

Manifold Disorders

Are occasioned by an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. Slight impurities, if not corrected, develop into serious maladies, such as

SCROFULA, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM

an other troublesome diseases. To cure these is required a safe and reliable remedy free from any harmful ingredients, and purely vegetable. Such is **SWIFT SPECIFIC**, which purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system. Thousands of cases of the worst forms of blood diseases have been

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A recent discovery by an old physician. Succeeded fully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose \$1 and 6 cents in postage in letter and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full-sized particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address **Pond Lilly Company,** No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Butler and everywhere, by all druggists.

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will protect horses and cattle from any annoyance from flies gnats and insects of any kind, improves the appearance of the coat and dispenses with fly nets. Recommended by thousands of men, try it and be convinced. Price of fly fiend including brush, quart cans, \$1.00; half gallon \$1.75; ne gallon \$1.50. One gallon will last three head of horses an entire season. Beware of imitations. Address **Crescent Mfg. Co.,** 2109 Ind. Ave., Phila.

\$1000 in money; also other valuable premiums to good guessers. Base ball enthusiasts, this is your opportunity. See our **HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE,** Price 25c, all new-drawers for 53 east 10th street New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Promotes a luxuriant growth of hair. Cleanses the scalp. Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases. Hair falling out and itching.

WILCOX'S CONSUMPTIVE

For the Cough, Spasms, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The only cure for Consumption. Price 25c. Sold by all Druggists, or **HISCOX & CO., N. Y.**

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. IS NOT SQUEAKING. **55 CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF, \$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO, \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES, \$2.50 WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE, \$2.125 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES, LADIES, \$3.25 TO \$2.125**

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You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes. Because we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other maker. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

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SAFE AND PURE. Unscrupulous persons are counterfeiting Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills, the genuine are put up in metal boxes with the registered trade mark of Shield, accept no worthless nostrum. Insist on the genuine, small druggists. Send 4 cents for Wilcox's Safe Compound and receive from by mail, **W. L. Wilcox & Co., Phila., Pa.**

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Safe, Prompt, Positive Cure for Impotence, Loss of Manhood, Seminal Emissions, Spasmodic, Self-Distrust, Loss of Memory, etc. Will make you a STRONG, Vigorous Man. Price \$1.00, 6 Boxes, \$5.00. Special Directions Mailed with each Box. Address **Ballard's Large Dispensary Co., 1000 Lucas Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Missouri Pacific Time Table.

Arrival and departure of passenger trains at Butler Station.

NORTH BOUND	
Passenger,	4:47 a. m.
Passenger,	2:42 p. m.
Passenger,	9:15 p. m.
Local freight	11:20 a. m.
SOUTH BOUND	
Passenger,	7:16 a. m.
Passenger,	1:55 p. m.
Passenger,	9:15 p. m.
Local freight	1:55 p. m.

A CRIPPLE'S TALENT.

Wonderful Life-Work Performed Upon a Bed of Pain.

An indolent boy, whose schooling had been chiefly remarkable for his resources for mischievous pranks, met with an accident which disabled him for life.

In consequence of injuries affecting hip and spine he became an incurable cripple. His life hung in the balance for many months, and when he began to mend in general health it was without hope of his ever leaving his bed.

One day he was seized with a strong purpose. "I must work," he exclaimed to his mother. "I shall lose my mind if I lie here counting my aches and pains."

He asked her to prop him up with pillows and to fetch his school books. The pages disclosed an industry which had interfered with serious study.

Fly-leaves and margins were illustrated with humorous faces and boldly-drawn caricatures. Algebra and geometry were illumined with grotesque portraits of teachers and schoolmates. His Aeneid contained a series of comic pictures illustrating Dido's romantic career and the adventures of her lover in the spirit world.

The cripple had thought of his one accomplishment, which had often brought him into disgrace at school for waste of time. He began by making pen and ink drawings to illustrate comic incidents and dialogues. A dozen of these were sent to an illustrated paper, and six were accepted.

Encouraged by his success, he became a regular contributor to several comic journals, and ended by earning more money than his brothers, who were clerks in stores.

