

FAMOUS WEST POINT.

NO MILITARY SCHOOL OF THE OLD WORLD EQUALS IT.

It Takes Four Years of Very Hard Work to Become Proficient in Arms—The Daily Routine—European Schools.

MAN in the backwoods may not know of Yale or Harvard, but it is almost certain that at one time or another he has heard of West Point. Of all American institutions, the Military Academy, at that famous place is by far the most American on this continent. It is the people's school. Its pupils are summoned from every Congressional district. The only conditions which appointees have to fulfill before entering the Academy are that they must be healthy, have good morals and the necessary scholarly training as required by the law. During the time the pupils, or cadets, as they are called, stay at the Academy they are well paid, housed, fed, instructed, or, in one word, they are well prepared for their future position in life as officers of the United States Army. In exchange for all these advantages the Nation requires the cadet to work hard for four years and become a brave and faithful soldier. In Europe young men have to pay for their training, and there is no more disappointing existence than the one which a poor officer leads abroad.

To be successful at West Point two things are needed, namely: Application and brains. This being so, the number of those that drop out of the course during four years naturally is large; but they are no less either to the institution or Army. It must be a matter of pride, not only to the cadets, but to all Americans, to look at the long list of distinguished men who have been graduated from West Point.

The first thing that strikes forcibly a visitor to West Point is the quiet, academic atmosphere that seems to have prevailed the whole place. Were it not for the few sentinels who gravely and silently pace up and down here and there, one would hardly imagine that he was within the boundaries of a military institution. It has often been asserted that too much academic and too little military learning is pumped into the heads of the cadets.

This is not so. Year after year history proves that there is just as much fighting spirit in the American Army as among the soldiers of any in the world. West Point is one of the best, if not the very best, of the military schools of its kind on the globe, especially with regard to infantry drill. This, however, is not astonishing, considering that the cadets always march during the four years of their sojourn at the school. They never walk; they march out of their beds in the early dawn, they march to breakfast, exercise, duty, dinner, supper, and after their day's work is done and the stars begin to shine, they march to bed. Each cadet is expected to do five hours' work every day; but, as a matter of fact, they do much more, including gymnasium exercise. In the classroom they spend only one hour and a half in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon.

Beside the professional and physical instruction, they are taught fencing, riding and dancing. Graduates from West Point are well trained mathematicians, chemists and engineers. They are also masters in the various branches of their profession; they know how forts should be made, guns built, bridges constructed, and they are also fairly well acquainted with the literature of their profession.

As for marching, no body of troops can rival the cadets, not even the First Regiment of the Prussian Footguards. The corps at West Point forms the battalion consisting of four companies. Officers and non-commissioned officers are selected from the ranks. The daily routine is simple enough, and it becomes perhaps monotonous to many of the boys after some time, yet they have no reason to bemoan their fate. At 6 o'clock, a. m. the man falls in with his company at the reveille, at 7:30 he takes breakfast, at 8 sharp he marches to his section room. The fencing lesson begins at 9:30, whence the young soldier returns to barracks at 10:15. Dinner is taken at 1 p. m. At 2 o'clock the men march again to the section room, and afterward they drill from 4:15 to 5:30 p. m. During fall the cadets of the first, second and fourth class receive riding lessons. Nearly all of them become good riders.

Though the cadets do not receive leave of absence until after the second year, when they are allowed to visit relatives, social receptions and evening dances are frequent at the Academy. From the middle of June to August the cadets camp, and it is during that time that special attention is paid to their military or rather tactical training. As a rule the boys look eagerly for the camping period, which is less monotonous than the barracks life.

After four years of successful study the young cadet graduates and becomes a commissioned officer, but his military education is not finished. If he is an engineer, he goes to Willet's Point; if an artilleryist, to Fort Monroe; if of the cavalry or infantry, to Fort Leavenworth, and if he has chosen light artillery as his arm, he proceeds to Fort Riley.

