

SERIOUS FACTS ABOUT BREAD

Which Housekeepers Should Earnestly Consider.

A serious danger menaces the health of the people of this country in the numerous alum baking powders that are now being urged upon the public.

There is no question as to the detrimental effect of these powders upon the system. Every Board of Health, every physician, will tell you of the unwholesome qualities they add to the food. Some countries have absolutely prohibited the sale of bread containing alum.

Even small doses of alum, given to children, have produced fatal results, while cases of heartburn, indigestion, griping, constipation, dyspepsia, and various kindred gastric troubles, from irritation of the mucous membrane, caused by the continuous use of food prepared with the alum or alum-phosphate powders, are familiar in the practice of every physician.

It is not possible that any prudent housewife, any loving mother, will knowingly use an article of food that will injure the health of her household, or perhaps cause the death of her children.

How shall the dangerous alum powders be distinguished? And how shall the danger to health from their use be avoided?

Generally, alum powders may be known from the price at which they are sold, or from the fact that they are accompanied by a gift, are disposed of under some scheme. The alum powder costs but a few cents a pound to make, and is often sold at 20 or 25 cents a pound. If some present is given with it, the price may be 30, 40 or 50 cents a pound.

It is impossible to name all the alum powders in the market, but any baking powder sold at a low price, or advertised as costing only half as much as cream of tartar powders, accompanied by a present, or disposed of under any scheme, is of this class, detrimental to health, and to be avoided.

But the easy, safe, and certain protection of our bread, biscuit and cake from all danger of unwholesomeness is in the use of the Royal Baking Powder only. This powder is mentioned because of the innumerable reports in its favor by high medical authorities, by the U. S. Government, and by the official chemists and Boards of Health, which leave no doubt as to its entire freedom from alum, lime and ammonia, its absolute purity and wholesomeness. While its use is thus a safeguard against the poisonous alum powders it is satisfactory at the same time to know that it makes the whitest, lightest, sweetest and most delicious food, which will keep moist and fresh longer, and that can be eaten with immunity hot or cold, stale or fresh, and also that owing to its greater strength it is more economical than others.

These facts should incline consumers to turn a deaf ear to all importunities to buy the inferior powder. If a grocer urges the sale of the cheap, impure, alum brands, it should be borne in mind that it is because he can make more profit on them. The wise housekeeper will decline in all cases to take them.

Take no chances through using a doubtful article where so important a matter as the health or life of dear ones is at stake.

EQUINE MEAT FOR FOOD.

HORSES BUTCHERED IN AMERICA AND SOLD IN EUROPE.

According to an American Consul, the Meat is Bought by the Poor of Several Foreign Countries.

"HORSE meat for the use of Europe's poor."

That sentence is one that is creating no end of comment these days, for it is the official remark made recently by United States Consul Roosevelt at Brussels.

Still further, the Consul says that the meat is furnished by American speculators. It is a misdemeanor to sell horse meat for food in this city. It is a misdemeanor to cart horse meat designed for food through the city of New York. But if the meat can be taken to any one of the dozen big transatlantic liners and shipped without detection it isn't illegal for the ships to carry it.

It is this latter statement that tells the story of the reason why the United States furnishes Europe with its toothsome horse meat. The risk of detection may be great, but the profits are so large that the risk can be taken with impunity. In fact, a 1600-pound horse can be made to produce in cold cash at least \$50, and as the average weekly output of a horse-meat slaughter house is 250 animals, you can easily see that the business is a profitable one.

Horse meat is not particularly unpalatable if it is good young horse meat. It is strong, rather "gamey" in taste, and has a coarse fibre which makes it rather tough, but if you are so poor that the purchase of beef is utterly beyond your means, a good substitute at four cents a pound would be horse meat.

"It has been found profitable," adds Consul Roosevelt, "to ship cargoes of such meat from New York to all points in Belgium to supply the tables of the poorer classes. Horse meat has become the daily diet of the poor of Belgium, Germany and Austria. A steady supply is constantly arriving at Antwerp, whence it is distributed to dealers from all European cities, and thus reaches the masses.

