

Lincoln Socialist-Labor.

READ THESE ARGUMENTS!

WHY A PROMINENT POPULIST JOINED THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY—WHY HE PREFERRED SOCIALISM TO POPULISM—IT WAS THE LAW OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT THAT DROVE HIM INTO OUR RANKS.

There is No Mutual Class Interest Between Labor and Capitalism.

Ever since the Omaha Convention produced that much-adored platform I have been an earnest Populist, advocating free silver and an inconvertible treasury note.

Since announcing my determination to leave the People's Party and take up the fight for the Socialist Labor Party I have been accused of ingratitude to the Populist Party, on account, I suppose, of that party having named me for a legislative position in the last campaign.

There is But One Cure for the Evils which afflict us, and that is collective ownership of the great utilities of the means of production.

There is Little Vestige of Interest Between the Farmer and the Laborer.

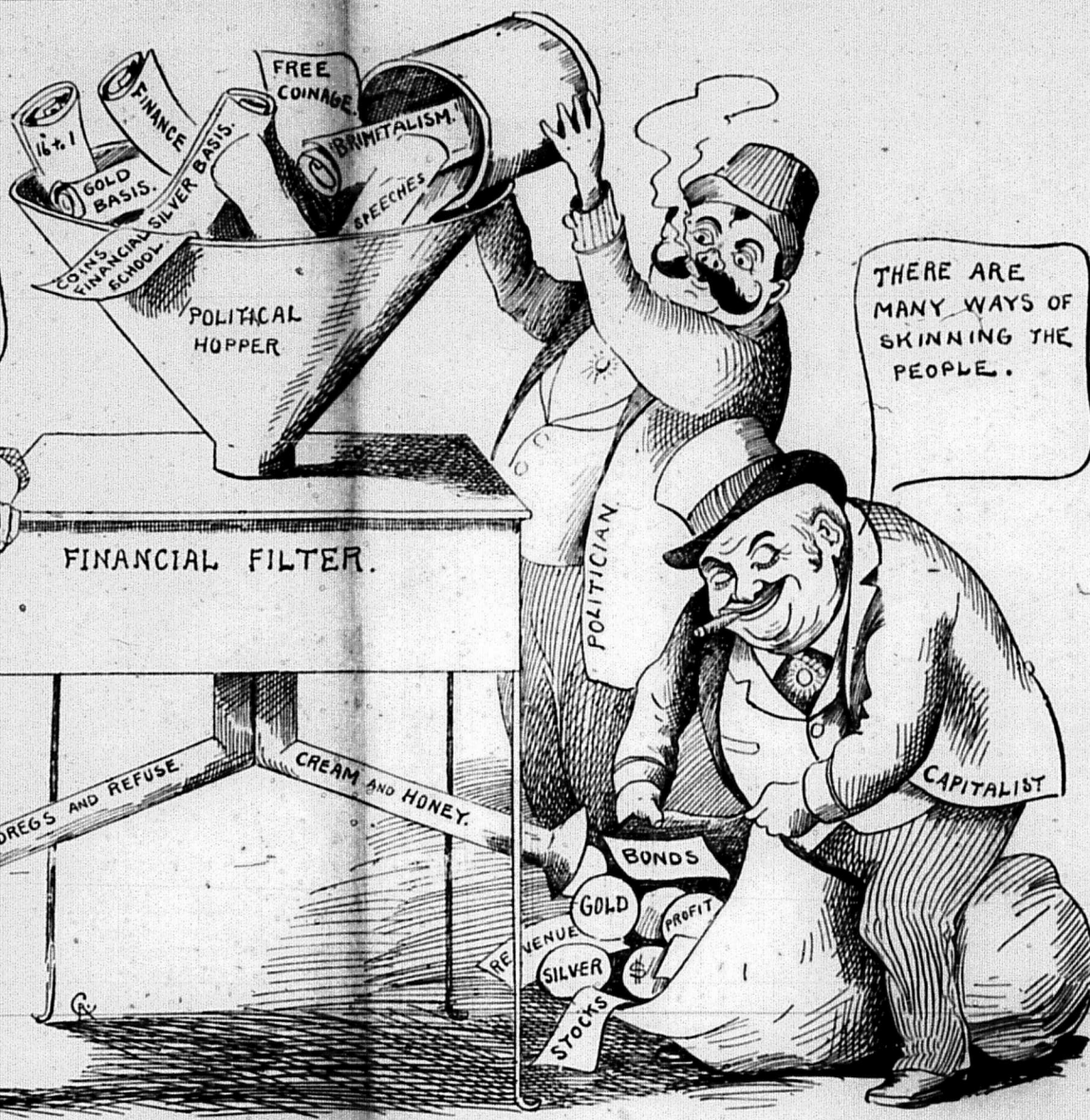
The farmer is in the same position that all employers of labor are. All capitalists who employ labor look upon it as they do on any other commodity.

