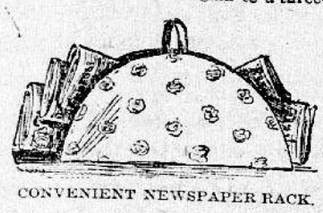
THE HOUSEHOLD

HANDY NEWSPAPER RACK.

A Receptacle of This Kind Invaluable in Households Where Papers Are Wont to Accumulate.

Buttonholing, block stitch, darning, picots, etc., form the stitches in use.

A very uncommon and useful rack for newspapers may be made as follows: Cut out from cardboard two semi-circular pieces and cover on both sides with flowered silk or chintz to match or tone with the coloring of the room in which it is to be placed. If preferred, a plain material may be used for the inside. Having first carefully tacked the portions together, sew all round the edges neatly, and sew these again to a three-



CONVENIENT NEWSPAPER RACK.

inch wide strip of stout cardboard or of wood, which must be covered on both sides with material. The stitches would, of course, only be taken through the material so that there would be no difficulty as to sewing. If wood is used, strength would be given by knocking a few fancy brass-headed nails at the bottom through the card into the wood, but these are not really necessary. The handle is composed a piece of stiffening of some kind covered to match and inserted between the cardboard and the inner covering. The whole may be edged with cord, or if a bit of old brocade is used, gold gimp would be more in keeping. The latter may be given an old tarnished look if steeped for a few hours in a mixture of lamp-black and vinegar.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Tough meat may be made tender by sprinkling with vinegar.

Lamb chops are delicious if dipped in lemon juice just before broiling.

Kerosene oil and a soft cloth will keep mahogany furniture in fine condition.

Discolorations on china baking dishes and custard cups can be removed with whiting.

Hold a hot flatiron a few moments above a white spot on furniture. It will soon disappear.

Soak lamp wicks in vinegar, then dry them thoroughly to keep the lamp from smoking.

When lighting a gas stove it will often give a slight explosion and light wrong, thus causing no heat. Turn the gas off very quickly and on again. It will then light properly without any further trouble.

When putting away tea and coffee pots which are not in daily use, lay a little stick across under the cover. This will let the air in and prevent the mustiness which is sure to result if the pot be closed before it is absolutely dry.

Gone with Dueling.

With the evil of dueling it is certain that we have abandoned at least a little good. The pink of courtesy, the fine sense of breeding—these have almost disappeared with the duel. -- London Saturday Review.

GOOD HOME-MADE GIRDLE.

A Shirred Belt of Shaded Silk Ribbon Is Now a Modish Accessory.

Shaded ribbons are liked for girdles intended to be worn with light silk blouses. Yellow shading into cream, blue and pink, running into the most delicate tints of these colors, are very dainty and smart for evening.

It requires a yard of each of three shades of ribbon about five inches wide. Satin taffeta or liberty satin is liked best on account of the attractive way in which either variety crushes into innumerable folds. The three strips of ribbon are sewed together, and then three rows of tiny shirred tucks are run directly down the back. Three more are run at each side, so that they slope in at the bottom to give good lines to the back of the waist, and if liked a cluster of shirred tucks may be run at the sides. Only slender waists can stand this suggestion of thickness, however, so the woman whose waist measure is more than 25 would best omit the side shirrings.

Silk encased bones are put on the under side of the rows of shirrings and the gathers tucked to these. No lining is necessary in a girdle made after this fashion, for the bones keep it properly stretched.

Three tiny shirred tucks placed very close together should be run directly down the front, and one cluster each side of this run so that the two converge toward the bottom will give a suggestion of thinness to almost any waist.

HARDANGER EMBROIDERY.

This Beautiful Norwegian Needlework Now Becoming Very Fashionable in This Country.