There is no military school in Europe which is conducted on the same principles as West Point. The Ecole Militaire of France at St. Cyr is altogether different. The young man who wishes

to enter must have passed his examination as bachelier es lettres or es sciences—that is to say, he must have a college degree before he can apply for admission to the military school. There he receives a two years' military training, for which he has to pay \$300 per year. Individually he is much freer, and leave of absence is frequently given for a few days. He also has to pay for his clothes, and must sign an engagement that he is willing to serve five years in the regular army whether or not he passes the final examination as officer. Only cavalry and infantry are trained at St. Cyr, while the engineers and artilleryists graduate from the Ecole Polytechnique. The real cadet school in France is the Prytane Militaire, where boys enter at the age of eleven years and not older than sixteen. This institution is chiefly for sons of officers and of those non-commissioned officers who have died on the battlefield. The life at the Prytane is very secluded and the discipline unnecessarily severe. The military academy of England is at Sandhurst, and in many respects it is similar to St. Cyr, though the preliminary scientific examination is less severe than in the latter place. The course lasts two years.

With regard to Germany, its "Kadettenschule" is an internate for boys whose fathers are either officers or officials. It is necessary that aspirants enter at the age of nine years. The training is hard and entirely done by army officers. From the very first day a German boy enters the "Kadettenschule" his military training begins, and 'tis not until he is nineteen or twenty years old that he leaves as a full-fledged lieutenant. Apart from these institutions, all European countries have staff academies where the science of strategy and ordnance construction is thoroughly taught.—New York Advertiser.

About Potatoes.

The greatest potato-producing State in the Union is New York, which devotes to the crop (round numbers being used in all cases) 370,000 acres, and raises 30,000,000 bushels, or fully one-seventh of the entire crop of the country. Iowa is second in amount raised—17,000,000 bushels—though its area of 187,000 acres is eclipsed by the 223,000 acres which Pennsylvania gives to the raising of 16,000,000 bushels. Illinois comes next, both in area and quantity of product, while Wisconsin and Kansas cross each other for fifth place.

The four New England States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, however, lead the country in the number of bushels produced per acre, the average for the four States being over 100 bushels an acre, which is attained by no other State except remote Washington, which promises to be one of the finest potato-growing regions of the world.

It is thus seen that the cooler climate of the Northern States is favorable to this crop, as to many others in the list of standard food supply. Indeed, the potato, as it is known and appreciated today, cannot be successfully grown for any length of time in the warmer climates without the introduction of fresh seed stock from the higher latitudes. The Bermuda potatoes, which come early in the season to gladden the heart of the housewife with "new potatoes," are grown from northern seed, which is regularly imported, while the product of the island itself is shipped back to the markets of this country, and especially of the Northern States.—Good Housekeeping.

The Bones of Bering.

During the cruise last year of the Albatross, a schooner attached to the Russian Siberian flotilla, the officers landed on Bering's Island in search of the grave of the discoverer of those straits. The bones of Bering and his companions in misfortune were found buried beneath a simple cairn of rough stones carelessly piled. The officers resolved to replace the cairn by a more worthy memorial, and on their return to Vladivostok a collection was set on foot among the officers of the Siberian squadron, with the result that a handsome and durable granite tombstone, surmounted by an iron cross, has now been completed. The memorial will be transported from Vladivostok and placed over the lonely grave on Bering's Island next month. Captain Titus Bering was a Dane by birth, but was in the Russian naval service when his important discovery was made in 1728. He died December 4, 1741 (O. S.), from scurvy, on Bering's Island, where he and his companions had sought refuge after the foundering of their ship.—Boston Transcript.

Curious Taxes in Belgium.

A curious electoral rule prevails in Belgium, which disfranchises five-sixths of the population; yet it is regarded as quite equitable, and when in Brussels last month some severe comments I made on it were looked upon as in very bad taste. It is that no man can vote unless on presentation of his last receipt for taxes, and such voucher must show that he contributed a sum of about \$3 or more during the year to the support of the Government. Either taxes are not paid very promptly or comparatively few Belgians are able to pay \$3 a year in taxes, for the percentage of voters to population is but as one to forty-five, one of the smallest proportions to be found in any Government in which a system of self-government prevails.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

CANNING FACTORIES.

THE MOST PRODUCTIVE COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Great Farms That Raise Fruits and Vegetables For the Canners—Corn From the Cob to the Can—Peeling Machines.