He was not strong enough to work more than a few hours morning and evening; but when his pencil was idle his mind was conjuring with grotesque fancies. Not satisfied with the wages received for quips and cranks and humorous cartoons, he resolved to learn to etch, and finally became expert in the use of tools and acids. Perceiving that confinement indoors was restricting his work to interiors, he designed a bed on wheels which could be rolled under trees.

His health gradually failed, but ambition spurred him on. "Work has kept him alive," said his physician; "he will die without it." When too weak to use his pencil he passed quickly away.

A life of physical anguish had been enabled by heroic persistence in turning his one talent to good account.—*Youth's Companion.*

AKIN TO NATURE.

A Place Where Men Grow Up Perfectly Chaste and Simple.

A man of the north who has a local reputation as a lazy man should see a Mexican "puncher" loaf, in order to comprehend that he could never achieve distinction in the land where poco tiempo means forever.

The baile—the song—the man with the guitar—and under all this dolce far niente are their little hates and bickerings, as thin as cigarette smoke and as enduring as time. They reverence their parents, they honor their patron and love their compadre. They are grave, and grave even when gay, they eat little, they think less, they meet death calmly, and it's a terrible sounder who goes to hell from Mexico.

The Anglo-American foremen are another type entirely. They have all the rude virtues. The intelligence which is never lacking and the perfect courage which never fails are found in such men as Tom Bailey and Johnnie Bell—two Texans who are the superiors of any cow man I have ever seen. I have seen them chase the "mavericks" at top speed over a country so difficult that a man could hardly pass on foot out of a walk. On one occasion Mr. Bailey, in hot pursuit of a bull, leaped a tremendous fallen log at top speed, and in the next instant "tailed" and threw the bull as it was about to enter the timber. Bell can ride a pony at a gallop while standing up on his saddle, and while Cossacks do this trick they are enabled to accomplish it easily from the superior adaptability of their saddles to the purpose. In my association with these men of the frontier I have come to greatly respect their moral fibre and their character. Modern civilization, in the process of educating men beyond their capacity, often succeeds in vulgarizing them, but these natural men possess minds, which, though lacking all embellishment, are chaste and simple, and utterly devoid of a certain flippancy which passes for smartness in situations where life is not so real.—*Frederic Remington, in Harper's Magazine.*

SCIENCE AND AMERICA.

The Glowing Tribute of a British Magazine to Our Industries.

Science is supreme in American production, and the Americans have out-run us all in its application. They were the first to utilize electricity, not merely in the development of telegraphy and the kindred arts, but as a powerful ally in manufacture. In the welding of metals, for instance, it now plays an important part. It has reduced the price of aluminium from two pounds and two shillings a pound, and the metal has now in consequence passed into common use; it enters into the fabric of the bicycle; it is made into shoes for the horses of Russian cavalry; it is embodied in the enigmatical figure which crowns the Shaftesbury memorial.

In iron and steel the use of highly-developed machinery, which is no more than the application of science, has revolutionized production. The new drop-hammer has brought down the price of American plows to less than one pound, and in the making of all sorts of agricultural implements it is calculated that six hundred men can now produce as much as two thousand one hundred and forty-five years ago. Where a single workman could make three dozen pairs of sleeve links in a day, a boy can now make nine thousand.

The manufacture of pins still holds its own as an "object lesson" but whereas Adam Smith notes with astonishment and admiration ten men turning out forty-eight thousand pins a day, the modern American manufacturer finds no difficulty in supplying seven and a half millions in the same time, as the result of the labor of five pairs of hands. Compare this with the state of things at the time of the war of independence, when imported pins sold for seven shillings and sixpence a dozen, and when, to encourage home industry, the government offered fifty pounds for the best twenty-five dozen of pins made in America equal to those imported from England.—*Edinburgh Review.*

A COSTLY DISH.

The Peacock at the Feast in Ancient and Medieval Times.

Brehm informs us that the flesh of the young peacock is very delicate, and has "a wild odor" which is very agreeable. He thinks an old bird fit only for stewing. The Greeks must have found it marvelous costly feeding, if it be true, as Aelian says, that a single bird was worth a thousand drachmas—nearly sixty pounds sterling. The esteem in which it was held in the last days of the Roman republic did not diminish under the imperial regime.

