#### Alligators Hard to Kill.

An alligator's tenacity for life is remarkable. I have no doubt that when its brain is pierced by a bullet the animal does not long survive, but sinks into deep water, where it cannot be seen. I have never succeeded in killing and bagging en alligator by a shot in the brain. The structure of the skull provides so much protection of the brain, and a bullet might easily be deflected by the hard bones. It was not my vocation to go about killing alligators, but on one occasion I was a witness to the great difficulty of taking the animal's life.

We were on a shooting party near the Pointee Indigo Factory, on the Ganges, and one day when we returned from our morning's round in the jungles after deer and always a possible tiger or a wolf, we found that some fishermen had brought in an alligator about six feet long, securely bound on a bullock cart. The animal was still alive, but had evidently been severely beaten to make him quiet on the bullock cart, so the order was given to tie a stout rope around its loins and to turn it into a small tank to refresh and recover itself while we were taking our baths and our break-

Breakfast over the alligator was hauled out of the tank, and was quite lively, so that it had to be fastened to a tree. Then operations for killing it began, but bullets from a small rifle or an ordinary twelve-bore gun seemed only to irritate it. A Sontal brought a large spear, one of the lato venabula ferro which they use, and drove it down the alligator's throat into its vitals, and this had more effect, while another man got an ax and chopped away at the neck till the head was separated from the body. The body was then cut open, and the heart was lying on the ground by its side, but still the tail continued to move. But here we withdrew, and the mob of Sontals, who had been eagerly waiting, rushed in with their knives and cut up the body and ate everything eatable, so that in a short time there was nothing left but the skin and bones.-Longman's Magazine.

#### Hunting Foxes With Dynamite.

A fox hunt with dynamite was the novel sport of farmers near Point Pleasant, Bucks County, a few days ago. For a long time the farmers had suffered from the incursions of some adroit thieves upon their poultry reserves. The thefts were so daring, yet so mysterious, that it was decided to set a watch. So when John Swope heard a racket in his hennery he ran out. He was just in time to see a big fox, with a nice fat pullet in his mouth, scamper away. The alarm was spread, and a number of Farmer Swope's neighbors assisted him in tracking the fox. They trailed him to his den, under a huge rock, and were then confronted with the problem of routing him. They got some dynamite, fired it, and in a few minutes out came, not one, but four foxes, half stunned and blinded. The animals were killed as fast as they appeared and then the den was walled up.-Philadelphia Record.

### Rainmakers' Cars.

The rainmakers' cars, used by the Rock Island Railroad Company, are ordinary box cars. In one end of the operator lives. In the other there are retorts, huge bottles and jugs and various contrivances which belong to the science of rainmaking. A battery of twelve jars capable of producing forty-five volts, the amount of electricity required, is ranged close under the roof. On the opposite side of the floor are six large jars arranged in sets of two. From these sheetiron tubes extend through the roof through which 8000 gallons of gas are shot into the air every hour. Three cars are now being operated, one at Beatrice, Neb., one at Horton, Kan., and one at Pawnee City, Neb. It costs \$100 a day to operate a car. -Detroit Free Press.

## Chemical Effects in Freezing.

It has been long known that frost plays some part in the production of maple sugar, that a peculiar sweetness is imparted to potatoes by freezing, and that persimmons do not lose their astringency and become sweet and delicious until after the first frost. A still more striking instance of chemical change due to freezing has been added by a recent observation. The canaigre roots of Mexico contain so much tannin that they are likely to supplant tree barks entirely for industrial purposes, yet after being frozen, it is stated, not the slightest trace of tannin is left. Just how the frost acts is a problem now to be solved. -New York Telegram.

Nevada shows in ten years an absolute diminution of population of 26.51

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

CHINA is to have a new telegraph line 3000

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon Will be sent with every bottle of Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. Ordered by mail, post-paid, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c. Acrors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complex-ion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., 51

Impure Blood Manifests itself in hot weather in hives, pim-

ples, boils and other eruptions which disfigure the face and cause great annoyance. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla which ood's Sarsam

disfigurations. It also gives strength, creates gives strength, creates an appetite and invigorates the whole sys-Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. NYNU- 29

# WHAT WOMEN WEAR | ance of the former, is a new style of

STYLES AND NOTIONS IN FEMI-NINE APPAREL.

A Charming Cotton Gown for Summer Wear-Dress for a Girl of Fifteen - Trim Blouse Waists.