Hardanger embroidery, Norwegian drawn-thread work, is most beautiful and decorative, and not difficult to execute. Originally, it was used solely for household linen decoration; but of late it has been developed and beautified so much as to render it a most decorative trimming for linen, canvass, and coarse

COLLAR AND CUFF IN HARDANGER WORK.

voile blouses, dresses, coats, etc., as well as d'oyleys, teacloth corners and borders, pillow-shams, sheets, etc.

Materials suitable are coarse, evenly-woven linen, Java canvas, sultan cloth, and all coarsely woven fabrics that will permit of allowing the threads to be drawn. For its original working, white or cream coarse cotton was employed; but now we have so many beautiful cottons and twists, having all the appearance of a pure linen flax, or even silk, that are admirably adapted to Hardanger work.

Had His Own Burial Place.

The family of a member of parliament from Yorkshire has a private graveyard and has had it for several generations. The founder of it was a Quaker and the rector of the parish said to him after a dispute on religious matters: "Well, if you don't come to church when you are alive you will when you are dead." But the Quaker thought otherwise and founded the burial place, which is used to this day.

Just So.

Lady—Give you an old newspaper as a bed. Why, what kind of a bed would you call a newspaper?

Tramp—A folding bed, mum.—Chicago News.

Graceful Blouses for Evening

There are many styles of blouses for dinner and theater wear, from the simple, dainty, girlish waist, with graceful lines, to the most elaborate creations of laces, brocades and velvets. Many of the bodices of these more elaborate waists are draped, showing the outline of the figure perfectly. The sleeves have quite abandoned their drooping-wing effect, with the long, artistic shoulder line, and now stand out with military squareness from the shoulders. Many are formed at the top with a series of little balloons and puffs, following the fashion of sleeves ten or 12 years ago.

These puffs are kept bouffant with the new gauze crinoline. This new crinoline is as thin as the finest French organdie. It comes in white and all the palest tints and is woven in a very open mesh, so that for sleeves or petticoats it can be used with the thinnest stuffs without an overlining.

Many of the new stiff-looking blouses of gauzy stuffs are lined throughout with crinoline, their own shade. If one must be square and ungraceful in blouse effects, then this crinoline is really invaluable.

But in spite of the square hardness of design all the loveliest soft clinging fabrics are used, silk lined and trimmed in every possible elaborate way.

The liberty satins, silks and gauzes are most fashionable for the new fancy waists. Chiffon-taffeta is newer and very beautiful in texture and colors and so are the Louisine gauzes, the chiffon crepes, panne crepe de chines and the broche silk illusions.

Every sort of rich, elaborate and fragile trimmings are used, laces, real and clever imitation, passementerie, of pale-tinted spangles and lace, very realistically beautiful appliques of chiffon flowers in natural lines, and embroidery from every oriental and occidental land.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

FOUNDATION FOR SUCCESS.

When Shall We Discard the Old and Adopt the New and Better Methods?

The editorial in November 15th issue on "Laying a Foundation for Sucsess" was certainly timely, and the opening sentence, "The majority of farmers are farming by force of habit or by surrounding circumstances," can not be too often or too forcibly impressed upon the attention of southern farmers. While attending the fair at Macon we had a gentleman to give us his experience, which well illustrated the case in hand, and made a profound impression upon us, and we take the liberty to repeat it to our readers, hoping it may make a lasting impression upon some of them and assist some in making their plans for the new year. This gentleman said:

"I was born and reared in Hancock county. I owned a good farm, but worked it along in the old 'shallow, shocking' style, went fox hunting and took an active interest in local politics, so I got badly in debt. In fact, I had to sell land, stock and everything to pay out. I came down to south Georgia, near Dublin, and rented a two-horse crop 'on halves'—just like any other tenant. A wealthy man down there saw I was not afraid of work and he made me a proposition to oversee for him for wages and to let my two sons run a crop on shares. I stayed with him three years. He started me into the method of deep plowing and high manuring, and I began at once to make large crops and to clear money each year. Last fall I bought of him 210 acres of land and commenced on 'my own hook' again. I have 108 acres in cotton, have ginned 81 bales and will make about 120. Have already ginned four weighing 2,020 pounds; will make 30 and 40 bushels of corn per acre. I used 600 pounds of fertilizer upon every acre cultivated; bought the ingredients and did my own mixing; broke every foot of land as deep as a two-horse plow would go. I had 7 acres for hay. I broke this land with a two-horse plow and put 600 pounds of fertilizer broadcast and planted in peas and sorghum; have fed away several loads; baled 125 bales and have enough to bale that much more. Under my cotton and corn I put 200 pounds of guano in drill before planting, and 200 on each side after the crop comes up, and when I work it the second time. I will clear anywhere from $1,500 to $2,000 on this years' crop."

Now, this ought to make us think. Here is a man past middle life, with everything lost by following the "old methods" in vogue in over three-fourths of the south. But forced to begin life again, he adopted new methods and his efforts are crowned with abundant success. The question now is, will we wait to be forced, or will we voluntarily change to deep plowing, thorough cultivation and high manuring? All who read and think,

"We know the right, and approve it too;
Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue."

Now at the close of 1904, and at the beginning of 1905, let's quit all "half-handed" methods—all these "spreading out," "scattering over," ways, and begin aright the only true and worthy way of thoroughness in all our work. And look forward to the only genuine prosperity which must come from well-tilled land and diversified crops. Thinking more of corn, grain and stock and less of cotton, and then we won't be standing around waiting for it to go to ten cents, as we see so many doing now.—G. F. Hunnicutt, in Southern Cultivator.

THIS YEAR'S COTTON CROP.

J. Pope Brown Discusses a Last Spring's Editorial in the Atlanta Constitution.

Last spring there appeared in the columns of the Atlanta Constitution a most remarkable production. This article called upon the farmers of the country to plant for twelve million bales of cotton. It went on to tell the farmers why they ought to make twelve million, and that if they did make twelve million it would be no more than the country was obliged to have, and that they would get big prices for it. This article wound up by saying that under normal conditions we should have made twelve million bales of cotton last year, and said the increase in the cotton acreage this year in the south was 33 1-3 per cent. Therefore the only conclusion to be arrived at from there premises was that under normal conditions this year that the world might look for sixteen million bales of cotton. Now that is the advice that the Atlanta Constitution gave to the farmers, and that is the information that they gave out to the world. Our people sat by silent and dumb as sheep before the shearer, and nobody raised his voice in protest. Knowing that farmers don't like to be advised, especially by a man in the farming business, I did not take it upon myself to advise them, but I did write you a letter at this time; and without claiming to be a prophet or son of a prophet, I did predict that if the advice of the Constitution was taken, and if the world believed the statement made by the Constitution, that cotton would go to eight cents a pound before the season was over. To-day good cotton is selling on the streets of Hawkinsville at eight cents a pound. When that article was written by the Constitution cotton was bringing 14 or 15 cents per pound.

I just want to say one more time, that I hope the farmers will not lose their heads, and will stick first to hog and hominy. There is no objection to the man who first provides for his home supplies, making all the cotton he can after doing that; but it is a suicidal policy for them to neglect these crops for the cotton crop. On these lines I try to practice what I preach, and my fields will show for themselves. On this line these same people and a few others became very hysterical about twelve months ago, fearing the south would not produce cotton enough to supply the demands of the world. They called for more labor—they wanted Italians, Chinamen or anything else that would bring more cotton. I stated at the time that what the people needed were markets for their products. In other words, if these people who appear to be so much interested in the products of the farmers of the country, will provide us with markets for our products at remunerative prices, then the farmers of the country will supply the products. To make my meaning plain, at ten to twelve cents per pound the cotton crop of the country will increase from year to year, and will go if necessary to fifteen million bales, but it will not be increased from year to year when the prices range from five to six cents, as we have recently seen it do.