In speaking of this remarkable official story to Dr. Cyrus Edson and President Charles G. Wilson, of the Board of Health, both officers joined in saying that it was very probable that good horse meat was as life sustaining as poor beef.

"But you can rest assured that if any horse meat reaches Europe, as Consul Roosevelt says, it is the meat of worn-out, disreputable, diseased animals, which have outlived their usefulness, and are only fit to kill," said Dr. Edson. Of course, their flesh is not fit to eat, but the European peasant seems to have a strong stomach, and what would kill an American working man he seems to thrive upon. As far as our department is concerned, we do not propose to allow horse slaughter yards to exist in this city. Outside of it we have no jurisdiction. We also take pains to see that no horse meat passes through the city or enters it, and that is about all that we can do to save Europe's poor from horse meat bills of fare."

Hardly a mile from Long Island City, on the broad highway that leads to Winfield, L. I., is one of the largest horse slaughter houses in the country.

It is an establishment unique in its fittings. Standing in the centre of a little plot of five or six acres of land is a two-story and attic stable. In the interior of the stable the space has been partitioned into two big rooms. One of the rooms has been turned into a regular stable, where the horses which the owner of the place is to make into succulent steaks and chops, calmly eat away and await their fate. The animals stand in a long line of stalls, and when a Journal man visited the stables recently, four worn-out old horses were the occupants of the stalls.

It is but a step from these stables to the other room, which has been turned into the slaughter room of this great "horse-meat mill." The slaughter room has a masonry floor, set upon an incline. One end of the room has a gigantic double tank, while barrels, and boxes, and hooks, upon which were hanging the remains of several horses made up the queer outfit. In the centre of the room is a post, to which was tied a big, raw-boned, aged horse. A man dressed in blue overalls and flannel shirt was standing over the animal, with a gleaming revolver in hand.

"Pop!"

Thus the weapon spoke, and the horse fell with a ponderous slump, dead upon the masonry floor.

The Journal man explained that he wanted to buy some horse meat, and was promptly told that none was for sale.

"I do not sell any meat in this country," said the owner of the establishment, who came to talk to the reporter from his neat cottage home, a few hundred feet from the stable. "It is against the law to do so, especially in this State, and besides, there isn't much demand for horse meat in America. Poor people here nearly always can earn enough to buy beef, but in Europe they can't, so they buy horse meat. I did sell some horse meat about a year ago to a German who lived in Long Island City, but I was arrested and made to pay a fine of \$250, and I shall sell no more in America."

Sutton said that he buys horses of any one who has them to sell. His great source of supply is the New York street car lines. An average horse, he says, can be bought for \$2. Sometimes he is given horses that are utterly useless for draught purposes, providing he will cart them away.

"I make at least two cents a pound on every horse I kill. The cost of turning an animal into meat, shipping him abroad and selling him is very small; so slight that there is fifty per cent. of profit in selling horse steak at four cents a pound."

But Sutton said it is not only in the sale of the horses for food that there is a profit. A horse's hoof and head are sold to glue makers; his hide has a fixed price among glove makers; his blood is an excellent fertilizer.

Sutton says that he ships abroad weekly about 10,000 pounds of meat, but that does not show this number of horses that he weekly slaughters, as he says that he only sends the best of his weekly grist of 250 head to his foreign markets.

"I just kill the poorest of my horses," said Sutton, "and get what I can out of them as average dead horses, and not as an article of food."

But this single output does not by any means show the exact shipments of horse meat abroad. There are a half dozen horse meat manufactories in this part of the country, while Canada has gone into the business, too, shipping on a line of steamers, which run abroad from Montreal.

Sutton says that the weekly shipment of horse meat from American shores easily reaches a 800,000 pounds. He adds that he thinks this is a very low estimate.—New York Journal.

The annual allowance of the Crown Prince of Roumania is almost two and a half times as large a sum as the salary of the President of the United States.

England continues to increase her armed force in Egypt, and France is therefore irate.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headache and fevers, and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N. Y.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known Dr. J. C. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Wm. & T. A. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KIRMAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The first offense may be an impulse; the second, never.

No SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Colds of the Throat than Dr. J. C. Cheney's "Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

Life is an agglomeration of incongruities.

Spring is the "jimmy" that opens the buds.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the nervous system, weak women, the best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

A man can afford to be critical, not having been born with the incubation of pleasure.

If affected with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water, Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

A New York man claims to have a famous Bible worth \$10,000.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

How They Care for Horses in Japan.

Wherever the Englishman settles, he establishes for himself a comfortable home, and, naturally, after that is attained, founds clubs for divers athletic sports; so in Yokohama and Tokio there are regular races in the spring and fall. The care and management of the horses gives employment to a number of people in various capacities.

The Japanese horse, a pony with short neck, busy mane, and thick hair, spends his youth, for the most part, in the mountains, where he learns to climb and gets hardened to the weather and lack of care. The horse used by the farmer is seldom groomed except by the rain, and his fodder consists chiefly of grass in the summer, and dry foliage in the winter; while the gentleman's saddle-horse can count upon good attention. His fodder, consisting of wheat and beans—for there is no hay—is given to him warmed, and no stable appointments are complete without a great iron furnace for a fire, and a bath-tub; for as the gentleman refreshes himself after a ride with a warm bath, so his horse is treated to a similar luxury, which he greets with joyous neighs. The giving of a full warm bath to an animal of his size has some practical difficulties; but a high stout wooden tub answers the purpose. First the horse puts his fore-legs into the tub of warm water, and allows himself to be patiently rubbed down by hand; then the tub is pushed back and he puts his hind-legs in, and, finally, he is rubbed dry with a wisp of straw.

The native horse-owner believes in an occasional blood-letting to keep his stock in condition, and in many provinces the farmer cups his live-stock every year; the horse is cast and held fast by ropes fastened to a pole while each leg is bled.—Demorest's Family Magazine.

A Kind-Hearted Giant's Embargo.

A number of anecdotes have been told of late of the famous old Kennebec lumberman, Bodfish, whose stentorian voice resembled reverberating thunder and could be heard distinctly "from Kendall's Mills bridge to Ticonic Falls," a distance of two miles. An old-timer says Bodfish, who lived at Kendall's Mills, though a rough man in his ways, had a kind heart and gave aid to many poor people he thought deserving. Once a river driver was drowned at Kendall Mills and Bodfish having subscribed a handsome sum himself to aid his family, which he harangued the people in aid of the sufferers. He laid down the rule that no man should pass that day until he had contributed, and in that way held up travelers all day long, securing a considerable amount by nightfall, when the odd embargo was raised.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Pins are found among the mummies of Egypt and in prehistoric caves.

BEWARE OF FRAUD.

Ask for, and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine unless without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:

\$4.00 and \$5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
\$4.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
\$3.50, \$2.25 and \$2.00 for Working Men.
\$3.00 and \$1.75 for Youths and Boys.
\$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
\$2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, FOR LADIES.
\$1.75 for Misses.

IF IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?



Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. Inset for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by SPRUILL & BRO

"German Syrup"

Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowell, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation."

RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Patent Tramsels and Pains which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Riseing Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured.

DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

A BENT TACK IS USELESS.

HOME TACKS

ARE STRAIGHT TACKS. WHOLE TACKS. SHARP TACKS. THE RIGHT SIZED TACKS FOR ALL HOME USES.

Companions—Used in all homes. Home Tacks, Sold by all dealers. Home Nails.

BARRIED FLYMOCK HOKK eggs from hens weighing 10 pounds each, for 12. P. D. BARNHART, West Newton, Pa.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S

SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them in easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Rivets are made in 100 different sizes for all harnesses. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. Sent in uniform or assort, put up in boxes. At your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Make your stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. MANUFACTURED BY W. L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

