

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The name "Iris" is the origin of the conventional Fleur-de-Lys, or de-Luce.

The name ("all hues") is derived from a fabulous deity and special attendant on Juno. She was entitled "the Goddess of the Rainbow," and was represented with variegated colors on her wings, and as the Greeks supposed that she guided the souls of the women to their spiritual resting-place (as Mercury those of men), they planted her emblematic flower round the tombs of their women. The Egyptians, Babylonians, and Assyrians held the Iris in much esteem; with it they crowned the brows of their kings; and the flower may be seen as the terminal ornament on the after, and on the monuments of the kings of Assyria and Babylon.

This beautiful flower has been immortalized by poets, from the time when Virgil sang of the goddess of whom it was the chosen emblem, down to that of Longfellow's quotation—"O! flower, I love, bloom on, and let the river Linger to kiss thy feet!"

O flower of song, bloom on, and make for ever The world more fair and sweet."

AMARYLLIS JOHNSTONI GRANDIFLORA.

A writer in "The Household" says I have now in bloom four large pots of these beautiful amaryllis, each pot has four blooming bulbs planted in it, the flower stalks of each almost three feet high crowned with seven and sometimes eight glowing, crimson lilies the long, dark green leaves contrasting well with the regal lilies. For soil I use well rotted manure and rich, fibrous leaf mold with coarse sand, using a pint of broken charcoal for drainage to each pot. I have the soil well mixed, fill the pot half full, then put in the amaryllis, straighten out the roots and cover the bulbs well with sand and charcoal then fill up with the mixed soil almost to the top of the pot; water and tie up securely to stakes. I generally use three stakes to each pot and an careful not to bruise or break the leaves.

I grow them all summer in a sunny place giving water as they need it, always trying to have a vigorous leaf growth, as much depends on this; if we expect to have large, strong lily scapes we must have strong, healthy bulbs, well grown.

In the fall I bring in early and set on the top of the flower stand giving just water enough to keep them from wilting. Soon the leaves will turn yellow, these I carefully remove, then in a short time new leaves will make their appearance, and with the new leaves will come the buds pushing their way up beside the bulb, each bulb giving two stalks. As soon as the buds come peeping up I move the pots to a sunny window as close to the glass as I can, and then give weak manure water until the lilies are fully developed and such a feast of glowing lilies as I have! As soon as the flowering season is over I treat them just as I would any other plant, re-potting always in June.

For decoration of conservatories, churches or windows, they cannot be surpassed by any plant, always giving a grand effect when used with pots of cypress and palms or with the graceful acacia. I grow other amaryllis but do not think that any other are more desirable than the Johnsoni grandiflora. They should always be grown in large pots and given good culture as they will not give good results unless they are well grown, and have a season of rest. I find the vallisneria very easy grown and most satisfactory as it is sure to bloom in August, giving one its beautiful crimson lilies, and I have had these bloom again in winter. I do not report my vallisneria every year but give them a top dressing of rich soil and they thrive well.

GLADIOLI.

Bulbs of the beautiful summer and autumn flowering plants should be placed in the ground now, covering them three or four inches deep. If a mass of spikes is required, the bulbs may be disposed about eight inches apart, but if isolated clumps are preferred, three bulbs may be planted together in a triangle, inserting a stick in the centre of them, to which the three stems can be tied to prevent their being broken by the wind. The scarlet variety known as brecheniensis is one of the cheapest and most effective; but varieties are sold in a mixture of colors at low rates by seedsmen and dealers. Gladioli grow two or three feet in height, but they do not spread, and not much more beauty can be had from a small space than is produced by these flowers; they are, therefore, adapted to small gardens, and grow well near or even in towns, where the soil is good. A few bulbs may also be inserted between other plants in window-boxes, and the sooner they are placed in the soil the better after the beginning of May. Many have been planted some time, but they grow and flower very well if put in now.

Do not cut the lawn too frequently when the weather is dry.

A handsome variegated thing is ficus elastica variegata. The marking is extremely handsome, shading from pale yellow to green, and the general habit is as robust as in the plain green variety.