Vitellius and Hellogabalus served up to their boon companions enormous dishes of peacocks' tongues and brains, seasoned with the rarest Indian spices. In medieval days it was still held in favor, particularly as a Christmas dish, and minstrels sang of it as "food for lovers and meat for lords."

To fit it for the table was no ordinary culinary operation. After the skin—and plumage—had been carefully stripped off, the bird was roasted; then served up again in its feathers, with gilded beak. No, I have forgotten that it was first stuffed with spices and sweet herbs and basted with yolk of egg. It floated in a sea of gravy, as many as three fat wethers sometimes supplying the unctuous liquor for a single peacock.

No vulgar hands carried it to table, but the fairest and most illustrious of the dames and damsels present at the feast, and its arrival was announced by strains of triumphal music. Had the bird known the honors reserved for its obsequies, surely it would, like Keats, have fallen "half in love with enfeebled death."

"By cock and pie!" exclaims Justice Shallow—little knowing that his everyday ejaculation referred to the old chivalrous usage of swearing over this lordly bird to undertake any grim enterprise worthy of a gallant knight. Did not the royal Edward make oath on the peacock before he entered upon his invasion of France?—*All the Year Round.*

PLANTING PEANUTS.

The Berry First Brought to North Carolina by a Trading Slave Ship.

There is much doubt as to the original home of the peanut. Some claim that it is indigenous to Africa, others that it was a native of South America and was carried by earlier explorers of that country to Spain and thence to Africa. The earliest authentic tradition tells of its appearance in eastern North Carolina, probably brought there by some of the slave ships landing cargoes along the coast. The native Africans recognized and used them.

Peanuts grow upon a trailing vine with leaves much resembling a small four-leaved clover. The small yellow flower it bears is shaped like the blossom of the pea family; indeed the agricultural bureau in Washington does not recognize the peanut as a nut at all, but classifies it among beans. The soil in which it is cultivated must be light and sandy; after the flower falls away the flower stalk elongates and becomes rigid, curving in such a way as to push the forming pod well below the surface of the earth; if by any accident this is not done the nut never matures.

They are planted in rows about three feet apart, and the vines spread until the ground is covered by them. Harvesting is done after the first frost, and the yield is often one hundred bushels to the acre, making this a more profitable crop than wheat or cotton. The vines, with the nuts clinging to them, are torn up with pronged hoes and allowed to dry in the sun for a day or two, and then sacked to cure. In about a fortnight the nuts are picked off, the empty ones, which are technically called "pops" being rejected. This is done by hand and is slow work, as an expert laborer can pick only three bushels a day. They come into market in a rough, dirty state, unassorted and with vine tendrils clinging to the pods.

Eastern Virginia and North Carolina produce all the peanuts consumed in the United States and Canada.—*Blue and Gray.*

A Story of Virginia's Black Swamp.

Three and a half miles west of Aldie, Loudoun county, Va., is the locally famous "black swamp," and a strange story has been current thereabouts for the better part of this century. Jesse McVeigh lived long ago in an old stone house on the edge of the swamp, and there came to him once a stranger asking shelter. The stranger is taken in and he lived there for five years. He never went beyond the swamp for exercise and he took elaborate precautions at night to guard against surprise. When he died a stranger from a neighboring village came and claimed the body, professing to recognize the dead man as an acquaintance. The stranger who claimed the body was the dead man's son, and he afterward became chief justice of the United States supreme court. The father, a wealthy and well educated Marylander, but a man of ungovernable temper, had slain a guest at his own table by breaking his skull with a decanter. The homicide's place of hiding was hardly more than fifty miles from the scene of his crime.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Mrs. Twitter (listening to phonograph)—"Its just like having your husband here at home, isn't it?" Wife—"Mercy, no; it needs an attachment to smoke, growl about the dinner, lose a hat, kick the dog and swear to make it perfect."—*Inter Ocean.*

—The man who is standing up for you soon gets tired and sits down.—*Acheson Globe.*

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

What a Fortress Jeffrey's Cliff Would Make Against Foes.