A Woman Has

very little desire to enjoy the pleasures of life, and is entirely unfitted for the cares of housekeeping or any ordinary duties. If afflicted with RICE'S HEAD-ACHE DAY AFTER DAY and yet there are few diseases that yield more promptly to proper medical treatment. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand. During a period of more than 60 YEARS there has been no instance reported where such cases have not been permanently and PROMPTLY CURED by the use of a single box of the genuine and trusted celebrated DR. RICE'S HEAD-ACHE PILLS, which may be procured at any Drug Store or will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 25c in postage stamps. Purchasers of these Pills should be careful to procure the genuine article. There are several counterfeiters on the market, well calculated to deceive. The genuine Dr. C. McJannet's Celebrated FLEMING PILLS are manufactured only by FLEMING BROTHERS CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

RIPANS TABLETS

are gently and promptly a perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 25c. Dr. C. McJannet, 108 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. For free samples address to THE RIFANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

IF YOU OWN CHICKENS

YOU WANT TO PAY THEIR THEM TO PAY THEIR WAY

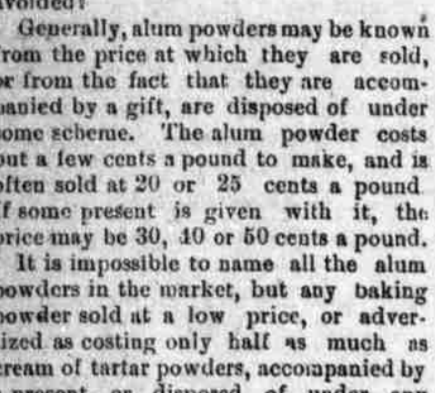
even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are sending a book giving full and complete information of a practical poultry raiser for **Only 25c.** Twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, time and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not a pastime, but a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can see many Chickens annually, and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point in that you must be able to detect trouble in the poultry yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you. It tells how to detect and cure diseases; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which Fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything to indicate, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in 1c. or 2c. stamps. Book Publishing Co., 123 LaSalle St., Chicago.



Book Publishing Co., 123 LaSalle St., Chicago.

33 Worth of Hood's Cured When Others Failed

Salt Rheum or Psoriasis—Severe Case.



Mr. N. J. McCoun, Kingsley, Iowa.

"In 1879 I had an eruption appear on my left leg and arm. Sometimes it would ulcerate and on account of it I was unable to work a great deal of the time. I had seven doctors examine and treat me without success. Some called it psoriasis, some eczema, some salt rheum and one knowing one called it psoriasis. All the doctors in the county had a trial but none did me a particle of good. I spent all my spare money trying to get relief. Finally I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After using one and a half bottles I saw the benefit. I have now used the third bottle and am completely cured. I received more

benefit from three dollars worth of Hood's Sarsaparilla than from the hundreds of dollars paid for advice and other medicine. Any one suffering from skin trouble will surely get relief from Hood's Sarsaparilla." N. J. McCOUN, Kingsley, Iowa.

We Know This to Be True

"We know Mr. N. J. McCoun; saw his leg and arm before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and know he was terribly afflicted; now he is cured." E. H. BAKER, Druggist, D. A. OLMANN, J. E. GAMBER, R. B. ELLIS, C. C. BAUER, Kingsley, Iowa.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, as a cathartic, cure headache. Try a Box.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

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SELECT SIFTINGS.

Rats will not eat oranges though very partial to apples.

Paper was made from rags as early as the Fourteenth Century.

The cost of the Capitol at Washington has exceeded \$30,000,000.

The turtle lives for nearly a century, and the pike for about 175 years.

It is said that pigeons have been used as mail carriers for about 700 years.

Turned-in toes are often found with preoccupied, absent-minded persons.

One of the commonest salutations in Hawaii is "Alo ha," which means "I love you."

Over 600 varieties of cotton are said to exist—400 in Asia and Africa and 200 in America.

The Egyptians employed carayatic figures, afterward called carayaticides, at least 2500 years B. C.

An Ohio physician proposes to abate kissing, but the average young man proposes with a view to keeping it up.

The Florida coast has a floating hotel which moves from place to place wherever the best fishing happens to be.

Hawaii's flag bears stripes of red, white and blue—a sort of outward and visible sign that the little isle has a kind of affinity for the great Republic.

The Australian colony of Victoria produced 663,000 ounces of gold last year, an increase of 41,000 ounces over 1891, and the largest yield since 1886.