Earthworms in pots make the soil close and tenacious, and often injure the roots of the plants. They are not desirable under these circumstances, and the pots should be rid of them by plunging them for a time in lime water—a half-hour, or long enough for the water to thoroughly saturate all of the soil—and then withdrawing them, and allowing the water to drain off.—Vick's Magazine.

Free from grit mixed with alcohol applied with leather will give a beautiful polish to steel.

FARM NOTES.

A CHICKEN'S GROWTH.—The mysterious development of animal life from the egg, as revealed day by day during the process of incubation, is a most interesting study. Usually on the third day after heat is applied to a fertile egg the "germ" is visible. The eye and brain first assume form. Veins radiate from this speck. By the fourth day these vessels are marked distinctly, appearing to emanate from the eye. The head is given shape on the fifth; the body on the sixth; the heart, liver and other internal organs developing rapidly from this time. On the ninth and tenth days the bones of the chick and the legs with small scales upon them, are discoverable. Life appears on the twelfth day. Heat is evolved from the atom of a creature. The circulation of the blood is noticeable. Thereafter the egg throws off a certain amount of heat and the incubator needs less artificial warmth to maintain the required 102 degrees. Up to the fifteenth day the chick's eyes have been the most prominent feature, but from that time on the growth is seemingly proportionate. To the nineteenth day it enlarges in its several parts, with legs, incipient feathers and beak. The following day that beak is used to batter down the lime wall that confines the bird; and during the six or twelve hours of imprisonment the little fellow's system absorbs the yolk of the egg, which furnishes the sustenance during the first day of adventure in a heartless and conspiring world.

DISPOSING OF CROPS.—It is an old proverb, "More stock more crops; more manure more crops; more crops more stock." There is, of course, a limit to be reached somewhere in the increase, but the farmer who engages in stock-raising is sure to reach a point where his stock cannot dispose of the productions of the soil by producing meat and milk, and his expenses are then reduced by reason of his abundance and independence of the necessity of buying elsewhere, which increases the profits from sales and gives the farm a greater value, due to its capacity of production, and in that respect he may be storing up the profit of each year to reap it at a future time in the shape of the surplus crops sold over and above the amount required for stock. The farmer whose farm is abundantly stocked with all the animals he can accommodate, and who sells his hay, is not always as unwise as is sometimes charged, as the hay is simply a portion of the surplus which has been added to the farm in the manure, and which now becomes profit.

HOW SEEDS SPREAD.—It is related that some years ago a citizen of California imported from the East the seed of the old-fashioned dandelion. He wanted something to remind him of his early home. Like the man who imported the English sparrow, he did worse than he knew. The sparrow is everywhere, so is the dandelion. The seeds drift in the wind, like that of the thistle; the down is built into the nests of birds, and every seed which gets a lodgment on a lawn or grass-plot will, in due time, produce a million more. Now, the solitary dandelion is very attractive in bloom, and hardly less so when after the blossom the gauze globe appears, and a few days afterward goes sailing off before the wind like a small balloon. But the citizen who is forced to dig up his lawn because a million dandelions have strangled the grass, will utter no benediction over the rich golden blossom.

TO SAVE SWARMING BEES.—All beekeepers know what loss absconding swarms make and often what trouble it is to save them, says a Western apiarist. To prevent this difficulty put a queen cage and tie it to some convenient place, like a low limb on a tree. The swarm will be sure to settle on the cage where they can be hived without any trouble. It is the scent of the queen that causes them to alight. He adds that what called his attention to this was the fact that so many swarms settled in the same place near the apiary. He grasped the idea that it was the scent of the queen that caused them to do so, and after trying a queen cage with a queen in it to the limb of a tree a few times it proved the theory correct.

BE QUIET AMONG BEES.—When among bees let your movements be deliberate, and do not appear to fear them, says G. M. Doolittle, an expert apiarist and authority. Quick, nervous movements the bees resent. If a bee is troublesome and you wish to retreat, put up your hands quietly and shield your face, as you quietly retreat. If you throw up your hands wildly and run, you may be sure you will lose the race, and the bees will leave you in a peculiar state of mind; not a calm, and peaceful frame, but, perhaps, one which will enable you to heed these instructions better than such a state of mind would.