THE two-column cut nicely ilbeen taken up this summer. The Japan. bodice has a blouse front effect. The One top has a collar of folds, with a rosette trope stripe, and had been brought on the right side. There is a bretelle over from Japan in a trading ship a

Brown or tan colored covert cloth is the best material, with revers of brown moire, and waistcoat of changeable moire in blue and brown. JAPANESE GOWNS.

blouse. It is close fitting and com-

pleted by a waiscoat and chemisette,

and combines well with any sort of skirt.

The prettiest thin dresses are the Japanese ones. All the readers of old romances will remember how the herolustrates about the simplest ines always wore pineapple gauzes at and the prettiest style for their first balls, and the prettiest making cotton gowns that has gauzes are those imported direct from

One I saw was of white, with a helioeffect with butterfly bows on the shoul- great many years ago. It had been ders. The centre of the bodice is full laid away in an old trunk, whence it



and the sides are plain. A belt of was brought a few weeks since, with a folds with a rosette finishes the waist, lot of other treasures, that until now below which two long bands of ribbon trimming descend to the hem of the seven-gored skirt. The sleeves of the bodice are of the large leg-o' mutton The gauze itself was gored on the hips,

size, with close wrists. has an organ-pleated back. The effect of the bands of ribbon shown in ruffles of the same over the shoulders, our picture, terminating in large but- and in jabot fashion down the front terfly bows, is very novel and pretty. of the waist. The customary belt and The skirt is made wide at the hem by sash finished the gown, which had to the large pleat at the back. All the wear with it a broad Leghorn hat, summer materials look well in this de- trimmed with heliotrope gauze the sign. The foulards, creponettes, crepons and the ginghams having a stripe | Why heliotrope and white should look of lace, as well as the cotton batistes, so cool is beyond my comprehension, and the lawns, and the dotted Swiss but it certainly does, and is at present muslins, make up beautifully after this the most fashionable combination of design, but if a more expensive dress color. be looked for the new taffetas are charming in this model. There are many new cottons which show lovely colors and designs, and which may also be cited as suitable to the design above described. As regards color, all the exquisite violet tints and delicate greens, the "doe," fawn and wood tints are all fashionably worn. Pale green, light gray, violet and light red are most worn of all.

BLACK HOSIERY IS DOOMED.

In Paris the cry has gone up: "No more black stockings," and the shops in Paris are eager to please, and, obedient to the voices of their fashionable customers, exhibit now heaps of silk and thread hosiery, all of the same color, but infinitely varied in shades, from the dark gray, called steel gray, to the palest dove tint; a few white articles are seen among the lot, and far away, in a remote corner, a thousand pairs of black silk stock-open worked, as thin as the webs of the most artistic spider, lovely, but disdained and snubbed by their friends of old, are given away almost for nothing.

DRESS FOR GIRL OF FIFTEEN. Here is a dainty summer gown for a

girl of fifteen. The material is sheer white lawn, striped with a fine line in pale blue. The whole frock is rather loosely ac-



cordion plaited and trimmed with horizontal bands of white lace insertion. A broad belt of pale-blue maire, scattered with blurred pink blossoms, encircles the waist. Narrower moire ribbons are used as shoulder straps, being finished on top with French

EASE AND DIGNITY.

A very natty and becoming garment, combining the ease of the jacket with the dignity of the coat, and thereby losing the negligee appear- Sultan of Morocco.

have been voted mere lumber. The dressmaker made it up over a heliotrope satin slip and low cut waist. but gathered very full at the back. The skirt hangs very gracefully and | The waist was fulled in from shoulders to belt, and was trimmed with broad exact color of the heliotrope stripe.

Shirt waists are trim and tidy; they give a full figure slim lines. everybody can't make graceful connections. The average woman is hollow in the back, her skirts sag, and the waistbands yawn. To cover the difficulty, the blouse waist has been adopted. Some of the handsomest summer silks and open-worked cottons are now made with a blouse or basque effect. The waist line is marked, but



the belt need not be over baby-ribbon

SOME NEW COIFFURES. To-day the hair receives greater

care, perhaps, than ever, and it submits to endless changes in arrangement, but there is next to no falsity in The modish woman may change her coiffure 300 times in nineteen years, as was said to have done a certain Roman queen, but it cannot be reproached to her as Martial reproached a woman of his time: "You are a composition of falsities; while you live in Rome your hair grows on the banks of the Rhine." A woman nowadays grows her own hair, making no pretense of great quantity.