The Employer would Take the Lion's Share.

No wage laborer ever receives anything like the full result of his labor. If there was no profit in paying labor, these farmer philanthropists, who are so anxious to save the country, and who are such warm friends of labor, would not insist on increasing the amount of money in circulation, but they hope to save their own skins and their own titles to land.

Is Compelled to Hire His Tools of the man who owns them. And the man who owns the farm and machinery, is he not complete master of the situation?

THIS IS TOUGH; BUT I RECKON I SHOULD HAVE VOTED FOR JONES INSTEAD OF SMITH.



VIEW OF THE MONEY-QUESTION.

this lord of the soil well for it. No, my friend.

This Identity of Interests is Pure Fiction.

There is no common interest between these two classes. One buys labor, the other sells it. The farmer is simply fighting to hold his position as owner of the soil, and, thereby, employer of labor.

If we refuse to assist this gentleman any more, and take our places in the Socialist Labor Party, and insist on the collective ownership of the land and machinery, this little fellow will soon sink under the pressure which is constantly being brought to bear on him by larger capital.

Work Just as Faithfully for the Co-operative Commonwealth

as he has worked in the field by the side of the hired man. This farmer friend of ours is not a bad sort of fellow; he has mapped out everything as he sees it to fit the system under which we drag out a weary existence.

When I was a Small Business Man, but, having lost my business, I have become a hired man, and it seems to me that I should be a fool to desert my own class to fight the battles of another class.

Many Populists, just now are claiming to be Socialists and are trying to make themselves and others believe that by taking one step at a time in the People's Party that we shall finally attain Socialism.

The Glorious Mind Shall Be Developed to Its Full Capacity, where every old man and woman shall spend their declining years in that peace and comfort which old age deserves.

receive any benefit which would accrue from free coinage, and the people could not get this silver coin unless they could buy it. As we shall not be engaged in buying and selling under Socialism, I cannot see wherein the silver would be socialized.

Wage Slavery Will Not Cease to exist with the free coinage of silver, nor even begin to cease. Co-operative colonies and co-operative attempts of all kinds are only the symptoms of "disease," which is beginning to attack us, and that "disease" is Socialism.

This Body of Workers Shall Be the Sole Governing Power and that this body of workers shall consist of every individual in the nation, and this body of workers shall be the nation itself and shall make its own laws, elect its own administrative officers and control them and discharge them and send them to the rear ranks when they fail to do their duty.

The Election of Officers. The Conference proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, J. K. Hardie, M. P.; treasurer, John Lister; general secretary, Tom Mann; financial secretary, Fred Brocklehurst; council, Pete Curran, Miss Enid Stacey, Leonard Hall, Al. Tattersall and G. S. Christie.

ENGLAND IS ALL RIGHT.

SECOND PART OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY'S NEWCASTLE CONFERENCE.

Resolutions Adopted by the Conference.

In continuation of the last week's report of the Independent Labor Party's Conference in Newcastle, England, we publish the following discussion on the programmes:

Educational and Social. There were four items under the head of "Educational and Social." Fred Brocklehurst moved the first: 1. Free primary, secondary and university education.

Fiscal. The fiscal programme was as follows: 1. Abolition of indirect taxation. 2. A direct cumulative tax on all incomes exceeding £300 a year.