A HINT TO APPLE GROWERS.—An Illinois fruit grower is said to have forwarded the apple production of a young orchard very much by planting four times sixteen feet apart, requiring four times the usual number of trees. The redundant ones are girdled when large enough to bear; this both checks their growth and hastens fruitfulness, and they give a good return of extra fine specimens before it becomes necessary to remove them out of the way of the large permanent trees, then only beginning their yield.

STRAWBERRY BEDS that have not been kept clean since the berries were off will be quickly overrun with grass and weeds. If the weeds are in possession of the bed they may be mowed down. Grass will be more difficult to remove, and the best that can be done is to clean between the rows thoroughly in order to allow room for the new runners to root and grow.

TO SECURE FLOWERS successively the bushes and vines must be kept in flowering condition by not allowing the flowers to remain and go to seed. When a plant produces seed it has accomplished its object, and every seed pod formed lessens the number of flowers. All flowers should be cut off before they begin to fade or change color.

HOUSEHOLD.

EVERY-DAY MEALS.—"Breakfasts, dinners and suppers, day after day," exclaims some weary one. "How much simpler and better life would be if we never had to eat. What a waste of time there is in all this working and eating and washing of dishes over and over all our life long." This is a mistake. Our meals form an important part of our social and moral economy, and we don't realize their importance because, fortunately, we are never allowed to try the experiment of going without them. Only imagine a world where each one simply ate when he was hungry, food that hurried off to his work preparation, and without paying any attention to the movements of any one else, and see what the consequences would be. And remember in the first place that it is the trouble that it is necessary to take, the time and work that cooking requires, that necessitates our eating together at the same time, and changes the merely animal act of feeding into the pleasure of eating together. There comes all the thought of what one day would be like without our breakfast with the children's shining morning faces, and the influences of morning prayers still lingering about us to make every act of service more real? We begin the day at a well-ordered and cheerful breakfast table with love and kindly jest and interchange of plans for the day's work or recreation, and all day long the work and the recreation will be so much the better and truer for the day with the rest and talk—each meal in its turn a halt in the journey—a resting place for the mind as well as the body when often the tired business man has his best, it is not his only opportunity of acquaintance with his children in the busy round of our modern life. I know a case of exhaustion, mental and physical, followed by months of wearing illness, all of which a conscientious but unwise worker, taken the rest of a dinner daily at home with cheerful intercourse, instead of a few cold mouthfuls unwillingly taken in an interval of work, alone, and no doubt even that sometimes forgotten. Was this an economy of time? Months of enforced idleness and suffering answered that question for him.

The politeness and courtesy of a table among well bred people, especially their civilizing influence, especially on young people whose characters and manners are being made. It is well for us to wait until some one else is served to learn to think of the small needs of others, to remember each other's small preferences. Our meals taken socially have a tendency to make us more habitually cheerful. Melancholy persons disposed to brood morbidly over imaginary or real troubles, find in eating, or in silence, the best preventative of dyspepsia is a habit of cheerful and kindly intercourse at our meals, and the habit of self-control, which all politeness demands when we meet together, is invaluable, as every physician can tell us, not only in keeping us morally healthful, but also in helping to keep us physically beautiful and sane.

Between the life of the savage and the civilized man the marked and significant difference is in the order and regularity of the latter—the regular hours, the orderly meals, the daily intercourse. And the small details of a happy home life have an influence greater than we know. The spotless linen, the clear glass, the dainty china, the wholesome and well served dishes, the flowers beside the plate—each has its share in the impression of peace and kindness.

If we would think of these things more we would be more willing to take the trouble of our many "breakfasts, dinners and teas."—Home and Farm.

SPANISH CREAM.—Dissolve one-half box of gelatine in one pint of hot milk in a double kettle. When thoroughly dissolved add the yolks of three eggs constantly and when it begins to thicken a little, stir in the well beaten whites of three eggs, and one and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Remove from the fire immediately and pour in a pudding mold or dish which has been previously dipped in cold water. This cream can be made in less than half an hour and should be left to stand in a cool place until the next day. Serve with cream whipped or plain. This is a very nice dessert for Sunday. Cake can be served with it.