It is wonderful how small the fashionable knot is. Merely large enough to centre the lines from nape and forehead, rather below the crown into a knot bound round with a golden circlet.

This circlet is formed of two or three gold-bound combs, permitting the waved spaces to be loosened about the ears or neck, or wherever there may be a defective form to be hidden. It rolls loosely off the forehead and temples and drops half over the ear. Sometimes it is parted and combed down over the ears each way, because great width is the fashion, but not every face can stand the "part." This width accentuates the oval of the face and hints at intellect, and is a long way better than the high narrow style, with its brazen display of the ear and its suggestion of "rooms to let, un-

France, Spain and Great Britain have now recognized Abdul Aziz as

# A NAVY'S COST.

MODERN WARSHIPS COST A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY.

What Uncle Sam Has Paid For His Sea Fighters-Premiums and Penalties - Our Ships Are Fast.

GREAT many people have asked why so much money has been spent on the navy, and why there are so few ships to show for it. They cite the fact, says the New York Times, that Congress votes enormous sums of money at every session for ships, and the Navy Department is continually asking for more. If one will carefully examine the following table he will readily see where the money is expended. A modern war vessel cannot be built for a few thousands of dollars, as was the case a quarter of a century ago. In fact, the interior fittings of a modern war vessel cost more than an old-time frigate, which was built of wood and propelled by sails only.

In addition to the contract price of the vessel, the Government offers large premiums for speed, which in a modern cruiser is one of the greatest factors of efficiency. If the speed falls below the contract requirement the Government exacts heavy penalties from the contractors. When all the ships now being built are completed, the United States will have a navy consisting of forty-five ships of all classes, from the battle ship Iowa of 11,300 tons displacement to the torpedo boat Ericsson of 120 tons displacement. The following tables will show lists of ships built and in commission, ships building by contractors, and thips building at Government navy yards, together with cost of vessels and premiums paid or penalties deducted for failure of contract in regard to time of completion or inability to make the required speed or horse

Ower.			
	Cost.	Premiums.	Penal- ties.
I. Atlanta	\$617,000		
2. Baltimore	1,325,000	\$106,400	
Bancroft	250,000	45,000	
4. Bennington.	490,000	8,600	
Boston	619,000	*****	
6. Castine	318,000	50,000	
7. Charleston	1,017,500		\$33,300
B. Chicago	889,000		
9. Columbia	2,725,000	350,000	
Concord	490,000	450	
	82,700		
I. Cushing		150,000	•••••
2. Detroit	612,500	150,000	•••••
B. Dolphin	315,000	45 000	
4. Machias	818,000	45,000	
5. Marblehead	674,000	125,000	
Monterey	1,628,900	*****	32,800
7. M'ntgomery	612,500	200,000	
8. Newark	1.248,000	36,800	*****
9. New York	2,985,000	200,000	
O. Olympia	1,796,000	300,000	*****
1. Petrel	247.000		450
2. Philad'lphia	1,350,000	100,000	
3. San F'ncisco	1,428,000	100,000	
4. Vesuvius	350,000		
5. Yorktown	455,000	39,800	

Total......\$22,843,100 \$1,852,050 \$66,550

Subtracting penalties from premiums, we have \$1,785,500 net premiums given to contractors for speed and horse power. 

7.0 in 17.0	
Actual cost	\$24,628,600
Now take into considera	
ships being built by contract	:
Cor	ntract Price.
1. Brooklyn	\$2,986,000
2. Ericsson	113,500
8. Indiana	3,020,000
4. Iowa	3,010,000
5. Katahdin	930,000
6. Massachusetts	3,020,000
7. Minneapolis	2,690,000
8. Oregon	3,180,000
9. Gunboat No. 7	280,000
10. Gunboat No. 9	280,000
10. Gudoodi No. S	000,000

To this can be safely added \$1,000,-000 for premiums. This amount is, in reality, very low, for the Minneapolis will make at least \$350,000 and the Brooklyn \$200,000 in premiums. This will then give a total cost of eleven ships building by contract, \$20,789,-500, or a total cost of \$45,418,100 for thirty-six ships. In addition to the shove there are nine ships being built

11. Gunboat No. 9.....

completed: 1. Maine, nearly ready for service, New York.