Now, I want to say again, that the real object and purpose in my opinion of these people who want to flood the south with cheap labor, is that they may again be able to supply the mills with cotton at from five to six cents per pound.

One more reference to the article in the Constitution and I am done. I do not charge that the article was written at the instance of the bears of Wall street, but I do say that if they had been in full control of the columns of the paper, that they would not have written an article which would have suited their purposes better. It is to be hoped that the farmers will continue to use their common sense and not be led astray by every false prophet that may come along. If any farmer has neglected his food-crops, it is not too late yet for him to plant oats, wheat, rye and barley. If we make next year twelve million bales of cotton, we may look out for six-cent cotton instead of eight, as it is now bringing in the market in the interior.

J. POPE BROWN.

P. S.—Declined 50 points again to-day. Hope it is getting low enough to please them.—J. P. B., in Southern Cultivator.

American Tea.

The department has continued its work in the production of American tea. The more advanced investigations have been conducted, as heretofore, at Summerville, S. C., in co-operation with Dr. Charles U. Shepard. Dr. Shepard's tea-gardens are now yielding from eight thousand to ten thousand pounds of tea annually. Owing to climatic conditions, the crop this year will be light. Dr. Shepard has been devoting special attention to the improvement of factory processes. Several new inventions have been made by him in the matter of tea-rollers, apparatus for the manufacture of green tea, and apparatus for a process of attrition, giving to the tea the beautiful bluish cast, or finish, which heretofore has been secured in foreign countries by the application of various chemicals.

Dr. Shepard's process puts this finish on the teas by simple attrition, or friction, and is a marked advance over the old processes. The work of establishing a plantation in Texas has been continued. Tea-beds were started on two types of soil—a rich sandy loam and a black waxy soil. The plants on the black waxy land have failed utterly. Fortunately this discovery was made before any extensive plantings had been undertaken, and it will lead to the extension of the plantings on the sandy loam soil. There are now on hand at the Texas station, which is located at Pierce, about one hundred thousand plants, which will be put into the field this winter, planting about forty acres. Sufficient additional seed will be put out to give another fifty acres next year.—Farm and Fireside.

Formulaes for Various Crops.

Simply as guides we suggest for ordinary soil in fair condition about the following:

For cotton:

Cottonseed meal	300 lbs.
Acid phosphate	1,400 lbs.
Kainit	300 lbs.

Use from 200 up to 800 pounds per acre.

For corn:

Cottonseed meal	200 lbs.
Acid phosphate	1,600 lbs.
Kainit	200 lbs.

Use 200 up to 1,000 lbs. per acre.

For potatoes, melons, etc.:

Cottonseed meal	600 lbs.
Acid phosphate	1,000 lbs.
Kainit	400 lbs.

Use 600 to 2,000 lbs. per acre.

For small grains and grasses:

Cottonseed meal	800 lbs.
Acid phosphate	1,000 lbs.
Kainit	200 lbs.

Use 200 to 600 lbs. per acre.

—Dixie Farmer.

HERE AND THERE.

—Such things as rhubarb and asparagus may be planted in the fall. Spring, however, is the usual time for that job, and all things considered, probably as good as any, if not best of all.

—The demand for good horses suitable for campaigning, matinee and speedway purposes is far in excess of the supply, and there are many that are ready to pay a good, long price for what they want, and are unable to find them.

—When selling dressed poultry, it always pays to have as plump, nice-looking carcasses as can possibly be obtained. The producer thus not only obtains higher prices, but his reputation is enhanced and his market made surer for future years.

—A reader suggests the idea of planting sunflowers as support for tomato plants. I have tried sunflowers in this way for lima beans, but found that the robust sunflower acts the part of a genuine hog, eating up all the plant-food within its reach.

In going into the breeding of hogs for pork-making, the breed is not so important as that the breeder gets the kind that suits his purposes best, says New York Farmer. This is because he is more likely to take care of a breed he likes than one that he does not fancy.