NORFOLK COUNTY, Massachusetts, is the centre of the canning industry in the East, and probably more farmers' produce is raised there directly for the factories than in any other county in the United States. The question of finding a market for all their surplus goods is answered for them by the factories where nearly everything grown on the farm can be sold. The farms as a rule consist of five, ten, and fifty acres, although there are some larger ones situated further back; but small farms prevail in numbers and profitability. Corn, tomatoes, beans, apples, asparagus, and similar products are raised on these farms for the canning factories. Every season the farmers make a new agreement either to sell all of their products to the factories at so much per ton or bushel, or take their chances of marketing what they can in the cities, and selling the surplus at the factories for whatever they can get. In some instances the factory people own the land and lease it to farmers who sell all their produce to them. Another method in vogue is to hire farmers to run the farms at so much a year, and the factory people make what they can from the bargain; but generally this is an unsatisfactory arrangement. The first method of contracting with the farmers for their products meets with the most general approval.

Farming land is worth from \$30 an acre upwards, according to its location, fertility and other conveniences; but many of the owners have bought the soil up to such a high state of fertility that \$100, \$200 and \$300 per acre could not purchase it. Every acre is made to yield to its utmost, and instead of scattering their labor over large fields, they concentrate it upon small ones. Hundreds of car-loads of manure are brought there spring and fall to fertilize the land, and Canada sends quantities of her unleached ashes down for the same purpose.

About the 1st of September the canning concerns begin operations. Many of these are owned by the lobster canning factory people on the coast, and it is after the latter have closed that the vegetable canneries begin. The season extends then well up into the fall months, ending only when frost has killed late vegetables. A great many people are then required to rush things through, both on the farm and in the factories. Vegetable gathering begins while the schools are closed for the summer vacation, and many children and women help in the work.

Wages at the canning factories vary. On piece work good men make between \$2 and \$3 per day, and women from \$1 to \$1.50. Some of the men are paid by the day.

One factory handles on the average seven and eight hundred bushels of tomatoes a day, and when the corn season presses heavily, the concern is capable of turning out 2400 bushels, although the average is about the same as that of the tomatoes. One acre of good corn yields generally from 1200 to 1500 cans of corn, which the farmer between thirty and forty dollars per acre. A few exceptionally rich soils produce more than this, and one has yielded as high as 2200 cans, netting the owner about \$60 per acre. About one hundred pounds of corn, cut from the cob and ready for boiling, fill sixty cans.

The corn is brought in the husk to the factory by the car-load. As soon as it is husked it is cut off by patent knives and passes to the weigher, who gives the exact weight to the farmer and to the head of the factory. The corn has to be attended to as soon as it arrives, for if allowed to stand any length of time, it would heat and spoil. Generally the factory dislikes to handle corn that has been hauled more than four miles, or any that has not been freshly picked. The purchaser for the factory always examines it carefully before it is given to the huskers.

When the corn is weighed, it is passed through a series of spindles which quickly take out all silk and cobs that may remain. After this nearly everything is done by machinery. It is passed into a hopper, and from this it is poured into cans that rotate around in frames. Another machine wipes the cans dry and shoves them along to have a patent cap put on and soldered down by men. A packer puts the cans in a rack, which carries three dozen at a time to the hot-water bath. In this the corn is thoroughly heated, and then a hole is made in each can to allow the steam and hot air to escape. It is a critical moment then, and the men who handle the cans next must understand their business. Just as soon as the steam is out, a drop of solder is put over the hole, and the cans are then ready for the final cooking.

A huge tank is arranged for this cooking, and it is done entirely by steam. Each factory has its time-limit for cooking the corn, and it is a trade secret that few care to divulge. The whole success of the process depends upon the amount of cooking and the pressure of the steam at this point.

When they are properly cooked, the cans are turned over to the labelers and packers, who prepare them for market.

Other vegetables receive similar treatment. The tomatoes are first scalded, and then carried to long benches where women rapidly take the peels off, after which they pass through the same process as the corn. Squashes are peeled entirely by machine, and the seeds taken out and the meat cut into slices by machine before being boiled and crowded into cans. Peeling machines are spinning around all the time, taking the peel off apples, pears and quinces. In fact, after they are prepared for the cans, all fruits and vegetables are treated about the same, with the exception of a change in the time of cooking and the amount of sugar added to them.