2. Texas, nearly ready for service, Norfolk.

3. Cincinnati, nearly ready for service, New

at the various navy yards, or now

4. Raleigh, nearly ready for service, Nor-

olk.

5. Terror, building at New York.

6. Amphirite, building at Norfolk.

7. Puritan, building at New York.

8. Monadnock, building at San Francisco. 9. Miantonomoh, in commission.

In regard to the speed premiums, the money has been well spent, for the ships are known to be the fassest of their class in the world, and are ships that any country would be proud to own. In the Columbia and Minneapolis the UnitedStates has two commerce destroyers, the fastest ships in the world, which can overhaul and capture any Atlantic liner afloat. They have enormous coal endurance, being able to steam half way around the world without coaling-in fact, being able to keep the sea almost constantly. In the New York and Brook-lyn the United States has two ships of the Blake class in the English Navy, having the combined qualities of the cruiser and the battle ship, namely, great speed and fighting ability. The battle ships Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, and Massachusetts will be second to none, and the cruisers and gunboats are the best in their respective classes

#### Sour and Sweet on the Same Tree. "Upon my place at home is an ap-

ple tree, the fruit of which is sweet on one side and sour on the other," said C. E. Harrington, of Baltimore, at the Emery. 'It has been known for many years that these apples existed, but no one has ever been able to explain the phenomenon. The tree in my yard is an old one, and I do not believe that it was ever grafted. think that it is a peculiar original kind of fruit. One of these apples is about the size of an ordinary 'limber twig,' one side being green and the other having a slight rosy tinge. The green side is sour enough to put a person's teeth on edge, while the other is sweeter than is usually liked. Except as a curiosity the fruit is not very desirable on that account, but I have submitted it to a number of leading horticulturists and have never yet found one who was able to explain and classify the fruit."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### CURIOUS FACTS.

The pineapple is an American. In Queen Anne's time soap was taxed \$140 a ton.

Camels are being imported into Australia for use in the gold field.

The most extensive mines are those of Saxony. The galleries have 123 miles of length.

Dull colored eggs are the freshest and brown ones are the best flavored and have the largest yolks.

Aristophanes, in his "Ekklesiazousai," gives a polysyllabic word which contains seventy-seven syllables and

Cincinnati, Ohio, was formerly called porkopolis, from the prominence of its packing industries. It is no longer entitled to the name. Arthur Bentz, a six-year-old boy of

Lebanon, Penn., died from the effects of swallowing a tadpole, which his little companions had forced into his Silversmiths used to bind books in the ancient days, and when a book was so valuable as to be likely to be

stolen a blacksmith was called in to chain it to the wall. Wisconsin has an alleged black cat which divides his time between catching woodchucks and playing shepherd. He can drive the sheep better

than any dog in the State. Some people call the stormy petrel the "lamp bird." It is so oily that the fishermen of St. Kilda stick a wick in the mouth of a dead specimen, light it, and it burns for an hour.

An old album of stamps collected thirty years ago in Savannah, Ga., and recently discovered by an heir of the collector has revealed a number of valuable issues, some of them worth

A log of African mahogany, said to be the largest ever landed in England, was recently sold in London. It measured thirty-six by forty inches, and was 411 feet long, free of knots, shakes and all other defects.

A pair of rubber shoes made in 1844 are shown in the window of a shop on lower Broadway. New York City. They are exceedinly clumsy and thick, and are decorated with

fancy scroll work designs. Fish in the Puget Sound cities are cheaper than ever before. Large halibut sell for twenty-five cents each. Many fish of unusual size are being taken by the fishing boats. Recently a halibut weighing 170 pounds was brought ashore.

Two century plants in the Royal Botanic Gardens, London, have sent up spikes. An incredulous visitor who doubted that the plant bloomed but once in a hundred years, has purchased one, so that he may be satisfied by ocular demonstration.

Philadelphia has the name of 'Mother City of Photographic Portraiture" because it was the first city in this country to adopt photography after Daguerre, and was the first in all the world to apply the new art to the reproduction of human faces.