—The best time for planting apple trees is in the spring, and the work should preferably be done as early as the soil can be readily worked, but it may be continued so long as the trees remain in a dormant condition. Some very successful orchardists have practiced autumn planting of late years.

WENT TOO MUCH BY NAME

Lady Hotel Guest Receives Some Enlightenment from Colored Waiter.

A woman lives at one of the Kansas City hotels who has the reputation of being rather finicky and hard to please in the manner of food. A day or two ago at lunch, relates the Kansas City Journal, after looking over the dessert list, she decided on some ice cream pudding. The meal had been one with which she had considerable difficulty in finding fault, but when she had about half finished the dessert she called the waiter over and said:

"George, what do you mean by calling this ice cream pudding? There isn't any ice cream about it, and you know it."

"Yes'm," said the waiter. "I know dere ain't no ice cream in it. Dat's jes' a name they give it. I do' know why."

"Well," she continued. "I think that if they give a dish such a name they ought to make it conform to the name, and if you call this ice cream pudding, you ought to bring some ice cream with it."

"Yes'm," answered the servitor, "but you know we can't allus do it that way. You know we doesn't bring a cottage in with cottage pudding."

The waiter's reply brought a burst of laughter from the people who heard the conversation, and since then the woman's criticisms of the menu have been few and infrequent.

SAN FRANCISCO'S CLIMATE.

Responsible for Some Marvelous Features, Including the Humorists.

In San Francisco they are telling a story that is worth repetition, and will be appreciated by those who have encountered the climate of the Golden Gate City, says the Philadelphia Press Sunday Magazine. An Irishman came to America to visit. He was a true son of Erin, with an Irish appreciation of all things beautiful.

He went to San Francisco for a sight-seeing trip, and while strolling through the city with a friend, exclaimed: "What foine trees! So green! What makes it?"

"Climate," answered the friend, briefly.

A little later he cried out: "Arrah! the complexions of your ladies. So beautiful! What—"

"Climate," interrupted the friend.

The Irishman subsided for awhile.

Now, San Francisco isn't exactly a prairie, and not many moments passed until the two encountered one of the small mountains they call knolls out there.

"Begorra," said the visitor, "and how d'ye think Oi'm going to get up that?"

"Climb it," said the friend.

The Irishman stopped and looked at his companion. "The divil ye say? Seems to me everything is climate out here."

Her Choice.

Swellsome—I took my defeat more gracefully after I found you had thrown me down for a man without a spear of hair on his head!

Miss Coinleigh—I'll admit you have rather the better of him in some ways, but you see it was the inside of the heads that I was comparing.—Detroit Free Press.

Shallows Murmur.

"He talks a great deal about his family tree."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "A family tree is much like other trees. The smallest twigs do the most rustling."—Washington Star.

Eddie, visiting in the country, heard a blessing asked at the table for the first time and, clinging to his mother's neck, whimpered: "What's uncle doin', mamma? I don't want to say it here." In the safety of his own home his courage returned and he lowered his head reverently at the table, saying: "Pray about the biscuit, mamma!"—Albany Argus.

Especially for Women.

Champion, Mich., Jan. 9th.—(Special)—A case of especial interest to women is that of Mrs. A. Wellatt, wife of a well-known photographer here. It is best given in her own words.

"I could not sleep, my feet were cold and my limbs cramped," Mrs. Wellatt states. "I had an awful hard pain across my kidneys. I had to get up three or four times in the night. I was very nervous and fearfully despondent.

"I had been troubled in this way for five years when I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and what they caused to come from my kidneys will hardly stand description.

"By the time I had finished one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I was cured. Now I can sleep well, my limbs do not cramp, I do not get up in the night, and I feel better than I have in years. I owe my health to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Women's ills are caused by Diseased Kidneys; that's why Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure them.