The output of one of these factories averages about 170,000 two-pound cans of corn, the same amount of tomatoes and squashes, 20,000 cans of apples, and 50,000 cans of beans. This means altogether between four and five hundred thousand cans of fruit and vegetables. Most of these cans are the two-pound ones, but a few are gallon cans. An idea of the coming industry in the United States may be gathered from these figures when it is stated that there are more than 2000 canning concerns in the country. The output of many of them is much less, but a good majority of them average the highest figures. The profits of the business for the factories appear to be satisfactory, for there is generally a sale for all their canned goods one season or another, and the farmers in this section at least are contented with their share in the enterprise.—New York Post.

Unprofitable Vacations.

Burglary as a profession is not a success in London. In 1891 there were 532 burglaries committed, from which the sum of \$14,562 was obtained, and there were 129 convictions of the crime. This gave \$27.40 for each job, without counting the numerous unsuccessful attempts. If only the persons who were convicted were engaged in the profession, then the average receipts for the year's work were \$112 each. It is probable, however, that the number engaged was much larger, as the burglar seldom hunts alone, and the effect of this would be to lower the average receipts.

There is another distinct profession known in London as housebreaking, and its followers appear to have done somewhat better, as they operated 1329 times and obtained \$54,319, an average of \$40.81 per job. Of these gentry 105 were caught and punished, and if these got all the booty the average was \$517.70 per year, which is something more than a skilled mechanic can earn in that country. Even this is not profitable employment, since every year spent in prison divides the total of the receipts. It is not probable that the profits of the two professions are larger in other cities, either east or west of the Atlantic, as London with its vast wealth offers exceptional opportunities for burglary and housebreaking. Even without taking into account the criminal character of the business and the big risks, it can hardly fail to impress the young man who is contemplating a start in life that honesty is the best policy, and that he had better learn some other trade.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Wonderful Memory for a Child. An infant phenomenon has been discovered at Plaisance, a suburb of Paris, in the person of a little girl, called Jeanne Eugenie Moreau, aged only five, but endowed with a most extraordinary memory. She is a walking encyclopaedia on all matters appertaining to the history of France, and especially of the great revolution; is an adept also in natural history, and at the same time answers without hesitation or error practical questions about cooking, gardening, and household management. The youthful prodigy was born in Paris, in January, 1887, her father, Philippe Moreau, being a humble laborer, but descended from a revolutionary hero whose name figures in the annals of 1789, and who was decorated by General de La Fayette after the taking of the Bastille. Owing to the poverty of her progenitor, Eugenie Moreau was adopted by a widow—Madame Cally—who, noticing the retentive faculties of the child, cultivated and developed them with assiduity until the phenomenon has become capable of passing a stiff competitive examination and of putting to shame many a schoolboy or schoolgirl of maturer years and more expensive education. The fate of Eugenie Moreau will no doubt be that reserved for all intellectual prodigies of tender years. She will be exhibited to scientific men and reported upon; she will probably receive an offer from an enterprising showman, and in all likelihood Eugenie, should she survive acclimatic testings and public examinations, will eventually settle down to the life of a schoolmistress—a calling for which her marvellous memory will pre-eminently fit her.—London Telegraph.

Feed For the Poor of Italy.

Polenta made from cornmeal is considerably used by the peasantry of Italy. This flour is not like the American, for if they eat it alone for several months of a year they become insane, and very few persons thus afflicted ever recover their reason, even if the diet is changed wholly. Such scenes present a better view of the every-day life of the poor than volumes of statistics and reports.—New York Mail and Express.

World's Fair Albums

The most remarkable instance of aestheticism among birds is that exhibited by the Australian bower birds, who build long galleries in which to play, adorn them with shells, feathers, leaves, bones, or any colored or glittering object which comes in their way. Captain Stokes described one of these bower birds as taking a shell alternately from each side of the bower and carrying it through in its beak.

Lumboltz describes several of these playhouses of the bower birds. He says they are always to be found "in small brushwood; never in the open field, and in their immediate vicinity the bird collects a mass of different kinds of objects, especially small shells, which are laid in two heaps, one at each entrance—the one being always much larger than the other. There are frequently hundreds of shells, about three hundred in one heap and thirty in the other. There is usually a handful of berries partly inside and partly outside the bower."

In his interesting book, "Among the Cannibals" Lumboltz describes a play-ground of what would appear to be a different species of this bird, showing even a greater aesthetic taste. He says "On the top of the mountain I heard in the dense scrubs the loud and unceasing voice of a bird. I carefully approached it, sat on the ground and shot it. It was one of the bower birds, with a gray and very modest plumage and of the size of a thrush. As I picked up the bird my attention was drawn to a fresh covering of green leaves on the black soil. This was the bird's place of amusement, which beneath the dense scrubs formed a square a yard each way, the ground having been cleared of leaves and rubbish.