Organization. The Conference proceeded next to the discussion of the organization, under six heads—membership, officers, finances, annual conference and Parliamentary candidates.

Parliamentary Candidates. The Council submitted the following proposals: 1. Parliamentary candidates shall be selected by the branch in the division to be contested, but no official announcement thereof shall be made until his selection has been ratified by the N. A. C. through its secretary.

Married Women in Factories. This concluded the first discussion of the proposals of the N. A. C., which now came up for the report stage.

An I. L. P. Triumph. The President said that in Leicester there had been a municipal contest on Monday of this week.

That was the reply of the locked-out boot and shoe operatives of Leicester to the threat of the employers to smash up their Union because of its Socialistic and independent labor tendencies.

The Annual Conference.

The following proposals were agreed to: 1. Is the ultimate authority of the party to which all final appeals shall be made.

2. Date—Shall be held at Easter. 3. Special Conferences—A special conference shall always be called prior to a General Election for the purpose of determining the policy of the party during the election.

4. Conference Fee—A Conference fee of ten shillings per delegate shall be paid by all branches desiring representation on or before 28th of February in each year.

5. No branch shall be represented which was not in existence on the 31st of December immediately preceding the date of the Conference.

6. Branches of the party may send one delegate for the first twenty-five members, and one delegate for each additional hundred. Branches may appoint one delegate to represent their full voting strength.

7. Delegates must be members of the branch they represent. 8. Resolutions for the agenda shall be in the hands of the secretary six weeks before the date of the Annual Conference, and issued to the branches a fortnight later.

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9. No person shall be chosen as a Parliamentary candidate unless he has been a member of the party at least twelve months. 3. Before running candidates, branches must satisfy the N. A. C. that they are able to raise the election expenses.

10. The programme was adopted. The following proposals dealt with the question of the unemployed: The Unemployed. "That this Conference affirms as the right to work and to retain such positions by the fruits of industry as will afford a subsistence should be the inalienable right of every citizen, calls upon Parliament to introduce a bill compelling the local authorities to provide common labor for every adult citizen applying for it, for a maximum working day of eight hours, and a minimum wage of thirty shillings a week, and that this resolution be embodied in the programme of the I.

L. P.—Huddersfield Labor Union Executive.

"That this Conference while affirming its profound conviction that no ultimate solution of the unemployed question is possible save by the complete reorganization of industry upon a collective basis, is of opinion that as a first step towards ameliorating the appalling condition of those in distress through want of employment, Parliament shall officially recognize the responsibility of the State (central and municipal)

To Find Employment for All Citizens.

Also that in times of exceptional distress Treasury grants shall be made, upon certain well-defined terms, to those districts where employment for all is impossible. And, further, those receiving relief shall not be disqualified from exercising their citizens' undoubted right of the suffrage."

The President suggested that after the words, "insert the words, "on the basis of enabling them to supply themselves with the necessities of life." That was the beginning of Socialism.

The insertion of the words suggested by the President was agreed to. An amendment was now proposed to the substantive motion to insert "with trades union conditions as to wages and hours as a basis," and this was agreed to. Another amendment was carried that the minimum wage be sixpence per hour. The clause thus reads: "Employment for all citizens on the basis of enabling them to supply themselves with the necessities of life, with trades union conditions as to hours and wages, as a minimum, but in no case shall less than sixpence per hour be paid."

As thus amended the resolution was carried.

One Socialist Party.

Fred Hammill moved: "That it is an instruction to the N. A. C. to circularize all Socialist societies to ascertain their views on the advisability of forming one Socialist party for political action in the United Kingdom."

The resolution was carried by 44 votes to 21.

The Government and Trades Unions.

"That as the Government has declared itself to be in favor of trades union conditions of labor, we hereby call upon the N. A. C. to adopt such conditions in all its departments, and to enforce them upon all its contractors and sub-contractors." Agreed to.

"We hereby condemn the Government for refusing to grant freedom of combination to its civil servants, and for its refusal to reinstate the Post Office servants dismissed by the late Government." Agreed to.