## A Huge Potato Plantation.

A potato plantation of 700 acres on which two crops, aggregating about 50,000 barrels, or 125,000 bushels, are annually grown, is difficult to imagine. Such a one exists, however, and its virgin soil is so rich that abundant crops are raised without the use of any fertilizer. This great po-tato farm is in Ashwood, Maury County, Tenn., about six miles west of Columbia and fifteen miles south of Nashville. It is a part of the old Polk estate, owned by the ancestors of President Polk. Colonel William Polk, originally of North Carolina, a Revolutionary officer, took up 5000 acres of Government land in 1787 and gave each of his sons 1000 acres. Among the sons was the Rev. Leonidas Polk, once the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, who was a Confederate general during the Civil War and was killed at the battle of Pine Mountain, Ga. His 1000 acres and an equal number owned by one of his brothers, were secured by Clawson & Stevens, a firm composed of two enterprising young men from Indiana, about ten years ago, with the intention of ultimately using it all for raising

potatoes. When Mr. Clawson and his partner acquired their 2000 acres of land it was in a state of complete neglect and densely overgrown with shrubbery and tangled briars. The native whites laughed at the young "Hoosiers" and predicted their complete failure. The partners set resolutely to work, however, cleared the land and cultivated it as fast as possible. The first crop of the year is from 28,000 to 30,000 barrels, and the second crop, for which only 500 acres are planted, from 20,000 to 22,000, making a total of about 50,000 barrels, or 125,000 bushels a year. Clawson & Stevens employ about 100 colored people, many of whom are women, and have eighty-five giant mules. They have a factory on the plantation in which all the barrels used by them are made. Mr. Clawson says their present crop is unusually large, but that, as the crops of Kansas and Mississippi are short, he expects to find ready and profitable sale for his entire product. -New York Tribune.

#### Finds Flaws in Metals. A Frenchman named Captain de

Place has invented an instrument, according to the London Iron, that it would be well enough for the Government to have to examine with it the armor plate manufactured by the Carnegie Company. It is said to be able to detect at once any sort of a flaw in any kind of metal work, and to locate it infallibly. It is called a schiseophone. It consists of a small pneumatic tapper, with which the piece of metal to be tested is tapped all over. Connected with the instrument is a microphone, which exaggerates the sound, and a telephone in another apartment, at which an expert listens to the sound of the tapping. As long as the sound is normal, he does nothing but listen. Directly a false sound, which is very distinct from a normal, is heard, he instantly signals for the spot to be marked. It is asserted that this instrument will locate blowholes and other defects, of which no sign appears on the surface. - New Orleans

# Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

Foolhardy Occupations.

A young woman lies in a critical condition at Coney Island horribly mangled and disfigured by the lion she was supposed to hold under an absolute spell. The other day an aeronaut fell fron a parachute out West and was picked up a lifeless and shapeless mass. Recently a noted Spanish matador was gored to death in a bull ring near Madrid and in the sight of multitudes of spectators. Not long ago in New York a woman snake charmer was bitten by a poisonous viper during a public performance and narrowly escaped death. Similar incidents are of frequent occurrence.

It is improbable that men and women expose themselves to such deadly peril purely for the sake of gain. They might be excused if necessity drove them thus to trifle with their lives. This, no doubt, is often the motive in the case of hazardous pursuits. But in many instances the ruling cause is a love of notoriety and applause. It is the same morbid craving that prompts men to jump from the Bridge or to attempt to stem the Niagara rapids.

Nor do these notoriety hunters gen eral gain the end they strive to obtain. The world is too busy to keep in mind the name of every reckless adventur-Often the reputation these people seek only comes with their death in some volent form, and then it is a reputation for foolhardiness that few

intelligent persons envy.—Atlanta

Constitution.

The mother of Marie Bashkirtseff said, in a recent interview, that she still had much of her daughter's diary that had not been published, and that the journal would not appear in its entirety until she herself was dead.



### KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the

remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

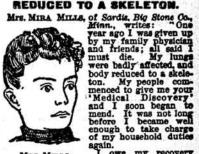
The first ambition of every Chinese is to have a splendid coffin. A poor man will starve himself for years to have one. It is always received with great ceremony on its arrival at the house and is regarded as the most valuable piece of furniture in the establishment. It is kept in the place of honor. No one is ever buried till there is ready money enough in the house to do so with out the family running into debt.

There are many strange customs connected with the funeral rites. One of these is the burning at the tomb of paper horses, idols, umbrellas and clothes. These are supposed to be necessary and useful to the man when he gets to heaven. By being burned they undergo some material resurrection and meet him there.

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suits you, for it will suit you when you try it. Beware as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—send it back. 175 JAMES PYLE, New York

# Boston, Mass.,

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