"On this neatly cleared spot the bird had laid large, fresh leaves, one by the side of the other, with considerable regularity, and close by he sat singing, apparently extremely happy over his work. As soon as the leaves decay they are replaced by new ones. On this excursion I saw three such places of amusement all near each other, and all had fresh leaves from the same kind of tree, while a large heap of dry, withered leaves was lying close by. It seems that the bird scrapes away the mold every time it changes the leaves, so as to have a dark background, against which the green leaves make a better appearance. Can anyone doubt that this bird has the sense of beauty?"—Chambers's Journal.

African Elephants.

A singular circumstance connected with the African elephant is that he has never been tamed and utilized for industrial purposes as his Indian brethren have been. Their numbers have much diminished of later years, but vast herds of them still rove through the interior, and would, if captured and domesticated, furnish valuable assistance in building and in road-making, to say nothing of their utility as beasts of burden. But they are left to their original savage condition, a state of things that arises from the lack of tame elephants to assist in catching and subduing them.

The greater part of the elephant-training of India is performed by the tame elephants, and without such auxiliaries the domestication of the huge African ones is an absolute impossibility. The importation of trained Indian elephants into Africa presents so many difficulties that it is hardly probable that the experiment will ever be tried.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Sacred and Mythological Horses.

Pegasus ("born near the source of the ocean") was the winged horse of Apollo and the Muses. Bellerophon rode this animal when he charged the Chimera. Sleipnir ("the black horse of Odin") had eight legs, and could carry his master on sea as well as land. This animal is believed to typify the wind, which blows from eight principal points.

Al Borak ("the lightning") was the horse commissioned by Gabriel to carry Mahomet to the Seventh Heaven. He had a human face and the wings of an eagle. Every step he took was equal to the farthest range of human vision. According to Thessalian legend the first horse was miraculously brought forth by Neptune striking a rock with his trident.—St. Louis Republic.

For nearly forty years Lord Tennyson has had a pension from the British Government of \$1000 a year. The poet has derived no personal advantage from the pension, however, for he has devoted the whole of it to the relief of authors in distress.

A Correspondent Answered. I. N.—The factory town of Griffith lies nine miles southeast of Chicago and has four railroads, one a complete belt line, and two food-ol-pipe-lines. A full description of this growth can probably be had by addressing its founder, Jay A. Dwigens & Co., of Chicago.

Every man's ideal woman is one who would believe he caught wales in the river if he told her so.—Atchison (Mo.)

I Can Walk a Mile

Easily, although for a long time before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I could not walk a step. I had a terrible running sore on my leg, resulting from milk leg. Nothing did me any good till I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The pain ceased wholly, the dark color disappeared, the sore has healed, and the limb is perfectly healthy."—Miss C. A. ABELL, Avon, Mass.

Hood's Pills should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, they are preferred.

World's Fair Albums
GIVEN AWAY BY THE C. H. & D. AND MONON, THE WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE.
An elegantly bound album of the World's Fair views has been published by the Monon, C. H. & D., in connection with the Fair route. The album is a work of art, and will be sent to any address in Cincinnati, O., on receipt of ten cents in stamps. It is incidentally it is noted that the double daily Pullman safety vestibule train, with dining cars between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville, are run only via the C. H. & D. and Monon route. See that your tickets to the World's Fair read via the C. H. & D.

The Nation's railroads earned \$87,000,000 during May.

Sample Package Mailed Free. Address Small Bills Beans, New York.

A dog bitten by a rattlesnake in Florida was cured of the bite by the administration of gunpowder internally.

They increase the appetite, purify the whole system and act on the liver. The Double Daily.

For the first time the Russian soldiers are to be furnished with handkerchiefs at the Government's expense.

Sick-Headache relieved by Small Bills Beans.

When a fly lights on a piece of sticky paper he realizes that he is better off.—Binghamton Leader.

The Only One Ever Printed. CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

These are a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week. From The Dr. Harter Medical Co. The houses of "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHIC SAMPLES FREE.

For a full crop on the farm commend us to the old hen.—Lowell Courier.