LEMON JELLY.—One box of gelatine dissolved in one pint of cold water for about an hour. Then add three pints of boiling water, the juice and grated rind of four lemons and sweeten to taste. Strain through a flannel bag and pour in jelly molds. It must be made the day before using and should stand on ice.

STEAMED CUSTARDS.—Boil one quart of sweet milk in a double kettle, add four eggs well beaten, and two thirds of a cup of white sugar. Let it come to a boil, then remove from the stove and when cool flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla and pour into custard cups. Have your steamer ready over boiling water and put your cups into it, steaming them until they thicken like custard pie. Try them with a handle of a teaspoon. When cold grate nutmeg over the top. Serve in the cups for dessert or tea.

BAKED AND STUFFED TOMATOES.—Select firm, ripe tomatoes and with a sharp knife cut off a thin slice from the stem end. Now remove the green core and fill the orifice with an onion chopped very fine, a small piece of the best butter, a little pepper, a little salt and a teaspoonful of cracker dust or bread crumbs. Arrange them in a baking pan, add a little water and bake in a moderate oven.

TOMATO OMELET FOR SUPPER.—Take equal parts of sliced onions and tomatoes, peeled and freed from pipes, chop them both coarsely. Fry the onions in butter. When cooked, without being colored, add the tomatoes, with pepper and salt, and keep stirring the mixture on the fire till it forms a sort of puree. Make a plain omelet in the usual way, and insert this in the fold on dish it.

MADE IT PLAIN.—"Say!" he began, as he halted a pedestrian. "I'm stuck on a point in history. Why did Washington cross the Delaware?"

"He never did."

"Didn't he? Why, history says he did."

"No, it don't. It speaks of Lord Cornwallis crossing the Hudson."

"Ah! So it does—so it does. I was all mixed up. That makes it plain to me now. Curious how a man will get a little off on these things now and then. I'll try and remember that—much obliged."

A NEIGHBOR SENT HIM.—"He—'I'm the piano tuner, mum." "She—"I haven't sent for any piano tuner."

"Yes, mum, I know, mum; it were the gentleman next door sent me here, mum."

A GREAT TRAVELER.—Mr. Plain-talk—"Have you traveled much, Miss Elderly?" "Indeed, I have. Every summer since my sixteenth year dear papa has taken me off for a trip abroad."

"Is that so? Well, I don't suppose that there is any country that you have not visited."

FORCE OF HABIT.—Mrs. J., who has just moved to a ten-story flat—"I wish John, that you'd go down and see if the front door is locked."

Mr. J.—"I will, if you'll promise not to wake me up at dead of night saying there's a man in the cellar!"

NOBODY THERE.—Dud, insinuating himself into a railroad seat alongside of a pretty Miss—"Nobody occupying the seat with you, Miss?" "No, looking at him disdainfully—"Nobody yet!"

PEDESTRIANISM.—Hotel clerk—"Do you wish to walk to the railroad station, or shall I call a hack? It is only a block distant."

Fat man—"Get me a carriage. If Providence had intended me to walk I would have been provided with more legs."

MALICIOUS.—Mrs. Youngwife—"I am so happy. My dear husband never goes out. He always stays at home with me in the evenings."

Female friend—"Yes, I have heard that he never cared for pleasure of any kind."

A DIFFERENCE.—Miss A.—"What do you think Miss Elderly says?" "Miss B.—"I have no idea." "She says she is approaching her thirtieth year."

"Approaching it? Why, she has been getting away from it for the last ten years."

A lucky man is one who saves what he earns.

Save That Sweet Girl! Don't let that beautiful girl fade and drop into a premature grave, or sink into an early stage of her life. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will aid in regulating her health and establishing it on a firm basis and may save her years of chronic suffering and consequent unhappiness.

A more pleasant physic Than Pierce's small-Pellet The Purgative kind.