One New York actor hit another over the head with a real ax, instead of the property weapon provided for the stunt. An actor occasionally meets the desires and expectations of the audience.—Washington Post.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

The World's Greatest Skin Cure and Sweetest Emollient—Positively Unrivaled.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humors, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all else fails. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, speedily soothing and healing the most distressing cases.

A St. Louis physician says there is no such thing as "a new woman." Well, the old style, to use a campaign phrase, "is good enough for us."—N. Y. Herald.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Laugh at another man's jokes and he will laugh with you; spring one of your own and you laugh alone.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Miss Whittaker, a prominent club woman of Savannah, Ga., tells how she was entirely cured of ovarian troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I heartily recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** as a Uterine Tonic and Regulator. I suffered for four years with irregularities and Uterine troubles. No one but those who have experienced this dreadful agony can form any idea of the physical and mental misery those endure who are thus afflicted. Your **Vegetable Compound** cured me within three months. I was fully restored to health and strength, and now my periods are regular and painless. What a blessing it is to be able to obtain such a remedy when so many doctors fail to help you. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is better than any doctor or medicine I ever had. Very truly yours, MISS EASY WHITTAKER, 604 39th St., W. Savannah, Ga."

No physician in the world has had such a training or such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ills as Mrs. Pinkham. In her office at Lynn, Mass., she is able to do more for the ailing women of America than the family physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own trouble who will not take the pains to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free.

A letter from another woman showing what was accomplished in her case by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I am so grateful to you for the help **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has given me that I deem it but a small return to write you an expression of my experience.

"Many years suffering with weakness, inflammation, and a broken down system, made me more anxious to die than live, but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** soon restored my lost strength. Taking the medicine only two weeks produced a radical change, and two months restored me to perfect health. I am now a changed woman, and my friends wonder at the change, it is so marvellous. Sincerely yours, MISS MATTIE HENRY, 429 Green St., Danville, Va."

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women prove beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Ask for a QUALITY IS OUR MOTTO!

MERCANTILE 10cts

BEST BECAUSE You are NOT paying for BILL BOARDS, FENCE PAINTING, CLOCKS, FREE DEALS, etc., but for FINE QUALITY HAVANA TOBACCO, EQUAL TO IMPORTED CIGARS. Sold direct to the retailer by

"305" and "Agents" 5c Cigars Are Leaders of the World. F. R. RICE M. C. CO., Manufacturers, - ST. LOUIS.

Lacked Lawyer's Facility.

Lawyer to Witness—Never mind what you think, we want facts here. Tell us where you first met this man.

Woman Witness—Can't answer it. If the court doesn't care to hear what I think, there's no use questioning me, for I am not a lawyer and can't talk without thinking.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

His Occupation.

Jones—What business are you in now?

Smith—I am in the meat business.

Jones (incredulously)—Where is your shop?

Smith—I haven't any shop. I am the ham in an advertising sandwich.—Minneapolis Times.

Accounting for Blueness.

"Somebody has found a blue lobster in New York."

"Blue lobster? Pessimistic, I suppose."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The way to have broken down Job's patience would have been to let somebody else in the family have the boils and complain to him about them.—N. Y. Press.

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

The good-natured person must choose between being continually imposed upon and having a reputation for being painfully stubborn.—Puck.

Potash as Necessary as Rain

The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of

Potash

in the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.

Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books, containing the latest researches on this all-important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the

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For **Soreness** and **Stiffness**

From cold, hard labor or exercise, relaxes the stiffness and the soreness disappears.

Price, 25c. and 50c.

PILES FISTULA—27 YEARS ESTABLISHED—We send FREE and postpaid a 232-page treatise on PILES, FISTULA and DISEASES OF THE RECTUM; also 100-page illustrated treatise on DISEASES OF WOMEN. Of the thousands of prominent people cured by our mild method, NONE PAID A CENT TILL CURED—we furnish their names and letters on application. DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 1031 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo., and 3969 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. NO MONEY TILL CURED

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO. Unionville, Missouri.