Extremes Met.
"Did her husband come up to her ideal?"
"No;—her ideal came down to him."—Puck.

He Was Genuine.
She—"Did the Count turn out to be an impostor?"
He—"Not much! Why, her father had to borrow money to pay his debts!"

The Reason.
"Because you have something special to say?"
"No; because I have nothing special to do."—Puck.

Where Honesty Gets Left.
James—"The rain falls alike on the just and unjust."
Jones—"True, but the unjust man is generally provided with the just man's umbrella."—Fun.

Meeting the Demand.
"Gracious, Jack, what immense shirt studs you wear!"
"Well, you know how buttonholes act. I'm going to keep up with them if it takes a dinner plate."—Chicago Record.

Trying Conclusions.
Wife—"How people gaze at my new dress. I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris."
Husband—"More likely they wonder if I've been robbing a bank."—Tit-Bits.

Reasonable.
"Bridget, there's a napkin missing."
"Yes, mum, I've taken it to boil the pudding in."
"To boil the pudding in!"
"Well, mum, it was only the dirty one."—Pick-Me-Up.

Sure to Work.
"Papa," said Sammy Snaggs, as he paused, pencil in hand, "how do you make a Greek cross?"
"Mention the concert of Europe to him," replied Mr. Snaggs.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Science in the Home.
Mrs. Newmarket—"Have you any nice cocoanuts?"
Huckster—"Yes, mum; here's one full of milk."
Mrs. Newmarket—"Is it sterilized?"—St. Louis Star.

The Things They Say.
Edith—"He told me I was so interesting and so beautiful."
Julia—"And yet you will trust yourself for life with a man who begins deceiving you even at the commencement of his courtship."—Tit-Bits.

A Game Law in Himself.
Gobang—"I think I'll do quite a little shooting this summer. I wonder what the close season is?"
Buckshot—"Well, in your case, old man, I fancy if you apply to the Legislature they'd throw the whole year open to you."—Truth.

Hopful.
"I'm going to invest in thermometers," declared Chumpley with a knowing look.
"What in the world do you want to put your money in thermometers for?"
"They're bound to rise soon. This depression can't last."

War Ahead.
Mamma—"I don't want you to play with that Jones boy. He isn't fit company for you."
Johnnie—"All right. When he asks me to play with him I'll tell him you said he ain't fit company for me, and he'll tell his mother."—Puck.

Quite Likely.
Mrs. Grimm—"My goodness! I have just been reading an item about a man who traded his wife for a shotgun. What in the world do you suppose made him do that?"
Old Grimm—"Probably the gun was warranted not to kick."—Puck.

Caught.
"O, say, Proudly, I was very sorry to hear that you had lost all your money."
"Lost all my money," snorted Proudly, and he produced a roll that filled his fist.
"Let me take twenty till to-morrow, old man."—Detroit Free Press.

In the Lairs' Club.
First Dentist—"The fact is, I've got gentleness down to such a fine point that all my patients go to sleep while I'm pulling their teeth."
Second Dentist—"That's nothing! Mine are beginning to have their photographs taken while I operate, because they always have such pleasant expressions on their faces."—Puck.

In Hard Luck.
Gilhooley—"What's the matter, Johnnie? You have a lovely black eye."
Johnnie—"Sister Jennie almost pounded the life out of me."
Gilhooley—"What did you do to her to provoke her?"
Johnnie—"Nothing at all. She got a note from her feller telling her that he couldn't take her to the theatre this evening, and I happened to come in the room just after she had read the letter, so she took it out on me."—New York World.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Cutting Potato Seed.

It is slow, tedious work to cut the potato seed for planting large fields. Yet with most kinds of potatoes the cut seed is a necessity, for if the seed is planted whole there will be too many small potatoes from crowding of so many stalks in a hill. It is true not all the eyes on a whole or even of a cut potato will grow, but if the seed is planted whole there will be far too many for profit. It is dirty work cutting potatoes, not so much from the soil adhering to them as from the potato juice, which discolors and rusts the hands in pure water without soap, and then holding them over one or two burning sulphur matches. The fumes of sulphur are excellent to bleach anything.

When to Cut Hay.

There has been much discussion relative to the proper time to cut hay, and there are many mistakes made on both sides of the line, more, no doubt, on the side to too late rather than too early cutting. The stage at which the plant contains the most nutritive matter is when it is nearing maturity, and before any considerable portion of its substance has entered into the seeds. We have found it a good plan to begin rather early, for we are sometimes thrown back by wet weather, or other causes, over which we have no control, and if we wait until the grass or clover is just right, before beginning, the last cutting may be a little more than a mass of woody fiber. It is claimed by some that in cutting before maturity, we endanger the stand, as they have noticed that where grass was well ripened before being cut, the stand was more enduring. Probably this is simply the result of the matured seeds shattering off, taking root growing—a rather expensive method of seeding.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Live Stock Points.

Ailsie clover appears to be a good pasture plant, but not profitable for hay. A Missouri stockman believes he has succeeded in breeding a family of Herefords without horns. For eight years he has been following up experiments along this line, and at length announces that he has attained the desired result. He calls his new breed of cattle Polled Herefords. He has at present a herd of twenty-seven heifers and two bulls that were born hornless. They present the markings of the famous and beautiful white faces, but they are larger and are sparer about the hips. The stockman contends that his new bred of Polled Herefords make better beef than the horned species.