Rules for long life are like guideboards to a deserted city.

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind.

There is no beast so savage but sports with its mate.

Taking it altogether there never was a time when our country was enjoying greater prosperity than at the present moment, and yet there are thousands of people in the land who are suffering and suffering badly from various ailments. Many of them are honest in their complaints, and it is often because they have not found the right kind of work or the right way to do it. Now, if business is not moving along with you satisfactorily, take our advice and write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. It is more than likely that they can help you, at any rate, if it would cost you nothing but a postage stamp to apply to them.

Peter Cooper built the first locomotive in the United States.

SAME, ONLY DIFFERENT.—Lawyer—"Now, Mr. Costello, will you have the goodness to answer me, directly and categorically, a few plain questions?"

Witness—"Certainly, sir."

"Now, Mr. Costello, is there a female at present living with you who is known in the neighborhood as Mrs. Costello?"

"There is."

"Is she under your protection?" "Yes, she is."

"Now, on your oath, do you maintain her?" "I do."

"Have you been married to her?" "I have not."

"(Here several severe jurors scowled gloomily at Mr. Costello.)

"That is all, Mr. Costello; you may go down."

Opposing Counsel—"Stop one moment, Mr. Costello. Is the female in question your grandmother?" "Yes, she is."

How TO SEE SERPENTS.—Hardy Mariner—"I've lived on the water all my life and I've not seen no sea serpents yet."

Disappointed tramp—"No wonder you didn't see 'em if you lived on water; you live on beer and whisky a few years like me, and you'll see lots of 'em 'most every day."

Heirs Wanted.—Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Johanna Wilson, daughter of Mark Seeger, wife of Thomas Wilson, born in Limerick Co., Ireland. She is, if living, heir in Limerick Co. Ireland, or next of kin are wanted. Address, W. J. Covill, Webster City, Iowa.

The railways of this country employ more than a million people.

NORTHERN PACIFIC. LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS. MILLIONS OF ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Send for Circulars with Maps, Descriptions and Conditions. Agents: G. B. LAMBORN, St. Paul, Minn.

DUTCHER'S FLY KILLER. Makes a clean sweep. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies, mosquitos, gnats, and other insects. Price 25 cents per sheet. Sold by Druggists.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. in Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

PISQ'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Cures where all else fails. Best cough syrup. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists.

CAUTION. Shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on the bottom of all shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the consumer against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer does not mark the price and name on the shoe, do not buy it. You can get what you want by return mail, and you will not be deceived. Dealers make more profit on unknown goods than on well known goods. They only shoes that have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on the bottom and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wear of W. L. DOUGLAS shoes. You can buy any pair that is not deformed, as my new cap toe, and be sure to give size and width you wear. I can fit any foot that is not deformed, as my perfect satisfaction or money refunded upon return of the shoes in good condition. W. L. DOUGLAS, Boston, Mass.

Summer Weakness.

Is quickly overcome by the tonic, refreshing, and blood purifying qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine drives out that tired feeling and cures sick headache, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and all humors. Thousands testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

"My health was poor, as I had frequent sick headaches, could not sleep well, did not have much appetite, and had no ambition to work. I have taken less than a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and feel like a new person." Mrs. W. A. TROSBY, West Haven, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

LEND YOUR EAR TO WHAT WE HAVE TO SAY.

MORWITZ'S BEST LOW-PRICED GERMAN DICTIONARY. PUBLISHED AT THE REMARKABLY LOW PRICE OF Only \$1.00, Postpaid, 650 Pages, Or only \$1.50, Postpaid, 1224 Pages.

This Book contains 600 Finely Printed Pages of Clear Type on Excellent Paper, and is Hand-compiled yet Seriously Bound in Cloth. It gives English words with the German equivalents and pronunciation, and German words with English definitions. If you know a German word and desire to know its meaning in English, you look in one part of the Book while if the English word is known, and you want to translate it into German, you look into another part of the Book.

It is invaluable to Germans who are not thoroughly familiar with English, or to Americans who wish to learn German. Consider how easily you can master German with the aid of this Dictionary if a half hour per day is devoted to study, how much more knowledge and hasten to send for this first-class book. You will never regret it.