Jeffrey's Cliff, located four miles east of Havesville, is a natural curiosity and a wonder. It consists of a huge cliff from two hundred to four hundred feet high all around and looks as if Providence had set a huge boulder down on the face of the earth. There is a soil on top of it from ten to thirty feet deep, and before it was partially cleared off a heavy growth of timber adorned it. There is probably more than a hundred acres of good land on top of it. Nature left no way for a man with a modern vehicle to go up it, but at an expense of hundreds of dollars a wagon way has been cut through the solid rock and the dirt graded up to meet it. In two other places foot-paths have been provided for the lone traveler.

On this wonderful natural production the towns of Cloverport, Cannelton, Havesville and probably others can be plainly seen, as well as a large scope of surrounding country. Cattle in the bottom look like mere midgits, and one's head swims with the dizziness of the height when buzzards, which make the cliff their roosting place, sail half-way down the sides. "Salt Peter Cave" and other points of interest make up its peculiar wonders. There is an aperture in the cliff on one side of but a foot or so wide that sends out the year round a cold breeze. The warmest, sultriest day that can be imagined in August, this constant flow of cold air, greets the sightseer. It sits in the middle of the upper bottom and the Ohio river curves more than half-way round it at a distance of a mile and a half away. Truly, this is a home wonder.—*N. Y. Recorder.*

INTRODUCED BY MOORS.

Former Use of Staff for Decoration in Europe.

There is a general impression that staff, the material so abundantly used for the rich-looking architectural works of the exposition, is of French origin. But it appears to have been introduced into Europe by the Arabian Moors, and much beautiful work composed of this or kindred material is still extant in Spain. Some of the finest examples are to be found in that grand historic old Moorish fortress, the Alhambra, at Granada, which was finished and decorated about the year 1348. Washington Irving, in a note in his delightful volume, "The Alhambra," says:

"To an unpracticed eye the light relief and fanciful arabesques which cover the walls of the Alhambra appear to have been sculptured by the hand, with a minute and patient labor, an inexhaustible variety of detail, yet a general uniformity and harmony of design truly astonishing; and this is especially so of the vaults and cupolas, which are wrought like honeycombs or frost work, with stalactites and pendants which confound the beholder with the seeming intricacy of their patterns. The astonishment ceases, however, when it is discovered that this is all stucco work; plates of plaster of Paris, cast in molds and skillfully joined so as to form patterns of every size and form. This mode of diapering walls with arabesques and stuccoing the vaults with grotto work was invented in Damascus, but highly improved by the Moors in Morocco, to whom Saracenic architecture owes its most graceful and fanciful details."—*Scientific American.*

Seeing the World Move.

It is possible by a simple experiment to demonstrate to the eye that the earth really moves; a fact which most of us at present take largely upon hearsay. Place upon the floor of a room, with closed doors and windows, a large bowl full of water. Sprinkle over the surface some powder that will not readily sink by wetting. The finest pulverized sawdust is excellent. Take care that it is placed in the middle of the surface of the water and does not touch the edges of the dish. Carefully scatter a very narrow line of charcoal over the sawdust and across from side to side of the bowl. Place a long, slender stick on the floor in a parallel line with the charcoal streak upon the sawdust. Leave the bowl and room undisturbed for a few hours, when it will be seen that the floating line is no longer in the same relative position to the stationary one. The explanation given of this is that the earth in its motion carries the room and the bowl, but the water, having a slight inertia, moves more slowly, and revolves, as it were, in the bowl. To make this experiment entirely successful, it is necessary that there shall be no draughts or currents of air in the apartment and no perceptible jarring of the building.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A Fish with a Rubber Corset.

There was recently a curious find in the Cape Ann fish market, at Gloucester, Mass. It was nothing less than a mackerel with a rubber band around the body. The band had been put on the fish when quite small, and stayed there in spite of the rapid growth of the wearer. The fish's body under the band did not grow, which caused a depression in the full-grown body of about three inches in depth. The depression was covered with a healthy skin in no way unlike that on the rest of the body. The fish measured in length fourteen inches, diameter of body each side of the depression, seven and three-fourths inches, diameter of depression, five inches. The fish was undoubtedly in a healthy condition, and the band was sound and could be stretched like any other band.—*Forest and Stream.*

—A Good Customer.—Small Boy (to grocer)—"If you please, Mr. Welby, my mother wants to know if you will give her an almanac." Grocer (leaning over the counter)—"But, my little man, your mother does not get her groceries here." Small Boy—"No, Mr. Welby, but we borrow your wheelbarrow."—*Tit-Bits.*

—A Hindoo who has written a book about England says that "John Bull lets his people hear sermons Sunday mornings and get drunk in the afternoon. Why do the English spend twice as much for drink as for bread?"