For Impure of thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuritis, Indigestion, and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—It is strengthening, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

No Chinese has been naturalized for thirteen years.

E. A. Road, Toledo, Ohio, says: Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, etc.

It doesn't take a bit of meanness out of a rascal to polish him.—Ram's Horn.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach Disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. The Bitter Tonic, it rebuilds the system, cleans the Blood, and strengthens the muscles. A splendid tonic for weak and debilitated persons.

Coal sold for \$9 a ton in Hartford, Conn., in 1823.

A cure for nearly all of the common ills—what doctor? Follow! Take! Boecher's Pills. For sale by all druggists, 25 cents.

Doctors say a healthy adult should eat at least ten ounces of meat each day.

Our Old Reliable Eye Water cures weak or inflamed eyes, or gratified the eyes without pain. 2 cents. J. H. Drake Drug Co., Boston, Va.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results which 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, headaches 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. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"German Syrup"

I must say a word as to the efficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, the result of Colds, with most excellent success. I have taken it myself for Throat Troubles, and have derived good results therefrom. I therefore recommend it to my neighbors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Earlysville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.

LUXURIES—LEAKVILLE BLANKETS.

Housekeepers \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.00, \$18.00, \$19.00, \$20.00, \$21.00, \$22.00, \$23.00, \$24.00, \$25.00, \$26.00, \$27.00, \$28.00, \$29.00, \$30.00, \$31.00, \$32.00, \$33.00, \$34.00, \$35.00, \$36.00, \$37.00, \$38.00, \$39.00, \$40.00, \$41.00, \$42.00, \$43.00, \$44.00, \$45.00, \$46.00, \$47.00, \$48.00, \$49.00, \$50.00, \$51.00, \$52.00, \$53.00, \$54.00, \$55.00, \$56.00, \$57.00, \$58.00, \$59.00, \$60.00, \$61.00, \$62.00, \$63.00, \$64.00, \$65.00, \$66.00, \$67.00, \$68.00, \$69.00, \$70.00, \$71.00, \$72.00, \$73.00, \$74.00, \$75.00, \$76.00, \$77.00, \$78.00, \$79.00, \$80.00, \$81.00, \$82.00, \$83.00, \$84.00, \$85.00, \$86.00, \$87.00, \$88.00, \$89.00, \$90.00, \$91.00, \$92.00, \$93.00, \$94.00, \$95.00, \$96.00, \$97.00, \$98.00, \$99.00, \$100.00.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Enquire in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes, which are made of the best material and are guaranteed to give you the most value for your money. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that they are worth the price.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. Douglas's \$3 Shoe for Gentlemen, the best shoe in the world for the money. A genuine service shoe that will not rip, slip, or wear out. It is made of the best material and is guaranteed to give you the most value for your money. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that they are worth the price.

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World's Fair Albums
GIVEN AWAY BY THE C. H. & D. AND MONON, THE WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE.
An elegantly bound album of the World's Fair views has been published by the Monon, C. H. & D., in connection with the Fair route. The album is a work of art, and will be sent to any address in Cincinnati, O., on receipt of ten cents in stamps. It is incidentally it is noted that the double daily Pullman safety vestibule train, with dining cars between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville, are run only via the C. H. & D. and Monon route. See that your tickets to the World's Fair read via the C. H. & D.

The Nation's railroads earned \$87,000,000 during May.

Sample Package Mailed Free. Address Small Bills Beans, New York.

A dog bitten by a rattlesnake in Florida was cured of the bite by the administration of gunpowder internally.

They increase the appetite, purify the whole system and act on the liver. The Double Daily.

For the first time the Russian soldiers are to be furnished with handkerchiefs at the Government's expense.

Sick-Headache relieved by Small Bills Beans.

When a fly lights on a piece of sticky paper he realizes that he is better off.—Binghamton Leader.

The Only One Ever Printed. CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

These are a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week. From The Dr. Harter Medical Co. The houses of "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHIC SAMPLES FREE.

For a full crop on the farm commend us to the old hen.—Lowell Courier.

For Impure of thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuritis, Indigestion, and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—It is strengthening, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

No Chinese has been naturalized for thirteen years.

E. A. Road, Toledo, Ohio, says: Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, etc.

It doesn't take a bit of meanness out of a rascal to polish him.—Ram's Horn.