Can be had at any Bookstore, or by applying to MORWITZ & CO., 614 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED: ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY.

To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS and for LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES. The pictures are really beautiful, LARGES, guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders as make a large commission. Address, International Publishing & Printing Co. 528 MARKET ST., PHILA. PA.

DR. J. B. HOBENSACK, 206 N. SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The leading specialist in Venereal Impureities. Young men contemplating marriage send for valuable Medical Book. Sent on receipt of 5c. in stamps. Communication free. A. M. Hill 2 P. M. from 6 P. M. until 9 P. M. Closed Sundays.

ITS STOPPED FREE. Issues Persons Restored. DR. KLINE'S GREAT PEPPER REMEDY. For all BRUISES & BURNS. For all WOUNDS & SORES. For all RHEUMATISM & GOUT. For all NEURALGIA & MIGRAINE. For all BRUISES & BURNS. For all WOUNDS & SORES. For all RHEUMATISM & GOUT. For all NEURALGIA & MIGRAINE.

LATEST IMPROVED HORSE POWER. Machines for TRESHING & CLEANING Grain, also Machines for Cutting, Cross-cutting, and other work. Cut Drug Savers to all by mail.

THE BEST. EASTDRAFT, DURABILITY & QUANTITY OF WORK. Free. Address A. W. GRAY'S SONS, HIDDLETON SPRINGS, Va.

OPIMUM. and Whisker Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent free. W. L. DOUGLAS, N. D. Atlanta, Ga. Union City, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the consumer against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer does not mark the price and name on the shoe, do not buy it. You can get what you want by return mail, and you will not be deceived. Dealers make more profit on unknown goods than on well known goods. They only shoes that have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on the bottom and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wear of W. L. DOUGLAS shoes. You can buy any pair that is not deformed, as my new cap toe, and be sure to give size and width you wear. I can fit any foot that is not deformed, as my perfect satisfaction or money refunded upon return of the shoes in good condition. W. L. DOUGLAS, Boston, Mass.

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

Is a fine seamless calf shoe, with Douglas top and Oak Leather bottom. They are made in England. Toe and Palm French Toe Lasts, in 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/2, 11, 11 1/2, 12. It is made of the best quality of materials, and is guaranteed to last long. It is a shoe that is not deformed, as my new cap toe, and be sure to give size and width you wear. I can fit any foot that is not deformed, as my perfect satisfaction or money refunded upon return of the shoes in good condition. W. L. DOUGLAS, Boston, Mass.

\$5.00 SHOE. GENUINE HAND-SEWED, which takes the place of custom-made shoes that cost from \$10 to \$15.

\$4.00 SHOE. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY HAND-SEWED WELT \$4 SHOE. Squeals custom-made shoes costing from \$10 to \$15.

\$3.50 SHOE. FOR POLICEMEN, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a Hand-sewed shoe. No Tacks or Wax Thread in any part of the shoe.

\$2.50 SHOE. IS UNEXCELLED FOR HEAVY WEAR. Best Calf Shoe yet made.

\$2.25 SHOE. WORKINGMEN'S. Is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.

\$2.00 SHOE. IS EQUAL TO SHOES THAT COST FROM \$3 TO \$3.50. One pair will wear longer than any cheaper shoe at the price.

\$1.75 SHOE. FOR BOYS is the best School shoe in the world.

YOUTH'S SCHOOL. Give the small boy a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 AND \$2 SHOES FOR LADIES. Both Ladies' Shoes are made in sizes from 1 to 7, including half sizes, and B, C, D, E and H widths.

THE "French Opera," "The Spanish Arch Opera," "The American Common Sense," "The Medium Common Sense." All made in Boston in the Latest Styles. Also French Opera in Front Laces, on \$3 shoes only.

Customers should remember that W. L. DOUGLAS is the largest and only shoe manufacturer in the world supplying shoes direct from factory, thus giving all the middle-man's profit in the wear of his shoes.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Boston, Mass.