Kidnapped by a Rascal.

Princeton, Ky., July 27.—Dolly Jones of Laura Furnace, Trigg Co., arranged to elope with her lover Joseph Colton, naming the time. Casius Hicks, a rival, overheard the arrangements and on the night appointed, with a confederate, decoyed Miss Jones to his own buggy and forcing her to enter, he drove her to the house of a friend where she was kept a prisoner for ten days, each day refusing his daily proposal of marriage. Meantime notice was conveyed to her father, who hastened with an armed posse to release his daughter. Her captors ignominiously fled and now Miss Jones is to marry her old lover without an elopement.

Speaking of the great state of Dick Bland and democratic majorities, the Washington Post says: The reputation of Missouri as a silver State, with a free coinage delegation in congress, including the most conspicuous leader of the free coinage cause does not appear to hurt the credit of the State in the least. Mr. Stephens, the State treasurer, is promptly paying off the public indebtedness as it matures, and announces that after the July bonds are paid he will have money enough left to turn about \$800,000 into the school fund. This looks as though the taxpayers of Missouri were standing up to their obligations, notwithstanding their financial "heresies."

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at H. L. Tucker's Drug Store.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and all others interested in the estate of Cornelius Natus, deceased, at I. G. G. Henry administrator of said estate, intend to make final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Bates county probate court, in Bates county, state of Missouri, to be held at Butler on the 13th day of August, 1894.

G. G. HENRY, Administrator.

PAINT cracks.—It

often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil.

Strictly Pure White Lead

forms a permanent base for repainting and never has to be burned or scraped off on account of scaling or cracking. It is always smooth and clean. To be sure of getting strictly pure white lead, purchase any of the following brands:

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-cards, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
St. Louis branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas David P. Thomason and Martha J. Thomason his wife by their deed of trust dated November 11th, 1889, and recorded in the recorder's office within and for Bates county, Missouri, in book No. 32 page 105 conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate lying and being situated in the county of Bates and state of Missouri, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty (30) and the east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty (30) all in township forty-one (41), of range thirty-two (32) containing sixty (60) acres more or less, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain note fully described in said deed of trust; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, now past due and unpaid. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and pursuant to the conditions of said deed of trust, I will proceed to sell the above described premises at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the east front door of the court house, in the city of Butler, county of Bates and state of Missouri, on

Friday August 17, 1894,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purposes of satisfying said debt, interest and costs.

F. M. ALLEN, Trustee.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Ebenezer Carver, were granted to the undersigned on the 25th day of June 1894, by the probate court of Bates county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred. This 25th day of June, 1894.

SAMANTHA CARVER, Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and all others interested in the estate of J. S. Pearce deceased, at I. J. S. Pearce administrator of said estate, intend to make final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Bates county probate court, in Bates county, state of Missouri, to be held at Butler on the 13th day of August, 1894.

J. S. PEARCE, Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and all others interested in the estate of J. S. Pearce deceased, at I. J. S. Pearce administrator of said estate, intend to make final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Bates county probate court, in Bates county, state of Missouri, to be held at Butler on the 13th day of August, 1894.

J. S. PEARCE, Administrator.

Elegant World's Fair Views GIVEN AWAY

—BY—

The St. Louis Republic

TEN PORTFOLIOS of WORLD'S FAIR VIEWS, each portfolio containing 16 views and each view accurately described. Views of the Mail Buildings, State Buildings, the Midway, Views of Statuary, etc.

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per week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Shave Razor. Water all the time. No need for soap. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished blades and efficient wire. The so-called "Rapid Shave" is the best razor ever made. Guaranteed. Write for circular.

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