"That an instruction be issued by the Government, through the Local Governing Board, to all governing bodies within its scope, to the effect

That All Public Works Undertaken by them shall be subject to the trades union conditions which prevail in their several districts, and that the same conditions shall be binding on their contractors and sub-contractors." Agreed to.

"That the Public Loans Commissioners be instructed by the Government to insert a clause in all future agreements between themselves and public bodies obtaining loans for public improvements, to the effect that in so far as possible the projected improvement shall be undertaken by the public body itself, and that where this is not possible, that all contractors and sub-contractors engaged thereon shall be compelled, under a penalty clause, to observe the trades union conditions of labor which prevail in the district in which the improvement is to be undertaken, and that public notification shall be given by the Loans Commissioners of the fact that he above are the only terms under which future loans can be advanced." Agreed to.

Education.

"In the interests of true education we demand from the Government an adequate supply of free national training colleges, the abolition of religious tests, the abolition of the half-time system, the raising of the age of exemption to fifteen, and the reduction of classes to twenty-five." Agreed to.

"We affirm our opposition to the principle of State aid for voluntary schools, unless such aid is accompanied with a provision for the public election by ballot of a number of school managers proportioned to the rest of the managers as public payments are proportioned to the income derived from private sources." Agreed to.

Socialists in Denmark.

On the motion of Fred Hammill it was agreed that the Congress congratulate the Socialists in Denmark upon their splendid victory there.

The Next Conference.

It was agreed that the next annual conference be held at Nottingham.

Law and Order! Virginia miners on strike—20,000 strong—against starvation wages! Everything has been quiet; no disturbances have yet been reported—but hundreds of militiamen equipped with Howitzer and Gatling guns, have been ordered to the strike region to "put down anarchy and disorder!" This is the "law and order" of which Archbishop Ireland seems to be so proud. Law and Order! Howitzer! Gatling guns!









POINTS OF SCIENCE.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MANY FIELDS.

The Progress of the World as Indicated by Inventions and Discoveries in Different Lands—Chemical and Electrical Wonders.

THE GREEK word, pygme, from which we get our word pygmy, means a measure from the elbow to the hand. The pygmies were a fabulous race of dwarfs about whom many interesting stories have been told.

Homers, they were so very small that they were attacked every year by the cranes on the coast of Oceanus and were unable to defend themselves. Writers of a later date locate the pygmies at the mouth of the Nile. We also read of northern pygmies, inhabiting the region of Thule, and of others that lived in subterranean dwellings on the eastern side of the Ganges. It is said that, once, when Hercules visited the country inhabited by these little creatures, two whole pygmy armies attacked him while he was asleep; one army fell upon his right and the other upon his left, but the hero easily and quickly rolled them up in his lion's skin. They were not, it seems, at all afraid of Hercules, for by the help of a ladder, they climbed up his drinking-cup and helped themselves to its contents. Aristotle says: "The pygmies were probably some diminutive race in Upper Egypt, who rode very small horses and lived in caves." He did not believe that the stories told about them were altogether fabulous. It has often been declared that there are pygmy races of human beings in the heart of Africa. Indeed, Du Chailu, some time ago, discovered a pygmy race in the mountainous country on the east of the southern great branch of the Ogobal. They are about four and one-half feet in height and are called Obongos. "They live in the midst of negro tribes of ordinary size," says Du Chailu, "and there is nothing remarkable about them except their diminutive size." During his travels in the heart of Africa, 1868-1871, Schweinfurth also claims to have discovered a nation of pygmies.

A Novel Fire Nozzle.