Governor Flores, of the Mexican State of Durango, believes that he has discovered the famous mountain of gold, the legend of which is a household story in Mexico.

There is a reptile common to the Sacramento Valley, California, known as the blowsnake. A fullgrown blowsnake thinks nothing of swallowing a half dozen eggs at a time.

There is a carrot in Visalia, Cal., of the Belgian variety, that measures eighteen and a quarter inches around the largest part and twenty-three inches in length from the leaves downward.

The horseshoe superstition has been considerably modified in the mind of a St. Louis man. He found a horseshoe and nailed it over his door. A week later, as he was entering the house, lightning passed through the horseshoe and knocked him senseless.

A relic of one of the most extraordinary surgical cases ever heard of is preserved in the Military Hospital at Plymouth, England. This is the heart of one Samuel Evans, a private grenadier in the Second Regiment of Foot, who died in the above hospital on January 30th, 1809, sixteen days after he had been shot right through the heart.

How Buzzards Kill Snakes.

"I once observed," said Lemartine Gibson to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat man, "what was to me a new and interesting sight—that of a half-dozen buzzards killing a snake. It was years ago, when I lived as a boy down on a farm near Sheboygan, Ill. One June morning I sat on a rail fence under a walnut tree, overlooking a field of growing wheat, when I observed high in the air two or three buzzards sailing about, just as lazy and delightfully smooth as one could imagine, around and around in a circle. It was not long until several more arrived and then I counted a half dozen. They drew nearer from over a patch of woods and dropped near the ground in the next field. Here they circled about, every now and then swooping close to the earth, and all at once arose with a great, black, wriggling cord that I at once imagined must be a snake. The buzzard dropped the snake from about fifteen feet up and then dropped right after it and brought it up again. I jumped from the fence and ran across the field over near where the battle, somewhat lopsidely, was progressing.

The half dozen buzzards were close together, taking turn about at the snake, carrying it aloft and then dropping it with a deadly thud. I thought at the time that a snake could not stand many falls like that, and so I grabbed a stick and ran near to where it last fell. My approach scared them away. One bird, however, made a swoop and gathered the snake by the back, but the beak grip was not strong enough and the serpent fell to the ground. I reached there before the bird could swoop again, and stood guard over the remains. The snake was stunned to death. It was considerably torn—a great, long black snake half five feet in length and one and a half inches in thickness. I added a few blows with my club for assurance sake and then walked away to see if the buzzards would return. They had ascended high into the air, but they were still over the spot, circling about, awaiting my departure. I drew off and sat down by the fence. Then they came down. One seized the reptile and sailed away, closely followed by the other five. It was a battle of birds then, and in the scuffle the reptile was frequently dropped. The contest continued far over the fields and out of my vision."

How is Your Blood?

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good.

WILL C. BEATTY, Yorkville, S. C.

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently.

WALLACE MANN, Manville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SHILOH'S CURE.

THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST ENOUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & 75¢

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

S. N. U.—12.

A Powerful Flesh Maker.

A process that kills the taste of cod-liver oil has done good service—but the process that both kills the taste and effects partial digestion has done much more.

Scott's Emulsion stands alone in the field of fat-foods. It is easy of assimilation because partially digested before taken.

Scott's Emulsion checks Consumption and all other wasting diseases.

Prepared by Scott & Bowman, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

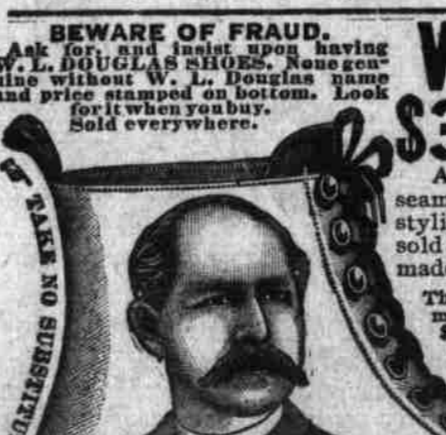
W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

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Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. Inset for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by SPRUILL & BRO