Horses? Yes, there are too many of the kind. There are too many ugly, lightweight trotters that cannot trot, and ought to be made into fertilizing material; too many others that are neither big enough for draft, nor spry and handsome enough for driving; far too many bony-faced, loose-jointed, flat-footed, flop-eared, sway-backed, stupid brutes that are more like an old-fashioned Texas cow after a hard winter than like a graceful, intelligent, neatly built horse—ah, that is different! A prominent firm of dealers writes: "We never saw a time when a sixteen hand high, full made, stylish, well-broken coach horse with good action would sell for more money than he will now."

You can raise without trouble 100 bushels of carrots or parsnips to the acre. You can sell these to town horse keepers at good prices, or you can feed them to your own stock. They constitute for all animals, with the exception of ensilage for milk cows, the best possible change from dry grain feed.—Connecticut Farmer.

Scratching Hens.

It is the nature of a hen to scratch, and when a breed is bred to a size where the hens will not scratch, they begin to quit laying eggs. Every healthy and productive hen scratches, and he who expects to keep hens and prevent them from scratching must devise some means to get them to scratch where no damage will be done. It is much easier to do this than it is to keep a dog to drive the hens out of the garden and away from the flower beds, or the wasted energy of throwing clubs at them. Besides, a flock of hens that are chased by a dog or frightened by throwing clubs at them will not lay so well as those kindly treated. If poultry keepers would remember that tame hens are the most profitable ones, there would not be so many flocks in the country that make a bee-line for the nearest hiding place when a dog or man comes in sight.

One plan is to let hens have free access to the garden at all times at this time of the year, though they will not be allowed there when peas and tomatoes begin to bear. They do not scratch in the garden because we keep some of the run, and they do their scratching there. When they are let out of the house in the morning they are fed, and as soon as they have finished their breakfast they take a tour of the garden and dooryard, and stray cut-worms, cabbage butterflies and other insect enemies of the garden are picked up. Then they take a walk around the open fields adjacent, and finally come back to scratch some of the small grain out of the grass. Idle hens are not worth keeping, and when they scratch in the garden and flower beds they are a nuisance, and if they are given something they like to scratch for, where they can get it easily, they are not going to dig up the garden for what they may possibly find. Hens do not scratch for amusement, and will scratch where they find food with the least work.—The Silver Knight.

Will Buy Their Machines of Us.

Three representatives of the Russian government who have been sent to this country to study farming, forestry and cattle raising problems in America are now in Chicago. "It is our intention to abandon the machinery now used by us," said one, "and buy our implements exclusively from America."

When a man first appears without his mustache, he has a sort of immediate look, as if he had left some of his clothes off.

Say nothing: It is the only way to avoid being misquoted.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!
Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-quarter the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

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

How Old are You?

You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair than

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

BIG SLASH IN BICYCLE PRICES.



LOVELL DIAMOND

LEADS THE WORLD.

1897 Lovell Diamond	\$65.00
1896 Lovell Diamond	40.00
1897 Lovell Special	49.70
Excel Tandem	89.50
Simmen's Special	24.50
Boys' and Girls'	19.75

Our reputation of 50 years is a guarantee that our 1897 model is the best wheel made. Insist on seeing the Lovell Diamond. Agencies everywhere.

BE SURE AND SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
SPECIAL AND SECOND HAND LIST MAILED FREE.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO.,

147 Washington St., 131 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE! ALWAYS TRACE IT TO THE LAZY LIVER.

Poisonous matter, instead of being thrown out, is reabsorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue, it causes congestion and that awful, dull, throbbing, sickening pain.



REMOVE THE CAUSE BY CASCARETS

STIMULATING THE LIVER.

Making the poison move on and out, and purifying the blood. The effect is ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS.

LADIES whose sensitive organism is especially prone to sick headaches, DO NOT SUFFER, for you can, by the use of CASCARETS, be Relieved Like Magic.



Laugh at the Sun Drink HIRES Rootbeer

Keep Cool-Drink HIRES Rootbeer

Keep Well-Drink HIRES Rootbeer

Quenches your thirst HIRES Rootbeer

The Bicycle Sensation

1897 COLUMBIAS at \$75
STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

1896 Columbias . . . at \$60
1897 Hartford . . . at 50
Hartford Pattern 2 . . . at 45
Hartford Pattern 1 . . . at 40
Hartford Patterns 5 & 6 at 30

These are the new prices. They have set the whole bicycle world talking—and buying. . . .

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalog free from any Columbia dealer by mail for a 2-cent stamp.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
37 1/2-1st St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS! Don't waste money advertising. No patent no pay. Invention, medals, great prizes, etc. We do a regular patent business. Low cost. Advice free. Highest references. Write us. WATSON E. COLEMAN & CO., Solicitors of patents, 292 F. St., Washington, D. C.

DRUNK
Full information in plain wrapper mailed free.

SILOS
HOW TO BUILD A
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

"Thrift is a Good Revenue." Great Saving Results From Cleanliness and

SAPOLIO