A new nozzle for fire hose, which the inventors claim will so spread a stream of water that it will be twice as effective as a solid stream, was exhibited at 837 Broadway yesterday by a thousand persons, among them being many Fire Department officials from this and neighboring cities, says the New York Sun. The invention is known as the ball nozzle, and is based on a discovery made by Vice-President Pollock of the Ball Nozzle company. It is a remarkable contrivance, and the officers of the company say that they have submitted it to men of science, but have never obtained any explanation of the way in which the ball in the nozzle acts. Briefly, the nozzle is almost exactly the same in construction as the ordinary one now in use in our fire department. The only difference is that the end is shaped like a bell and in this bell is placed a ball of solid, polished rubber. The ball is loose and there is nothing to hold it in position except a loop of brass over the front of the bell to prevent it from rolling out when the hose is not in use. When the stream is on full force the guard is unnecessary, although one would imagine that the force of the water would drive the ball out of the bell like a shot from a cannon. On the contrary, however, it holds it in and the more pressure turned on the more secure is the ball in the bell. The ball does not stick tightly against the outlet, but is held at a distance from it of about a quarter of an inch. The flow is not in any way retarded by the presence of the ball, but the stream is spread to a remarkable extent, and therein lies the efficacy of the nozzle, says the inventor. A second nozzle for a solid stream is attached to the hose, so that the man who is manipulating it can have either sort of a stream.

A better opportunity of studying the principle of the thing was given to the visitors by means of a number of little tubes which lined the walls of the room. The tubes projected some inches from the wall, and a tremendous force of wind was kept circulating through them. A piece of paper put within an inch of the tube would be blown half an inch of the room by the force of the wind; yet if placed flat against the tube it would remain there as snugly as though there was not a perfect gale of wind blowing against it. The same result was obtained from the use of a small ball. The ball if placed against the hole remained there as though there was suction instead of an outpour of wind, yet if placed within a half an inch the wind blew it across the room.

The inventor of the ball nozzle says that he can offer no explanation for the action of the ball. He has made a careful study of it, and at his request a number of scientific men have investigated the matter, but all have agreed, he says, that it is opposed to the laws of nature, and that there is no explanation for such a thing known to science. It is probable that the ball nozzle will be adopted in this city.

Musical Instruments of Aluminium. The use of aluminium is becoming common. In Austria-Hungary a short time ago the metal was introduced into the army. The band of the Third Regiment of Infantry (the Archduke Charles' regiment) has used it in the manufacture of drums, discarding the old-fashioned brass metal. The instruments have a neat appearance and are much lighter, and according to experts

their timber is more melodious. The regimental bands in garrison at Vienna have also received the aluminum drum. It is stated that this newly improved drum will shortly be supplied to the whole of the bands in the Austrian army. Perhaps in the near future the trombone and all other instruments now wholly made of brass will give way to aluminium.

Here's a New Kind of Race Sulky. A horse lover in Hartford, Conn., has devised a sulky that may accomplish wonders in the development of speed in trotting horses. In running against time a horse should have as nearly absolute freedom of wind and limb as possible, besides being relieved of draft. In other words, he should be as nature designed him, and the inventor of the sulky claims that it more nearly accomplishes that end than any device yet made known. As shown in the cut the driver's seat is over the horse's hips, with the wheels a trifle in advance of the middle of the animal's body. The central upright, extending from the wheel to the seat, is on a slight incline and must necessarily help propel the wheels, thus reducing the draft to the minimum. A surcingle supports and steadies the shafts, and straps running from it to the pockets that inclose the end of the shafts keep the sulky from running faster than the horse.

The only necessities in the way of harness are the breastplate, the surcingle and the bridle, leaving the utmost freedom to the shoulders and the chest, as well as to the lungs by reason of less tightening of the girth. If the horse rears or otherwise misbehaves, the sulky must go up with him, and if

he makes a sidewise movement, he must land the sulky where he lands himself, with no danger of dishing the wheel.

The inventor says that no "training down" of overweights will be necessary when his vehicle is used, as the heavier weight, within a reasonable limit, the more easily the vehicle will be propelled. He also says that a horse may be more easily controlled from the new location of the seat than when the driver sits back of and a trifle lower than the horse.

Inexpensive Fire-Alarm. It is possible to construct a very simple and effective fire alarm at a trifling cost. To do this all that is necessary is a quantity of cord, several small pulleys and some article of metal that will make a great clatter when it falls. The pulleys are placed around the ceiling close to the wall, the ends of the cord are tied together in a knot that will easily slip through the pulleys, and to the cord is fastened a metal plate or whatever may be selected to make the greatest amount of racket. The moment a blaze reaches the ceiling the cord is burned in two and the plate falls, making quite enough noise to rouse the entire household. If thought best, the cords may cross the middle of the room in addition to being put around the border.

About Women. The Union Signal is responsible for the following very significant statements: "In this country, 2,500 women are practicing medicine, 275 preaching the gospel, more than 6,000 managing postoffices, and over 3,000,000 earning independent incomes. Since 1880 the patent office has granted over 2,500 patents to women, and in New York city 27,000 women support their husbands." Four American girls have received special permission from the German government to enter the university of Göttingen, with the same privileges enjoyed by men.

A Wonderful Month. February, 1868, is referred to by astronomers as "the month without a full moon." January and March of that year had each two full moons, while the intermediate month did not have one. Says a writer in an astronomical journal, referring to this fact: "Do you realize what a rare thing in nature it was? It has not happened before since the beginning of the Christian era, or probably since the creation of the world! It will not occur again, according to the computations of the astronomer royal of England, for—how long do you think? Not until after 2,500,000 years from 1868!"

A Pneumatic Hansom. Several weeks ago the cycle hansom made its appearance in London. The occupant of the vehicle had the appearance of being a foreigner. His vehicle was a hansom body on three pneumatic tire wheels, propelled by two laces, one in front and one behind. The front man, of course, steered, but both helped the propulsion, and they pedaled away over the rough pavement at a pace of nearly eight miles an hour. Others of these vehicles have since been noticed on the street, and it is learned that a large manufactory in the suburbs has been started to rush them on the market.

A Famous Rebel Flag. Mrs. Burton Harrison, the gifted author whose books have made her famous, was Constance Carey when the war of the rebellion occurred. She was full of loyalty to the south, and when a call came for battle flags she cut up a valuable pink silk dress to make a flag. This was the staff flag of General Lee, but was spirited away and hid to save it when Lee surrendered.

Afraid of the Corporation. A Brooklyn man hurt his right hand on an elevated railroad car by the brake-man closing the gate upon it. He brought suit for damages. Meeting a friend, the latter noticed that the injured man extended his left hand and asked the reason. The answer was: "Oh, I can't shake hands with my right until I win my suit."

WOMAN AND HOME.

CURRENT READING FOR THE FAIR SEX.

What the Women of Fashion Are Wearing—General Notes and Gossip That Will Interest Dames and Demosels—Household Hints.

IN A RECENT number of the Phonogram, Catherine Weed Ward gives some good advice to women planning to sit before the camera: "The greater number of sitters are utterly ignorant as to how materials, colors and styles of costume will appear in the finished portrait, and the operator is blamed for what is, as a rule, not his fault. As a rule it is well—and should be required—to avoid very positive patterns, such as large plaids, checks, wide stripes and much jet or other glittering trimming and much jewelry. Sharp contrasts in materials, trimming or style of cut are a decided detriment to a pleasing portrait, and as a rule the tone of color should harmonize with the sitter's complexion and hair. Glistening silks are difficult to light well, as is any material which does not easily lend itself to soft folds. Dead luster silk, soft woolsens, crapes, fleecy tissues and similar materials are very effective." Mrs. Ward advises, too, that one should soften, by rendering it indefinite, the line between skin and dress, both at neck and wrists, remembering always that however well a costume may appear in reality, it alters before the camera and may call attention to what might otherwise pass unnoticed.

A Tall Tale Fichu. Gowns take on the character of their wearers just as do gloves and shoes, and are as indicative of one's disposition as the bumps on one's cranium or the lines of the face. The facts in the case have not been brought down to a science yet, but they are all true. The swing of the skirt, the lines of the waist, the angle of revers after a week's

The waist is a plain crepon with velvet sleeves, but this is very little in evidence under the fichu.

Sharp-Pointed Revers and Basque.

Cashmere coloring, a soft blending of many colors and a tendency to the designs found in old cashmere shawls, is just now popular. This much may be said of the style: It is becoming generally, and much material in a bodice will go with any shade of skirt, or with any shade of gloves and other accessories. The reverse of this illustration, for here the jacketbodice is of dark brown cloth and



the skirt of mode colored stuff. The former hooks in the center, where it is ornamented with three large buttons and has double fronts, each of which forms a point at the bottom, curves over the hips, and gives a circular basque in the back. The upper one of the fronts is trimmed with a large sailor collar of mode cloth and the lower one has pointed revers. The sleeves are full, the trap belt plain, and chiffon rosettes appear on the collar.

Crepon grenadine is by all odds the handsomest and the most expensive material offered. It is deeply crinkled and creased, yet it is transparent. It comes in solid colors inlaid with satin



AN ARRAY OF SPRING LOVELINESS

wear, are all significant of the character of the wearer. It is easy to distinguish the stylish woman from the bucolic female by their respective gowns as they hang in their wardrobes. But there are other qualities that shine forth in the gown which a close observer will soon detect. This truth is seldom more strikingly illustrated than it was in the case of the gown shown above. The first time I saw this costume it was worn by a dainty, dreamy maid of the most innocent type, and it had the filmy, summery look which some maids have in common with the mists and zephyrs of that seductive season. There was a fine lace fichu of immense proportions, which was draped around the neck and shoulders and then hung nearly to the bottom of the dress.

and silk stripes, and it is also seen in changeable mixtures of colors and of silk and wool. It is a material that has no counterpart in the offerings of previous seasons, and unless it becomes a stock texture for all time, as is velvet and satin, the money put into it now will be a sad waste. Just now it adapts itself to stylish effects charmingly. It is draped over an underskirt of silk or satin, often following classic lines and folds, and is weighted heavily with edging of jewels and spangles. Summer outdoor and garden dresses are to be made low necked. Women had a fight against that last year but we must now submit. They may wear ruffled muslin scarfs, as did their grandmothers, and great, big, baby mull hats, but shoulders seen by candlelight don't look as well by day, as some venturesome ones will find out.

Fashion Notes. The skirt and blazer will be quite as popular as it was last year. In accordance with a suggestion, dress skirts are in the market, and may be had in serge, chevot, camel-hair and various wool fabrics. This is in response to a most imperative demand, and will be found a very great convenience for ladies who have heretofore been obliged to make their own skirts. Some of them are extremely well made, and not specially expensive; others are as bad as can be, and cost in proportion. Of course, there are high-grade skirts in elegant materials of all sorts, and for these there is a steadily increasing call.

Simple house dresses of nun's veiling, tams cloth, fine cashmere and the various light-weight woolen fabrics, with which the market is well supplied, are among the absolute necessities for the well-dressed woman. As if there were not enough variety in styles and materials, one importer has sent over a dress of pale-blue satin, with an overdress of chiffon, and over this a drapery of the thinnest net, embroidered in floss silk.

China silks are being made up into the most exquisite tea gowns. They are trimmed with lace and embroidery and ribbon, and are among the comforting and dainty accessories in which every woman delights. Eton jackets are to be worn. One costume is of black cloth, with Eton jacket trimmed with white satin. The lapels, collar and facings are of white, and, while exceedingly delicate, the effect is rather pleasing.

Spring Makes Me Tired

To many people Spring and its duties mean an aching head, tired limbs, and throbbing nerves. Just as the milder weather comes, the strength begins to wane, and "that tired feeling" is the complaint of all.

The reason for this condition is found in the deficient quality of the blood. During the winter, owing to various causes, the blood becomes loaded with impurities and loses its richness and vitality. Consequently, as soon as the bracing effect of cold air is lost, there is languor and lack of energy. The cure will be found in purifying and enriching the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest and best spring medicine, because it is the greatest and best blood purifier. It overcomes that tired feeling because it makes pure, rich blood. It gives strength to nerves and muscles because it endows the blood with new powers of nourishment. It creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and thus builds up the whole system and prepares it to meet the change to warmer weather.

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In July, 1895.

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Any one or all of the above patterns will be sent for 10 Cents Each when this coupon is enclosed with the order; otherwise the regular price will be charged. Also send 1 cent additional for each pattern ordered to cover postage, etc. Give number of inches waist measure for skirts and number of inches bust measure for waists. Address

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